



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



Perr. 17572. e.  $\frac{14}{3}$















THE TOMB OF MARMION, TANFIELD CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

*(From "Old Yorkshire," see page 39.)*

*The*  
*Antiquarian Magazine*  
*& Bibliographer.*

EDITED BY

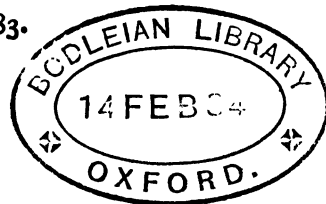
EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.,

*Formerly Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and late Editor of "The Gentleman's Magazine," &c.*

"Time doth consecrate,  
And what is grey with age becomes religion."  
SCHILLER.

VOLUME III.

JANUARY—JUNE, 1883.



London:

WILLIAM REEVES,		T. FISHER UNWIN,
185, FLEET STREET, E.C.		17, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

**The Gresham Press.**

---

**UNWIN BROTHERS,  
PRINTERS,  
LONDON AND CHILWORTH.**

## List of Illustrations.



	PAGE
TOMB OF MARMION, TANFIELD CHURCH, YORKSHIRE . . . . .	<i>Frontispiece</i>
CHAPTER HOUSE, HOWDEN CHURCH, YORKSHIRE . . . . .	40
BOOK-PLATE OF NICHOLAS J. PHILIPSON . . . . .	53
CHAUCER'S SEAL . . . . .	82
OLD HOUSE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON . . . . .	143
PLAN OF KENILWORTH CASTLE . . . . .	143
SANDALWOOD CARVING AT TRAVANCORE . . . . .	198
CELLINI SARDONYX EWER (ITALIAN, 16TH CENTURY) . . . . .	251
IVORY TANKARD (AUGSBURG, 17TH CENTURY) . . . . .	251
MAP OF HENBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE . . . . .	279
THE "NOVELTY," EARLY RAILWAY ENGINE . . . . .	310
THE FIRST RAILWAY PASSENGER CARRIAGE . . . . .	310







*The*  
*Antiquarian Magazine*  
*& Bibliographer.*



Our Second Year.

ONCE more again unroll the page,  
Nor need you fear a lack of store ;  
Ungathered yet is all the lore  
That groweth still from age to age.

We would not that the Past should lie  
Forgotten with the years of old,  
And we would gather into fold  
All things deserving memory.

Old things may thus be new again,  
And as we cleanse of time the rust,  
And gently wipe away the dust,  
We find the old new life retain.

Nay, more : the Present from the Past  
Still groweth, and will ever spring  
Into new life and blossoming,  
As long as passing time shall last.

'Tis no dead past to those who dwell  
Amid the thoughts of other days,  
Who tread the oft-forgotten ways  
Which our forefathers knew so well.

There is a winter, as we know,  
That ever passeth into spring,  
So voices of the Past may sing,  
And time's long-buried roots shall grow.

1882.

H. R. W.

**Book Plates.***PART I.*

**I**T is an unusual event in a person's life to see his epitaph. I had that gratification on opening "A Guide to the Study of Book Plates (ex Libris), by the Hon. J. Leicester Warren, M.A." In the preface to his admirable work I found myself mentioned, as not having survived, with a kindly remembrance which might have come from the pen of an old friend. When he speaks of me elsewhere in the book, the same considerate, friendly manner is visible. I was able to inform him of the only mistake which I could discover in it. I may reckon the mistake a happy one, not only because I am alive to correct it, but for this reason also, that it has given another name to my list of friends, upon which the course of years has made sad inroads. But it was in 1869, in *Notes and Queries*, December 11, not in 1851, that I last expressed my intention of printing what I had to say about book-plates. Mr. Warren refers (p. 211) to my note of that date (1869); but in his preface it had escaped him. Mr. Shirley also, in September, 1880, mentioned me with genial Oxford recollections, which I read with great pleasure.\*

I propose, in this paper, to do a part of what, so long ago, in *Notes and Queries*, I had hoped to do. I will now give, as shortly as I can, the results of a good many years' experience, greatly inferior, I have no doubt, to the experience of others with larger opportunities. Whoever saves a book-plate (ex libro) from destruction, and fixes it in a collecting book, however unintelligently, does good service. But it is necessary, in order to make a collection, such as scholars will wish to use, that dates and styles should be attended to; that is to say, the book-plates should be arranged in pages or chapters, according to their dates and styles. Mr. Warren has written his whole book showing how to do this. I need not repeat what I have said before, and about which we are all agreed, that for the dates of the largest number of book-plates we have to depend upon a knowledge of the dates of their styles. These styles themselves, it must be remembered, overlap each other, if I may so express the fact. A style approaching to its end goes on for a time to give examples contemporary with the new style; just as old and new styles overlap in building, furniture, writing, printing, and binding. I now submit my identification of styles to the friendly judgment of competent collectors and critics. It will be seen that there is no disagreement between Mr. Warren and myself as to dates of styles. I give a list

---

\* Since I wrote Mr. Shirley's name he has died. He has left a just reputation of his skill in all genealogical and heraldic inquiries. I repeat his name with great regard. Both Mr. Warren and Mr. Shirley quoted me with the title of a clergyman. Becoming a Catholic, a few years afterwards, I relinquished it, and have since been described with the address of a private gentleman.

of divisions and sub-divisions, and some accompaniments, according to which I arrange my own collection. The "Divisions are the Genera, the sub-Divisions are the Species."

Accollés	Helmets and lambrequins without crest
Architectural	Imperial eagle
Badge outside the shield	Imprese
Branches crossed under the base point	Initials, shield laid upon
Cartouches	Ladies, single, married, widows
Catholic ecclesiastics and offices	Lambrequins without helmet or crest
Circles, ovals, squares	Libraries
Clouds, colleges, societies	Louis Quinze
Coloured	Mantles
Compartments and consoles	Monograms
Coronets alone, English	Monstrous head at top of cartouche
Coronets, Foreign	Murillé
Coronets and Tenans	Names alone
Diaper	Names with emblems
Emblems of Profession or Pursuit	Offices
Fishskin on cartouche	Pictures
Fishskin and diaper on cartouche	Plain edge
Flowered edge	Protestant ecclesiastics and offices
Flowers down the sides	Ribbon
Flowers festooned from wall pins	Shell added to Louis Quinze ornaments
Flowers on the chief with branches at base	Tenans without coronet
Foreign :—	Vacant, for filling in
Helmets and lambrequins	
Helmets and lambrequins on cartouche	

But the divisions which may be called Genera are, I think, beyond doubt these :—

(1) *Helmets and Lambrequins*.—Of these, the earliest in my collection is dated 1698. Mr. Warren (p. 69) quotes this: "Francis Gwyn of Lansanor in the county of Glamorgan, and of Ford-abby, in the county of Devon, Esq., 1698." I quote this as a perfect specimen of the first great division, and as the earliest dated book-plate proper, known to me.

There is no question as to the existence of much earlier book-plates on the Continent than any known in England. But there is a question as to their first appearance in these kingdoms. I will venture to offer a few remarks as to this question. There is no need to discuss "Sir Francis Fust of Hill Court," &c. Mr. Warren obligingly refers to what I wrote about him in 1870 in *Notes and Queries*. It would be waste of time to say any more. Sir Robert Clayton's supposed book-plate is dismissed by Mr. Warren as "probably not engraved

till some years after." I am quite of his mind. Sir Robert died in 1707. The plate "*Francisci Hill et amicorum*" has more likelihood of being of the alleged inserted MS. date. But I still doubt it. It seems to me to have been engraved with the view of filling in well-known dates of purchases made long before. "Gilbert Nicholson, of Balrath, in the county of Meath, Esq., 1669," quoted by Mr. Warren (p. 65), is one about which I have no hesitation. In that year, 1669, Gilbert Nicholson purchased Balrath. He died in 1709. These are Sir Bernard Burke's dates. I take this to be a plate, an after-thought, recording the date of his purchase. In *Notes and Queries*, December 11, 1869, I referred to the statement made in 1851, August 2, that a book-plate of Sir Edward Dering, 1630, existed; and that in the same year, 1851, Mr. King, York Herald, had said (November 1) that he possessed Pepys' book-plate, and that he quoted one of Joseph Holand, 1585. This of Holand was of a very rare kind, of which I shall have a word or two to say. It was of "a blank shield, showing six quarterings very neatly sketched with pen and ink." No answer, within my knowledge, appeared as to Sir Edward Dering nor as to Holand. Pepys died in 1703. I do not believe that the plate of Sir Edward Dering means that it was the book-plate of the first Baronet (1626), nor that Holand's plate was of 1585.

I have referred to the paper in *Notes and Queries*, January 3, 1880, by G.W.D., and find in it this statement as to his collection: "The oldest in this collection is that of Joseph Barnes, or Josephus Barnesius, who was printer to the University of Oxford about the middle of Elizabeth's reign. It is very interesting, and almost deserves a notice to itself." I think it quite deserves one. We should like to have an accurate description, for this statement gives no information. Barnes was appointed in 1585, and held his place till 1617. Dr. Ingram, whom I am quoting, gives on page 7 of *The University Press* (Typographical Devices, No. 2, 1585), a plate of Renaissance design, showing a shield of disagreeably twisted outline, charged with the arms of the University. The shield is laid down upon what I shall speak of as *murillé*. But it is impossible to say more until more is told of the Barnes engraving. I do not accept it yet as a book-plate. I see that in this magazine, in the April number, 1882, Mr. Hardy (p. 173) says, "Surely the many Englishmen of letters who amassed large libraries in the sixteenth century, and the first half of the seventeenth, must have possessed book-plates; and yet where are their book-plates now?" That is a very fair statement of the question, but it is not answered by the hope which Mr. Hardy goes on to express, that more "will be brought to light." "The bindings," in which Mr. Hardy suggests that "they were fastened," have not usually perished, and these bindings supply an answer. They are commonly, that is to say constantly, stamped on the outside with the owner's arms. I venture to give to these fine stamps, seen on the Continent

and in England, the name of "SUPER LIBROS." I believe that this practice, retained persistently in England, deferred the use of book-plates proper, and therefore sufficiently accounts for their absence. Those "many Englishmen of letters" never had book-plates of paper. I use the expression "book-plates proper" in order to exclude other plates like them, but, in my opinion, not really book-plates as used by private owners of books, now or at any time.

Whatever date and arms may appear upon these, I do not believe them to be book-plates in the sense in which we use the words. Mr. Hardy gives examples, referring to them as book-plates. They are actually deeds of gift, or testamentary papers. Thus, he quotes as existing in the collection of Dr. Jackson Howard, "a woodcut of the arms of Bacon and Quapod, with this inscription, 'N. Bacon eques auratus & magni sigilli Angliæ custos librum hunc bibliothecæ Cantabrigie dicavit 1574.'" The Lord Keeper died in February, 1579-80. This, therefore, if of the date, which I do not believe it to be, was a paper of gift; if after his death, a record of his gift. A similar plate of William Willmer of Sywell to "Sydney Svssex Colledge" records his gift in 1613. Mr. Hardy adds that he had "pointed out in *Notes and Queries*" (6th ser. v. 152) that "the Bacon plate probably dates a little, but only a little, later than 1574, and the Willmer plate somewhat later than 1613." That is, according to my classification, they are gift plates, not destined to any further use; their purpose of use being exhausted at once and finally. I have never seen the "Coll. Talbott" book-plate, nor any one of the three anonymous plates mentioned by Mr. Hardy (p. 76). Mr. Warren mentions the Lyttelton plate (p. 162). That plate, being the work of the engraver Marshall, must be about the middle of the seventeenth century or earlier. Bryan does not give the date of Marshall's death. He engraved the frontispiece to Ogilby's Virgil, 1649, and had been at work many years before. One would like to know something about the marks of cadency in it; if we could be sure of the second son of the third house, to whom the plate assigns itself, we should be better able to decide as to its meaning. If there were book-plates proper before 1698, it is surprising that the use of book-plates did not supersede, or accompany, the *super libros*. After 1698 they are habitually seen. Has any book-plate of 1697 been discovered? Mr. Warren quotes several of this division dated. I add one not quoted by him: "The most noble Henry | Duke of Beaufort, 1705." I add others, not dated, but of the same style and period.

"James Buller, of Shillingham | in the county of Cornwall, Esq." He died in 1710. "James Horton, A.M. | of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire." "Wh. Kennett, D.D. Decan. Petrib." He was made Dean in 1707, and died in 1728. All these, dated and undated, have the billowy lambrequins, with the characteristic two rolls at top, one on each side turned up and falling over. The style of helmets, lambrequins, and crest has never gone out of use. It became mixed up with

details foreign to its own realistic simplicity, but usually showing a curious remembrance of the two rolls, which, however, have then lost their beauty. It appears in the next style, Louis Quinze, with cartouches, diapered, *muraillés*, and lined, of which I shall speak. I add here one example more of the pure style as an instance of adaptation. I cannot offer an opinion as to the frequency of such management. A plate with the coat and crest of Fortescue, helmet, billowy lambrequins, rolls, and immediately under the shield on a scroll, in Roman capitals, "*Forte scutum, Salus Ducum.*" Under the scroll, on a stretched linen, or cloth, "*John Fortescue, of Penwarne, | in Com. Cornub. Esq., 1749,*" in a flowing italic hand engraving. The plate is clearly of the first quarter of the century. Something has been punched out of the stretched linen, and replaced by the 1749 inscription. I suspect that the Fortescue plate, mentioned by Mr. Warren (p. 84), is this before alteration. I have a genuine example of 1737, thus: "*Edward Pigott, of Whitton, in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Twickenham, Mid<sup>s</sup>, gent., 1737.*" It has billowy lambrequins, with unusually large rolls.

Before leaving this division, it is perhaps worth while to mention some examples, varying from the strict and beautiful form of it, but having a relation to it. Thus, I find a genuine shield of my earliest date: "*John Messenger of Fountains | in the county of York, Esq., 1698,*" with billowy lambrequins and rolls, helmet, *and no crest.*

Then the shield is laid down upon a cartouche. "*Cartouche,*" says Richelet, in his famous *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française*, 1732, "*ornement qu'on met autour des inscriptions des armes et des chiffres.*" The cartouches vary in shape, and are marked, sometimes up to the sides of the shield, with a representation of walling, as for instance, in the plate of "*Nicholas Shuttleworth, Esq., Durham.*" This, certainly a plate of the last century, has been used as the Fortescue plate was used. The name was punched out, and another impression gives the name of "*Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth,*" who became Master of New College, Oxford, and Bishop of Chichester. And it is to be noticed that the true achievement is laid down upon walling—for which I venture to adapt a French word, and call it *muraillé*—without a cartouche. Thus may be seen, in an oval *muraillé*, the oval itself standing in a parallelogram of fine perpendicular lines, the shield of "*CAROLUS HAYTON, A.M.*" He was of Balliol, M.A., June, 1734. In this "*walling,*" I have one of great beauty, and of so unusual character as to require a separate specification. First, a brick wall, finely jointed, standing on a plinth, the centre part of the plinth projecting, and carrying a diapered console. Above the console is an oval, enclosed by an oval of leaves confined between two bordering lines, touched by fishskin at their bases. At the bottom of the oval a head with ornaments. The oval encloses the coat without shield. Argent, two bars Wavy B., in chief an animal's (dog's) head erased, crowned ppr. Between the bars a mullet for difference. Outside the

oval, dexter and sinister, an amorino. Helmet, billowy lambrequins with pendent flowers, rolls. Crest, out of a ducal coronet, the animal's head (apparently a dog's head) ppr. not crowned. This fine plate is for a Macro, but is neither named nor dated. There is a monogram on the centre of the plinth. The cartouches, if not murillées, show fish-skin, or diaper, or horizontal lining; diaper seldom. Then a shield is seen with an esquire's helmet resting upon its top line, correctly turned to the dexter, but having no wreath, crest, nor lambrequins. My example of this form is the plate of "Henry Sherwood," husband of the amiable authoress Mrs. Sherwood. The coat is A. a chevron S. between three mullets G. And I have one very well engraved plate, cusped on all sides, surrounded on all sides with billowy lambrequins, *without helmet or crest*. It is not dated nor named. The coat is A. three demi-lions coupés G.; on a chevron G. three torteaux; in chief a mullet for diff. S. Possibly an "adaptation" of Bennet.

(To be continued.)



## A Quaint Flemish Town: Notes of a Visit to Furnes.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH MASKELL.

### PART I.

**F**EW countries in Europe offer more of interest to the English antiquary than the kingdom of Belgium, more particularly that part of it comprised within the limits of the ancient county of Flanders. Kindred in race, in language, and institutions with the English, if they have undergone greater political changes, the Flemings have preserved even more of the manners, customs, and monuments of antiquity than we have. No country is richer in architectural relics, in spite of the prevailing influences of the modern spirit, and that rage for destruction, under the name of "restoration," which has of late attacked Belgian quite as much as British architects. Belgium is one of those countries which no intelligent Englishman can visit without greatly extending his range of information and enlarging his ideas. How few of those who traverse the Continent, intent upon business or pleasure, bestow a thought upon this interesting country, through which they are apt to rush by rail to Switzerland or the Rhine. A day or two spent in cosmopolitan, semi-Parisian Brussels, a cockneyfied excursion to Waterloo, or a cursory visit to the pictures at Antwerp, is all that most travellers can spare for a country which, judging only from the tame scenery along the sea-board, they describe as "dull and uninteresting." How few have seen Ypres, with its noble, many-windowed Hotel de Ville



and elegant church ; or Courtrai, or Mons, or Oudenarde, each with guildhalls and churches that would make the fortune of an English town ; or Tournai, with its grand cathedral ; or Ghent, so full of quaint architecture and the centre alike of a busy, commercial, and intellectual life ; or the ruins of Villers, beautiful even in decay ; or the singular Romanesque churches of Soignies, Tirlemont, and Nivelles. Not many Englishmen, I think, have ever heard of Furnes, although, if Belgium be entered by way of Dunkirk, this is the first place in Flanders worthy the name of a town. I do not know that many of us would be attracted to Furnes by the aspect of the surrounding country. It stands in the centre of a marshy district, on land formerly subject to continual inundations, and chiefly composed of sea-sand and other alluvial deposits. Yet even this at first sight dreary landscape will more than repay examination. Every inch of the ground is cultivated, and the country has the look of a well-kept garden. It would do an extravagant English farmer good to see how much the sturdy and industrious Flemish peasant can extract from such a thin and poor soil, which produces almost every European vegetable, and supplies the very best butter in Belgium. Yet as recently as the seventeenth century the sea often broke through the barriers, natural and artificial, built up against it, and spread ruin and desolation over the land. The fertility of the district is largely due to the untiring labours of the monks in mediæval times, who settled here in these inhospitable, sandy wastes, bringing them, by hard labour, into such a condition of productiveness, and forming everywhere such great dykes in aid of the natural dunes and sea-walls, that the country around Furnes came to be called, at a very early period, '*Flos et sumen Flandriæ.*'

*En route* from Dunkirk to Brussels and elsewhere, I had often passed by Furnes, which has now a station on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, before I was tempted last summer to pay the place a visit. I found in an old guide-book the statement that Furnes once possessed a famous abbey, some portions of which yet remain, founded by "the monks of our Furness, in Lancashire." Beyond the fact that the Abbey of the Dunes, situated about three miles from Furnes, nearer to the sea, was, like our Furness, a Cistercian establishment, there was in reality no connection between the two places, as, indeed, etymology amply proves. Whereas Furnes is simply the Latinised form of *Veurne*, or *Voorn*, an old Teutonic word for a sea-fort,\* Furness is purely English, meaning very much the same thing as peninsula, or promontory. I found at Furnes, indeed, no such offshoot from the English monastery of Furness, but a quaint and curious town, with an interesting history, and many monuments and tokens of departed greatness ; and this within only a few hours' reach of England, *viâ* Dunkirk or Calais and Dover.

---

\* Compare the Island of Voorn, in Holland.

Furnes consists chiefly of one long street leading from the railway-station into a large market-place, surrounded on all sides by strange, old-world buildings. There are two churches, not so much remarkable for beauty as for quaintness of architectural detail. There are also an Hotel de Ville, a little Palais de Justice, and a Beffroi, besides other old edifices, all which witness to a past importance. The present condition of the town is one, not exactly of decay, but of decided stagnation and repose.

The origin of Furnes is unknown. It is built upon a site slightly elevated above the neighbouring marshes, and is said to occupy the place of the *Castra Romanorum*, erected for the purpose of keeping in check the conquered but savage Menapii, who occupied this region at the dawn of history. The Romans called the country *Pagus Iseraius*, from the river Iser, now a sluggish stream, but once a wide arm of the sea. Furnes scarcely existed as a town, whether in Roman times or even up to the year A.D. 649, when the first Christian church is said to have been erected here on the site of a temple to Woden. This maritime district was doubtless in the Roman period only partly recovered from the sea, and the sparse population, probably a mixed race of Celts and Teutons—fugitives from both races—wandered miserably in the forests and marshes, devoid even of the first elements of civilisation. The Romans had other things to do than to reduce to order such an inhospitable country, from which the sea was not completely driven out till recent times. By the fifth century this land had ceased to be Roman, and had become a part of the Frankish dominions; under the Franks the country acquired a more settled character; the Roman military stations were adopted and strengthened by the new conquerors; the introduction of Christianity brought in the monks, with the example of their orderly and industrious life, and the whole region acquired another character, till it was gradually rescued from its two great foes—barbarism and the sea.

The town of Furnes would appear to have grown out of the old Roman fort which the Franks adopted and repaired. Charlemagne is said to have re-erected this fort after his visit to the Flemish coast about A.D. 801, for the purpose of keeping in check the incursions of the many pirates then infesting the North Sea. The original town stood either on the sea-coast or on an arm of the sea, since it was a port as well as a marine fortress; it is now three or four miles from the shore; this is due to the gradual formation and growth of the Dunes, those hills of sand which line the sea-board from Dunkirk to Holland, and are, in fact, nature's providential barrier for the protection and defence of this singularly interesting country.

The value of the fort in question is evident from the circumstance that in the year 861 the Northern pirates entered the Iser, then, as we have said, a broader stream than now, with two hundred boats, and ravaged the whole district. These predatory visits were repeated

several times during the ninth and tenth centuries. In consequence, Baldwin III., Count of Flanders, more firmly rebuilt the fort and enlarged its borders, so that a considerable town grew up rapidly around it. As a frontier town and a seaport it acquired more and more of importance till it came eventually to be the capital of a *Chatellenie*, under the Counts of Flanders, fiefs of the Crown of France. The term *Chatellenie* comes from *Chatelain* (castellanus) the *vice-comes* of the Count, the commander of a garrison in a fort, distant, like Furnes, from the seat of government. As such he was the Count's representative, and had jurisdiction over a fixed territory surrounding the fortress. The *Chatelain* (in Flemish *Burggraf*) of Furnes, for instance, had authority over not less than forty-two parishes, called the *Chatellenie* or seignorie of the *Chatelain*; in Flemish, *Furnes-ambacht*. Viscount is now a term merely of honour; formerly it was an official title for the Count's deputy; his representative in absence, and the chief magistrate of the district commanded by the Burg, or fort. Thus the *Chatelain* united in himself functions both civil and military, never separate in the early feudal times. Moreover, as the office gained in importance, and the district acquired settlement and prosperity, the *Chatelain* ceased to be a mere official, subject to removal at the will of the Count, but became hereditary, and took a fixed rank amongst the nobles, generally after the barons. In this respect the *Chatelain* simply followed in the steps of the Count, his master. The first Counts of Flanders were no doubt merely military commanders in charge of a limited district, and subject to recall at the will of the King. By degrees they made themselves independent and hereditary, although, of course, only feudal sovereigns and vassals of the French crown. Under the weak kings of the second race the Flemish counts acquired great influence in the territories committed to their government, and soon made their authority hereditary; this influence was increased in consequence of the assistance rendered by them to the new dynasty after the establishment of Hugh Capet and his race upon the throne of France.

The *Chatelains*, following the example of the Counts, although they failed to make themselves and their territories, in spite of frequent revolts, independent, easily secured an hereditary position. The county of Flanders, originally confined to the environs of Bruges, in the tenth century extended from the Scheldt to the Somme, and from Brabant and Champagne to the English Channel and the North Sea. The *Chatellenie* de Furnes was included within a line drawn from the sea to Nieuport, Dixmunde, Ypres, and Poperinghe to the sea again, near Dunkirk. This district, of which Furnes was the centre and the garrison, had its own feudal laws, rights, and customs, often conflicting and difficult to reconcile with the claims of the king of France as sovereign in chief, and of the Counts of Flanders as the immediate lords, together with the privi-

leges of the Chatelain himself and those of the independent burghers of the town, who were accustomed to turn, now to the King and now to their Count, for protection. Furnes, like other places originally only military stations, became a corporate town, and its freemen had privileges granted them directly from the King, which it was not often prudent to touch. Within the towns the power of the Count was limited, and the sturdy Burghers roughly asserted and defended their rights. On the subject of the ancient Flemish Constitutions, I know of no better authorities than the works of Pouillet, "*Les anciens Pays Bas*"; and Nameche's, "*Histoire Nationale de la Belgique*."

In Furnes-ambacht, with its forty-two parishes, the Chatelain had an authority distinct from that of the magistrates of the town. He had his own Court in the *Chatellenie*, side by side with the *Hotel de Ville*. Each authority had its own shield of arms; the Chatellenie bore *D'or au lion de Sable et au sautoir de sinople brochant sur le tout*; the Chatelain, *L'hermines à la bande losange de gules*; while the ville had, at first, *D'hermines à la bande gules*, and afterwards, *D'or, au lion de sable, chargé en cœur d'une trefle de sinople*; and the echevins, or town-magistrates, *A trois rustes posés en bande*.

The earliest known charter possessed by Furnes was granted by Gertrude, widow of Robert le Frison, and mother of the reigning Count, who was a minor in 1109. The town was a part of her dowry, and was much affected by her. The first charter of Furnes is lost, but that of Poperinghe, dated 1147, is copied from it. From this time the importance of the town may be dated. Its history is a very chequered one. As a frontier town and fortress it has repeatedly changed hands. A frequent place of residence for the Counts, it shared in the disputes between them, the King of France, and the Flemish burghers. Here in 1066 Count Baldwin de Lille received the boy-King, Philip I., and entertained him with boating on the Iser and hunting on the Dunes. In 1099 Count Robert of Jerusalem brought here from the Holy Land a fragment of the true cross, still venerated in the chief church. In 1297 Furnes was taken and pillaged, after the "Battle of the Dunes," by Robert D'Artois, on behalf of Philip IV. of France, in the war between Philip and our Edward I. This war arose out of the trivial circumstance of a quarrel between some Norman and English sailors, which led to insults offered to many English ships, and lastly to a declaration of hostilities between the English and the French. The French king summoned Edward to Paris, as vassal for the Duchy of Guienne, and there being no answer to the summons, proceeded to attack the English king's continental possessions. In the meantime, Edward sought the alliance of Guy de Dampiere, Count of Flanders, in consequence of the close commercial relations between that country and England. He even proposed that his son Edward of Carnarvon, our first Prince of Wales, should receive in marriage the Count's daughter Philippine. Guy consented to this alliance, both political

and matrimonial, but Philip summoned him as his vassal to Paris, together with his family, confined him in the prison of the Louvre, and only set him free at the bidding of the Pope, keeping Philippine as hostage in his stead.\* The poor little princess never became Queen of England, a lot which fell to Isabella, afterwards called "the she-wolf of France." She died in captivity, as did her father some time subsequently at Compiègne. The conduct of Philip shows how the kings of France could use to their own advantage the disaffection often cherished by the burghers of the town against their Count. Bruges and other places were on this occasion bought over by Philip's promise to defend their municipal liberties and protect them from exaction. Thus the Flemings were secretly in league with the King. Furnes was almost the only town that resisted the French, and it was taken before Edward could march to its relief. The Flemish army was completely destroyed, and the English king and his allies compelled to take refuge in Ghent. Philip then declared Flanders confiscated, and re-united to the crown of France. This was more than the free Flemings could brook; they rose in arms against the King, defeated the French with terrible slaughter at the battle of Courtrai, and again before Lille, thus delivering their country and preparing the way for the restoration of their Count, in the person of Robert de Bethune in 1305. The war, and also the treaty, so unfavourable to the Flemings, which concluded it, brings to light the existence of a double faction, always more or less at work in feudal Flanders, that of the *liliaerts*, or partisans of the *lily*, i.e. France, chiefly consisting of the nobles and higher clergy; and the *clauwaerts*, or friends of the *lion*, the emblem of Flanders and its Counts. The town of Furnes remained faithful to the latter, but the Abbot of the Dunes belonged to the former faction.

In 1328 Furnes was again taken by the French, after the battle of Cassel, at the beginning of the 100 years' war between France and England. Here again we see in operation the secret influences of the Court of France in stirring up the free towns to revolt against their local prince. Under the weak Count Louis de Nevers, an insurrection arose in Flanders against the encroachments of the nobles. The Count, imprisoned by his own subjects, sought the aid of the French king, Philip of Valois, who entered Flanders with a considerable force, and the Flemings, under Nicholas Zannekin of Furnes, were defeated. Froissard gives a graphic account of this war, and of the terrible slaughter which befel the Flemings at Cassel. Furnes was restored to Flanders, and about 1347 was visited after the siege of Calais by our Edward III. Edward was much esteemed in Flanders, and his claim to the French Crown approved by the people, but not by their Count. Louis de Nevers, often called Louis de Cresci, died fighting against Edward as a vassal of the French king.

---

\* See the beautiful historical novel by Moke, "*Philippine de la Flandre*."

His people wished that his successor, Louis de Male, should marry Isabel, the sister of the Black Prince; but the Count firmly declined, saying that he would never take to wife the daughter of the man who had caused his father's death—in allusion to the field of Crescy.

Furnes became French again in 1382, after the fight near Courtrai in which the French avenged themselves for a former defeat, and Philip von Artevelde was slain. Internal troubles at Paris and elsewhere prevented the French king Charles VI. from consolidating his conquests in Flanders, which enjoyed peace for many years. In 1390 Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, strengthened the fort of Furnes, and surrounded the town with a wall and a ditch. Previous to this, in 1369, he had married Margaret, only child of the last Count of Flanders, Louis de Male, by which marriage this town and the rest of the county of Flanders passed into the possession of the Dukes of Burgundy. In 1477, by the marriage of Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, with Maximilian, son of the Emperor, it became Austrian. By the marriage of Philip le Bel, son of Maximilian, to Joan of Castile it fell eventually to Spain. In the many wars between Spain and France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it frequently changed hands in accordance with the fortunes of battle. In 1658, after that battle of the Dunes which gave Dunkirk to England, it was temporarily in English hands. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668 confirmed it to France with the territory known as French Flanders, now the Pas de Calais and the Department du Nord. By the peace of Ryswick it was ceded to Holland, with the duty of garrisoning the fort and guarding the Belgian coast from invasion. This arrangement was confirmed by the Peace of Utrecht. It became French again for a brief period under Louis XV., but was restored to Austria in 1748; taken and retaken by the French during the wars of the Revolution of 1789, it was in 1794 annexed to the Department du Nord, and finally ceded to the kingdom of Belgium in 1830.

All these varying fortunes have failed to destroy the essentially Flemish character of the town and its ancient appearance. The loss of its importance by stopping its prosperity has had a direct tendency to preserve its many features of antiquity. It is now, except on market days and at the annual *Kermesse*, a quiet place. The *Hotel de Ville*, in the corner of the place, is a small but elegant *renaissance* building, dating from 1596 to 1612; there are some finely carved doors of the date of 1623, and two halls hung with Spanish leather, painted and gilt; also a curious table-cover, empressed with portraits of kings, &c. There are on the walls other portraits of Spanish princes. Close by is the ancient *Chatellenie*, now the *Palais de Justice*, an elegant building of the seventeenth century, but spoilt by restoration. At the back of this is the *Beffroi* in brick, graceful and simple in plan. The curious lower stage is square; the upper, octagonal. The spire was added in 1629; the rest of the structure

is older, but it is the latest of Belgian *Beffrois*. At the opposite corner of the Place stands the *Maison Communale*, a fine but decaying Gothic edifice, now used in part as an academy of art and in part as a police court. In the Hotel de Ville there is a small library, containing archives of great value for the illustration of Flemish history.

Furnes possesses two churches, both in a condition of neglect and disfigurement, but belonging in conception and detail to the best period of Gothic art. The chief church, dedicated to St. Walburghe, was founded in the ninth century on the site of an older sanctuary destroyed by the Northmen. Baldwin Bras-Fer, the first Count of Flanders, is its reputed founder. Having brought from Germany some relics of St. Walburghe and her brothers, SS. Willbald and Winnibald, he placed them here under the care of a College of Secular Canons which he attached to the church. St. Walburghe was the daughter of Richard, king of Kent, and being a nun of Wimborne devoted herself to a missionary life, founding the Monastery of Hidenheim in the Black Forest, of which society she was the first abbess. The relics were carried hither with great pomp in a procession in which the Count took part, and were deposited in a suitable shrine in the church. They brought many pilgrims to Furnes in the Middle Ages; English bishops frequently crossed the sea to venerate them. St. Walburghe thus became patron of Furnes as well as Utrecht. The original church must have been Romanesque. Here St. Bernard preached in A.D. 1138. The present edifice is a re-building; a beautiful monument of the style Ogival, or first pointed. Although unfinished and looking more like a ruin than an available building, it presents the plan of a noble church of dignified appearance and grand proportions. Only the choir is finished, neither tower, nor nave, nor western façade exist. The transepts are characterless additions of rough material, and without beauty; evidently they were intended to be only temporary expedients till the complete church was accomplished. The date of this beautiful fragment is about the end of the thirteenth century. The basis of the great western tower exists, and is used by the town as a reservoir for water! A house and garden occupy the place of the nave! From the interior, the apse, which is pentagonal, with three projecting chapels, has a striking effect. The pillars are well carved, and the pulpit of oak has an effigy of St. John writing the Apocalypse; this and the stalls belong to the seventeenth century. The triforium is of elegant design, and the general absence of mullions in the windows is atoned for by the curious leaden tracery in which the glass is inserted.

There are numerous paintings, but the best disappeared in 1794. There is a triptych of the sixteenth century representing the Martyrdom of St. Barbara, a Descent from the Cross, by Pourbus, and a small *Ecco Homo*; the rest are of little value. Amongst those

lost in 1794 was a fine "Return of the Prodigal Son," by Van Hoede, a native of Furnes.

The relics of St. Walburghe are no longer preserved. After repeated translations into reliquaries, each surpassing its predecessor in value and artistic beauty, principally at the charges of the Princes of Flanders, they were lost at the Revolution. When the French entered Belgium in 1794 one of the canons was charged to carry the reliquary into Holland; from him it was stolen. A better fate befel another valuable relic, a presumed piece of the true cross, deposited here by Count Robert of Jerusalem in 1100. Robert, returning by sea from the first crusade, when in sight of his own country was arrested by a tempest, and vowed to give a piece of the true cross which he had received from the Patriarch of Jerusalem to the first church which he saw if God would bring him safe to land. The sea immediately became calm, and he saw "le toit de plomb" of St. Walburghe at Furnes. Immediately landing, he carried the piece of the cross there, deposited it in the church, and, besides founding a Confraternity for its proper custody and veneration, established an annual procession in its honour. In this the relic was carried by the Abbot of St. Nicholas, followed by the magistrates and clergy, with the Bishop of Tournai at their head. Giants as usual figured in this procession, an immense figure of Goliath, and another of Judas Iscariot, afterwards taken to be hanged on the walls of the city. In the sixteenth century the piece of the cross nearly fell into the hands of the *guenx*, and was hidden till 1583; it was saved a second time from the French in 1794 by the beadle of the church and concealed in a garden at Bruges till 1808; an unsuccessful attempt to steal it was made in 1845, but it still exists, and is preserved in its own proper chapel in the church.

The Confraternity of the Cross still continues to carry out the programme of the annual procession, with some variations, on the last Sunday in July. I was fortunate last year to assist as a spectator at this singular annual festival. Belgium is eminently a country of *fêtes*, and nowhere else are the ancient processions, recalling the mysteries and miracle plays of the middle ages, better observed. As with almost every other ecclesiastical celebration in Roman Catholic as well as Protestant countries, there is danger lest this festival should come to assume the character of a mere occasion for making holiday. The present procession, although said by some to have had an independent origin, is no doubt a revival of the ancient one in honour of the true cross already referred to. Protestant influences in the seventeenth century had diminished the importance of this observance when it occurred to a canon of St. Walburghe in 1637 to revive and enlarge it. In the early days of this revival happened an event which gave a new impetus to the national as well as the religious sentiment respecting it. During the French occupation of Furnes in 1650 two French soldiers, pro-



bably infidels, resolved to procure some consecrated hosts and destroy them. Their design was discovered and the offenders executed. To protect the town from the vengeance of heaven an annual day of expiation was fixed for the last Sunday in July. This story rests upon a very uncertain basis of tradition; and it is far safer to believe that the festival in question is simply the ancient procession of the true cross revived, but changed from the month of March, its former date, to its present time of observance. Since the seventeenth century, with a brief interval during the French Revolution, this summer *fête* has been continued, and always attracts a great crowd of visitors. The programme is curious and interesting. The participators profess to be performing acts of penitence, and those not acting in the drama are clothed in black, carrying small crosses of wood. There are several hundreds of living figures, besides rude effigies and banners with pictures from sacred history. The first penitent carries the banner of the ancient Confraternity of the Cross, preceded by an angel, who represents the sufferings of the Divine Redeemer, and exhorts to patience and repentance. Other banners follow, and ranks of penitents representing scenes from the Old and New Testaments, such as Abraham offering up Isaac, with the ass and the bundle of wood; Moses and the brazen serpent; banners and living representatives of Jewish prophets, each scene preceded by an angel, generally a young girl, discoursing on the topic represented. Then follow in like manner scenes from the life of David, and groups of penitents, some carrying symbols of the punishments offered to him, war, pestilence, and famine, with many more scenes of the like character. Then follow picturesque and living presentments of the various events in the life of Christ—the Manger, the Shepherds, the flight into Egypt, Simeon and Anna blessing Jesus; the Magi; Herod and his courtiers scowling with rage; Jesus among the doctors, groups of men representing Rabbis, Scribes, and Pharisees; Mary Magdalene weeping and adoring her Saviour; the Twelve Apostles; and a complete series of groups, interspersed with penitents in robes of black representing scenes from our Lord's last passion, resurrection, and ascension into heaven. The procession closes with the relic of the cross, and finally the consecrated host, carried respectively under canopies by the clergy. It is very difficult to give on paper any clear idea of this singular procession, upon which an Englishman can scarcely help looking with unmixed feelings, since the spiritual sentiments of the people seem little affected by it, and it is made the occasion of a noisy pleasure fair, which hardly stops as the concourse of penitents pass round the place, full of booths, stalls, and itinerant theatres. It is interesting as a singular instance of the survival of mediæval customs in a country so near to England and Holland, and given up so completely at the present time to hard labour and money-making. The dresses and figures are all ancient, and carefully preserved in the church.

## A Few Stray Thoughts on the Feast of Christmas.

**W**HY December 25th was chosen to commemorate the birth of our Lord is very difficult to determine. Various reasons have been assigned, and some high authorities, among them Dr. Lightfoot, connect Christmas with the Feast of Tabernacles, in the same way in which Easter and Whitsuntide correspond with the Passover and Pentecost. But we must bear in mind that the Roman Saturnalia occurred at this time, and that Pagan feasts had a large share in the adjustment of the Christian year. Originally the Nativity and the Epiphany were observed together on January 6th. In the East they were separated towards the close of the fourth century, as we learn from St. Chrysostom, but when they were separated in the West is lost in obscurity. St. Clement of Alexandria (who died A.D. 220) is the first writer who distinctly alludes to December 25th being assigned to the birth of our Lord (*Stromata*, iv. 21); but he speaks as though the date were a matter of conjecture rather than of certainty.

But whatever days may in the course of time fall into oblivion, the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ will always hold its ground, closely interwoven as its traditions are with the life of the people. And if Christmas comes to us now as a welcome variety to the routine of regular pursuits, how much greater a boon was it in those semi-barbarous times which we call the Middle Ages! In those days of sharp contrasts, Christmas meant more boisterous merriment and profuse hospitality than it does with us. Let us glance back to the age of feudal barbarism, and picture to ourselves the old baronial hall decked out for the Christmas festival—the holly and mistletoe, mummers and minstrels, the yule log burning on the hearth, and the table laden with dainties, some of which have long passed out of use. A glance at Christmas fare some centuries ago will show us that our ancestors understood the art of regaling themselves with good cheer as well as we do in this cultivated age.

The boar's head, of course, took the prime place, and it was served up on a gold or silver dish, amid the flourish of trumpets and the strains of jubilant song. An old ditty says:—

“ Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread,  
His foaming tusks with some large pippin graced;  
Or midst those thundering spears an orange placed,  
Sauce, like himself, offensive to its foes,  
The gorgon mustard, dangerous to the nose.”

The custom of serving up a boar's head at this season prevails still (or did till very lately) at a few places, notably at Queen's College, Oxford.

The next dish in importance was the peacock, all gorgeous in its plumage; for the bird, after it had been roasted, was sewn up

again in its skin and feathers, and its beak was gilt. Sometimes a piece of cotton, steeped in spirits, was placed in the beak, and ignited as the dish was placed before the carver. The bird was also stuffed with spices and sweet herbs, basted with yolk of egg, and served up with gravy. But the table was not complete without furmante, or furmenty, a compound of bruised wheat and yolk of egg, with cow's milk and milk of almonds in "clean fresh broth." An old formula says, "Boil it a little and mess it forth with fat venison or fresh mutton." Of course the drinking portion of the feast was not neglected, and the wines of Gascoigne and Anjou flowed freely, and also good old English ale, that "prince of liquors new and old." Of our modern dishes, we have failed to trace the origin of mince-pies; but our plum pudding is the direct descendant of the plum porridge or plum broth, of which the recipe is given in the old almanacs and cookery books. This was made by boiling beef or mutton with broth thickened with brown bread, when half-boiled raisins, cloves, currants, mace and ginger were added, and the whole was then well boiled.

If Christmas has lost some of its old hilarity, its boisterous, but good-humoured mirth, let us hope it will ever retain the spirit of good fellowship and hospitality that characterised it of old. We are disheartened, it is true, when we see, as we sometimes do, an unsympathetic spirit displaying itself—as, for instance, when ungenerous attempts are made to deprive the poor in the workhouses of their Christmas fare; but we may trust to the kindly feeling and sense of justice strongly inherent in the English people, in not allowing poverty to be treated as the worst of crimes. But it is deplorable when we see those of a class who fare sumptuously every day, grudging these poor people their only feast day.

In our Christmas festivities let us not forget there is gloom and sorrow around. Life is made up, after all, of a few hard facts, and "paper walls" divide the "house of feasting" from the "house of mourning."

To some Christmas means only drink and dissipation, the great carnival in the year of toil; but that aspect happily grows fainter with the progress of light and knowledge.

The Puritans struck Christmas out of the calendar. But the teaching which this season was designed to proclaim, is not to be circumscribed by party, for its import is that universal brotherhood of man which dawned upon the world on the first Christmas Day.

H. A. BULLEY.



THE Oxford University Convocation has voted two small annuities to the grand-nephews of Francis Douce, the antiquary, who bequeathed to the University his valuable library, containing some 16,000 volumes, as well as his collection of prints, many of them of the greatest value and rarity.

## Sales of the Sunderland and Hamilton Palace Libraries.

IT is very rare that events of such magnitude and interest to bibliopoles follow so closely upon each other as the two great sales which have just taken place in London. The sale of the fourth portion of the Sunderland Library, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, commenced on November 6th, and extended over the nine following days. The catalogue, forming a volume of nearly 200 pages, carried the alphabetical arrangement from "Martinez" to "Saint Andiol," and for the rarity of the works it enumerated, differed in no way from those of the previous instalments of the sale. It comprised a large number of French works, including early editions of Rabelais, and of Montaigne's Essays; *La Mer des Histoires* (Paris, 1488), &c. The proceeds of the forty days' sale more than realised the most sanguine expectations formed, and chiefly in consequence of those instances, like that of the unique copy of Petrarch with the rare set of engravings, in which a price was paid entirely above the line of all precedents whether in sales of precious books or the rarest engravings. This, and the high prices reached by the several copies of the writings of Rabelais, sold on the last day but one, brought the amount realised by this portion of the sale up to £10,129 8s., and raised the grand total at present to £46,672 13s. for 10,900 lots.

Among the more important lots disposed of may be mentioned the following:—Martinus Polonus, *La Cronique Martiniane de tous les Papes*, folio, Paris, Anthoine Verard, 1503, £39; Peter Martyr, *Opus Epistolarum*, vellum, folio, Compluti, Michael de Eguia, 1530, £61; Peter Martyr, *De rebus Oceanis et Orbe Novo* decades tres, Thomas Maioli's copy, folio, Basil, Jo. Bebelius, 1533, £50; Maximilianus Transylvanus, *De Moluccis Insulis*, Colon, Cervicornus, 1523; and two other tracts, £34; Valerius Maximus, *Factorum et Memorabilium libri novem*, folio, Moguntina, per Petrum Schoyffer de Gernshem, 1471, £32; Valerius Maximus, another copy, printed on vellum, 1471, £194; Milles et Amys, small folio, Paris, Ant. Verard, s.a., £112. Missale ad usum insignis Ecclesie Sarisburiensis, folio, Paris, Joa. Amazeur pro G. Merlin, 1555, £40; Naberat, *Sommaire des Privileges octroyez a l'Ordre d. S. Jean*, Anne of Austria's copy, folio, 1629, £80; Nicolas I., *Maximi Epistolæ*, John Grolier's copy, old calf, small folio, Romæ, Franciscus Priscianensis, 1542, £215. The large collection of Ovids gave much interest to the sale, and brought some of the highest prices: the fine edition printed by Sweykeym and Pannatz, Rome, 1471, sold for £85 24s.; the edition of Jacobus Rubeus, folio, Venice, 1474, for £60; the edition of Azzoguidi, Bologna, 1480, £51; the first Aldine edition, 1502-3, 3 vols., vell., £9; the second Aldine edition, 1516, 3 vols., vell., £4 10s.; the Lyons counterfeit edition of the

second Aldine, £4 7s. 6d.; other editions to the number of over 70 went for from 5s. to £2 and £3: the *Metamorphoses* alone, by Pignerol, 1480, £13. The various editions of Quintilian's *Institutions*, which numbered no less than 51, including eight of the *Declamations* and the volumes of Rabelais, of which there were 20, realised high prices. The first of these latter was No. 10,470—Rabelais (François), *Gargantua. ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ. La vie inestimable du Grand Gargantua, père de Pantagruel, jadis cōposee par l'abstracteur de quüte essèce, livre plein de Pantagruelisme, with Pantagrueline Prognostication and Les horribles faictz et prouesses espouvêtables de Pantagruel roy des Dipsodes, composés par M. Alcofribas abstracteur de quinte essence*, in one volume, narrow duodecimo, in Gothic letter. The first article in this is regarded as the most ancient edition, with a decisive date (1535) of the first book of Rabelais. The volume was put up at a bid of £100, and was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch at £320. Rabelais *Grāds annales ou Croniques très véritables des gestes merveilleux du Grand Gargantua et Pantagruel*, 12mo, 1542, Gothic letter, with modern portrait, and the *Prognostication*, which Brunet says this edition does not contain, and which, therefore, may have been inserted; but it is in the same type as the rest, £360; *La vie très horrifique du Grand Gargantua, Pantagruel Roy des Dipsodes restitué à son naturel (avec) les Navigations de Panurge*, two vols., 16mo., Lyon, 1542. These two are seldom found together, and the *Navigations* seldom with them; size much cut down, measuring only 96 by 68 millimètres, £280. *Tiers livre des faictz et dictz héroïques du noble Pantagruel, composez par M. Franc. Rabelais*, 16mo., Tholose, 1546; size 96 by 66 millimètres; in Roman, and has the privilege of 1545; so rare that Brunet had not seen a copy, £95. *Le tiers livre, &c., revue et corrigé par l'auteur sur la censure antique*, 16mo., Lyon, 1552, £91. *Le tiers livre, &c., et le quart livre*, two vols., sm. 8vo., Paris, 1552. The fourth book wants title and four preliminary leaves, £171. *Le quart livre des faicts, &c., avec un briefve déclaration, &c., sm. 8vo., 1553, £91. Le cinquiesme et dernier livre des faicts, &c., la visitation de l'Oracle de la Dive Bachuc et le mot de la bouteille, &c., Lyon, 1565, and Le Voyage et Navigation des Isles incogneuës, par Bringuenarille cousin-german de fesse pinte, &c., Paris, Nic. Bonfons, 1574, in one vol., 12mo, the rare edition of book 5 with the woodcut of the bottle, £96.*

The second portion of the Beckford library, which had been removed from Hamilton Palace, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, during the fortnight commencing with Monday, the 11th December, and ending with Saturday, the 23rd. The catalogue of this second portion extended from GA to MY, and contained works equal in interest, condition, and rarity to those in the first portion, which realised upwards of £31,000. This second portion comprised very many fine and even gorgeous

specimens of the bookbinder's art, applied to volumes which were once in the libraries of the Kings and Queens of France, and of the most eminent French collectors, who in this respect were far in advance of our own countrymen and countrywomen, and many of the fly-leaves are filled with Mr. Beckford's quaint and caustic observations in MS., showing that he was not only a collector, but a critical reader. The books of prints included the *Heptameron* of Margaret de Valois, the splendid works of Mr. Gould, Gough's "*Sepulchral Monuments*," the *Fables and Contes of La Fontaine*, the *Galérie de Versailles* and other galleries, various books of pageants, royal, religious, &c., and the works of Holbein, Hollar, Houbraken, Hogarth, &c. Geography was well represented by various collections of voyages and travels, from the "*Itinerarium Portugalensium*" of 1508 down to the large books on America which marked the middle of last century. Of the Greek and Latin classics, many are on large paper, and the Aldine, Elzevir, and other editions are reported as being, on the whole, in superb condition. Among the 15th century works was the very rare first edition of Lactantius, printed at Subiaco in 1465, and memorable as the earliest work issued in Italy with a date.

Amongst the largest amounts obtained were—For Gilray's Caricatures, the series consisting of 672 humorous plates—said to be the finest collection of this artist's work in existence, £305; and a second collection of 513 engravings by the same artist, £260; £28 for the works of the Abbé Gerard, bound by Descuil; and £50 for another edition by the same author. For the large sum of £405 M. Morgand secured possession of Gohory's "*Livre de la Conquête de la Toison d'Or, par le Prince Jason*." The next high bid was £50 by Mr. Quaritch for a collection of Spanish comedies. The group of books which attracted the most general attention was that containing the drawings of birds natives of the northern and southern hemispheres, executed by the late Mr. J. Gould, and coloured by the eminent ornithologist himself—eight of these beautiful volumes were bought by Mr. Quaritch for £519. Mr. Techner secured for £180 Gringore's "*Les Fantaisies de Mère Sote*," a black-letter copy in prose and verse, beautifully bound. The next lot in order of esteem was Guarini's "*Opere Poetiche*," apparently a pocket edition, and the contents of which are of no great merit, but the binding of exquisite design—olive morocco, covered with gold tooling—embodying the famous daisy of Marguerite de Valois, with gilt edges, by Clovis Eve. For this little book Mr. Pearson paid £175. Mr. Quaritch paid £56 for M. Guer's "*Histoire Critique de l'Ame des Bêtes*," the binding bearing the arms of Madame de Pompadour. There was a very brisk bidding between the two French representatives, MM. Morgand and Techner, for Guichenon's "*Histoire Généalogique de la Royale Maison de Savoye*," containing portraits, seals, coins, &c., and

bearing upon the binding the arms of the Duchess of Orleans, by A. Ruette, which was ultimately secured by M. Morgand for £60; who also purchased the Cologne edition of the "Duc de Guise's Mémoires" (1669) for £31 10s. Guilleville's "Pèlerin de la Vie Humaine," in black-letter, fetched £21. Mr. Ellis purchased for £135 "Heures a Lusarge de Paris," the binding in the Grolier style by Clovis Eve, with the name of the owner, Philippes de Saint Germain, and his arms emblazoned on the sides. Then came a small volume, one of the gems of the day, "Hieronymi Epistolæ Selectæ," from the library of Margaret of Valois, Queen of Navarre, beautifully bound by Clovis Eve, and bearing the motto "Expecta non eludet," purchased by Mr. Pearson for £109. M. Techner bought a book bound by Padeloup, for £36 10s. Mr. Moline purchased Hogarth's Works, 80 plates, including the famous "March to Finchley," for £40 10s. Hollar's folio volume, containing portraits of many eminent personages, royal and noble, was purchased by Mr. Mainwaring for £51. The same purchaser secured two works by the same hand for £64, whilst two works of the eminent engraver went to Mr. Ellis for £108, one to Mr. Robson for £20, and another to Mr. Hayward for £34. A rare edition of the "Iliad" was secured by Mr. Quaritch for £45; the same buyer securing also Hoogis' "Landing, Reception, and Coronation of William and Mary," for £27. The "Horæ in Laudem Beatissimæ Verginis Mariæ and Usum Romanum cum Colendario et Almanach," elicited keen competition between Mr. Pearson and Mr. Quaritch, the valued volume being eventually declared the property of Mr. Pearson at £349. Numerous editions of the most popular of Latin poets, Horace, were then put up for sale, and commanded prices varying from £46 to a guinea, the highest bidders being Mr. Quaritch, M. Morgand, and Mr. Pearson. Mr. Ellis bought a rare copy of "Justinus," in Le Gascon's binding, for £42; and M. de la Chambre's "Discours de l'Amitié et de la Haine qui se trouvent entre les Animaux," bound by Le Gascon, for £52 10s. The choice "Fables of La Fontaine," in verse, from the M'Carthy collection, was knocked down to Mr. Harvey for £43. Mr. Quaritch paid £20 10s. for "Korb's Dianium Itineris in Moschovian," &c., bound by Derome; £71 for "La Chau et Le Blond's Pierres Gravées du Cabinet du Duc d'Orleans," with portraits and engravings; and £124 for three editions of "La Fontaine's Fables," in prose and verse. The "Lactantius de Divinis Institutionibus," the first book printed in Italy with a date (1465), consequently a great rarity, was purchased by Mr. Quaritch for £285. "La Bruyere's Caractères de Theophraste avec les Caractères de ce Siècle" fetched £46 10s., bid by M. Morgand.

The remaining portion of Mr. Beckford's library will be brought forward at an early date, and will be followed by the Hamilton Library, properly so called.

"One of the most valuable manuscripts in the Hamilton collection," observes the *Weekly Register*, "is the well-known copy of the Gospels written in gold letters on purple parchment. It has hitherto been assumed that the manuscript was sent to Henry VIII. by Pope Leo X. when King Henry received the title of Defender of the Faith. This is doubted by German scholars, who think that the Latin verses addressed to the King on the inner page of the first leaf of the manuscript are not good enough for the Italian Humanists of the Court of Leo X. Besides, it is contended that the royal arms above the verses are in the English style, and that the ornament on the lower part of the page has no resemblance to Italian work. In an article in the *National Zeitung* Herr Wattenbach suggests that the manuscript may have been executed in the seventh century for Wilfrid, Bishop of York, who is known to have spent large sums in the purchase of artistic treasures for his churches. Bede expressly mentions that Wilfrid caused the Gospels to be written on purple parchment in 'the finest gold,' and that he presented the manuscript to his monastery at Ripon, where it was preserved with the greatest care. If this be the manuscript, says the *St. James's Gazette*, which is now (unfortunately) in Berlin, Herr Wattenbach is of opinion that it was probably given to Henry VIII. by Cardinal Wolsey, who, as Archbishop of York, may have thought that he had a right to dispose of it in any way he pleased."

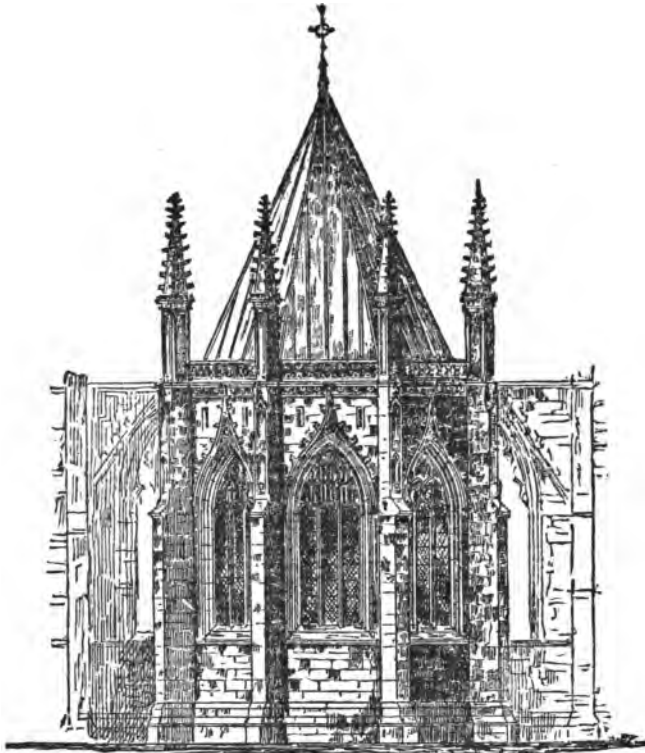


## Reviews.

*Old Yorkshire.* Edited by WM. SMITH, F.S.A.S. *Longmans.* 1882. THIS is the third instalment of a work in which all our readers, especially those connected with the northern province, are bound to take an interest. The two previous volumes on the same subject, which appeared in 1880 and 1881, by no means exhausted the history and antiquities of the largest and in many respects the most interesting of our English counties. The book is none the worse for being somewhat desultory and fragmentary, and for ranging, so to speak, "from Dan to Beersheba" instead of following the beaten tracks of local guide-books and county histories. The introduction, by the accomplished pen of Mr. William Wheeler, of Leeds, is in itself a most valuable essay, and an important contribution to history. "To those who know modern Yorkshire only," observes Mr. Wheeler, "a picture of Old Yorkshire will almost appear incredible. The county of 'broad acres' and millions of inhabitants of to-day is as exactly different from the county of our ancestors even of the times later than the Norman era, as it is from the backwoods of America or the wilds of Zululand. Then in Yorkshire, as now in those places, wild beasts roamed in the unbroken woods, and birds of prey soared above the hills. The now uninterrupted acres of corn crops and root crops covering valleys and hills that our fathers only knew as shady



forests or woodland waste are the results of comparatively recent industry. The miles of streets teeming with population and wealth that our great towns now exhibit had not one prototype on the birthday of Old Yorkshire. The present railways are not more superior as a means of locomotion and transit to the highways of half a century ago than were those highways to the ancient roads. So difficult and costly was transit even in the times of the Plantagenets that even in places ten miles apart famine has prevailed at the one while superabundance has been found at the



CHAPTER HOUSE, HOWDEN CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

other." The volume now before us does not pretend to supply a history of any particular place, but only to present some solid and valuable information, some leading facts and incidents relating to interesting localities in the county, and to place these before the reader in a popular and attractive form. Among the most interesting chapters are those on "Yorkshire Artists," "Yorkshire Longevity," "The Yorkshire Dead," "Ceramic Art in Yorkshire," and "Yorkshire Journalists and Antiquaries." The illustrations in the work are both numerous and varied in

style, and include a large number of portraits. The Chapter House of Howden Church and the tomb of Marmion in Tanfield Church, which we are enabled to reproduce, may be taken as specimens of the illustrations.

*An Index to Norfolk Topography.* By WALTER RYE. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 39, Paternoster-row. (Printed for the Index Society.) 1881.

THE Index Society has astonished as well as gratified us, after a series of disappointments, by at last printing a volume essentially one of the class which most people, we believe, imagined the society was established to supply its subscribers with. It remains to be seen whether the society, by the progressively enhanced value of the volumes they may issue in the future, will maintain, and not retrograde from the commendable position to which, by the publication of Mr. Rye's book, they have now advanced.

In the past we have been favoured with the following items (among others):—"Index of Municipal Offices;" "Index of Hereditary Titles of Honour;" "Index to Trevelyan's Life of Macaulay;" "Student's Guide to the Literature of Botany;" and we are promised in time to come, such further highly instructive and intellectual ventures as "Literature of Vegetable Technology," and "Index of Works on Horses and Equitation."

It is, to us, remarkable that the members of the society can be satisfied with productions like the foregoing, when we are yet without any real index to such an important work as Dugdale's "Baronage." Indices, also, of names and places are required for the folio and octavo "Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records," and the folio "Reports of the Record Commission," both of the latter being full of direct references to the public records, and abounding with historical, genealogical, topographical, and general antiquarian information.

By expatiating at some length, as we might, upon the merits of Mr. Rye's Index, we should forestall the pleasure which will be best appreciated by the antiquary who, taking up the volume, will see at a glance that it is by no means requisite to say anything in explanation of its arrangement, the admirable method of classification adopted, and the very clear typographical arrangements used to facilitate the ready comprehension of the same, which convey the compiler's meaning with great distinctness.

Mr. Rye's frank statements in his Introduction remind us how much valuable time has been frittered away by would-be index-makers in doing that from which he has had the good sense to refrain, namely, as he puts it, the vain pursuing of an *ignis fatuus*, by essaying to produce a perfect index, but for which, doubtless, many an index of the character of the one under consideration, and, possibly, of equal utility, would now be in the hands of the critical antiquary.



MESSRS. UNWIN BROTHERS have just published a calendar for 1883, by Mr. Edward Walford, M.A., entitled "Ephemerides," being an exact reproduction of an ancient calendar, and containing a variety of antique illustrations and selections from old writers.

**Obituary Memoirs.**

"Emori nolo; sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo."—*Epicarmus*.

AT the end of November died Mr. C. H. Bayley, who for many years had been engaged upon a History of Worcestershire. Deceased was a well-known antiquary and archæologist. In 1869 he issued the first of a proposed series of rarities, being "A True Relation of the Terrible Earthquake at West Brumminidge, in Staffordshire," &c., printed originally in 1676; and early in the present year he also issued "The Rent Rolls of Lord Dudley and Ward in 1701," a valuable contribution to local and general history.

THE death is also announced of the Rev. J. E. J. Valpy, a son of the celebrated Valpy, and himself a writer on Greek and Latin grammar.

**Meetings of Learned Societies.****METROPOLITAN.**

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—Nov. 30, Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the chair. Mr. R. Day, jun., exhibited six matrices of seals, viz., 1, the seal of Thomas Fynyon, Abbot of Combermere, Cheshire (date, middle of the fifteenth century); 2, common seal of the Friars Preachers of St. Bartholomew, London, formerly in the possession of Francis Douce (engraved in the *Archæologia*, xv. 401); 3, seal of the Commissary of the Diocese of Winchester (date, fifteenth century); 4, seal of John Campeggio, Bishop of Bologna, 1553-54; 5, seal of the Prioress of the Monastery of St. Katherine of Siena; 6, small personal seal of the fourteenth century. Mr. J. A. J. Evans communicated the first part of a paper on antiquarian researches made by himself in Illyricum. The sites to which Mr. Evans drew special attention were those of Epitaurum, Canali, and Risinium, in which he gave full details of architectural remains, inscriptions, coins, and gems. Mithraic monuments, traces of Roman roads, and other most interesting particulars.—Dec. 7, Mr. A. W. Franks, V.P., in the chair. Mr. A. J. Evans communicated the second part of his paper on "Recent Antiquarian Researches in Illyricum," comprising notes on the Roman road-lines, Siscia, Salonæ, Epitaurum, and Scodra. Mr. Evans illustrated his remarks with various objects of antiquity, which he had discovered in those researches. Among the other objects of interest exhibited was a stone axe-head of syenite from China, on which the Chairman made some observations.

**BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Dec. 6, Mr. T. Morgan, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. L. Hand reported the discovery at Seagry, Wilts, of some ancient British interments on the supposed site of an old cemetery. The spot is referred to in a charter of Saxon times as the place of heathen burial, a remarkable illustration of the continuance of local knowledge. Dr. Stevens announced the discovery of traces of Roman burials at Winchester, at a spot near the north gate, which would appear to indicate the position of the ancient cemetery of the Roman city. Mr. L. Brock exhibited a Roman vase from Colchester identical in form with one found at Winchester, referred to by Dr. Stevens. Mr. C. H.

Compton exhibited some stained glass from Amiens Cathedral, thrown out of the building during a recent work of "restoration"; also some Roman concreted pavement from the temple which stood on the site of the present Cathedral of Boulogne. This is identical with what was found last year on the site of Leadenhall Market. Mr. H. F. J. Swayne sent photographs of the fifteenth century frescoes over the chancel arch of St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury. Mrs. G. Rendle exhibited some curious engravings by Heemskirk illustrative of ancient costume; and Mr. E. Way described a costrel of early date recently found in London. Mr. W. de Gray Birch called attention to the Tabula Honesta Missiones recently found in Belgium, which gave the name of a governor of Roman Britain, Titus Evidius Nepos, not previously known. Major di Cesnola read a paper "On Phœnician Art in Cyprus," which was illustrated by a very fine exhibition of gold and silver ornaments found in the excavations in the island made by the lecturer. He dwelt on the connection of the Phœnicians with the country, and spoke of the relics of their occupation. Many of the gold objects consisted of frontlets of thin metal with embossed patterns, very similar to those found by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik. The personal ornaments were of remarkable beauty and elegance of workmanship. The chairman passed in review the results of the recent Congress at Plymouth, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a paper by Mr. C. W. Dymond on two of the remarkable earth-works in Somerset, Dolbury and Cadbury, the reputed Camelot of King Arthur's time.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*Dec. 7*, the Rev. J. F. Russell, V.P., in the chair. The following papers were read: "On Egyptian Bricks," by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie; "On Cadney Church, Lincolnshire," by Mr. E. Peacock; and "On the Vicars' Court at Lincoln," by the Rev. Precentor Venables, illustrated by drawings and photographs; Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell offered some remarks on Palæolithic knapping tools and implements, specimens of which he placed before the members for examination. Among the other objects exhibited were some full size drawings of the Gosforth Cross, by the Rev. W. S. Calverley; two Egyptian statuettes, Anubis and Isis nursing Horus, by Capt. E. Hoare, and some Egyptian antiquities, an illustration of the paper read by Mr. Flinders Petrie, which was listened to with great interest, and very highly appreciated, forming as it did a great acquisition to our knowledge of Egyptian history.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*Nov. 28*, General Pitt Rivers, President, in the chair. Dr. G. W. Parker read a paper "On the Language and People of Madagascar." The language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian group, being most nearly allied to the Malay proper. In the second part of the paper the peculiar geographical position of Madagascar was first noticed, its estimated population (from four to four and a half millions), and its chief structural features, with special notice of the central plateau.—*Dec. 12*, Mr. A. L. Lewis read a paper "On a Recent Discovery of Flint Implements and Flakes from Cape Blanc Nez, near Calais, many of which were exhibited. They were of the Neolithic type, and, from their appearance and the position in which they were found, point to the handiwork of an aboriginal race of savages inhabiting that part of the coast. This was followed by a paper read by Mr. A. W. Hewitt, F.G.S., "On Certain Rules and Regulations observed by the Native Australians in the Matter of Marriage," which go to show that the

relation of the sexes is by no means so promiscuous as their very low position in the scale of humanity might lead people to infer.

GEOLOGICAL.—*Nov.* 15, Dr. J. G. Jeffreys, V.P., in the chair. The following communications were read: "On the Drift-beds of the North-West of England and North Wales, Part ii. Their Nature, Stratigraphy, and Distribution," by Mr. T. M. Reade,—and "On the Evidences of Glacial Action in South Brecknockshire and East Glamorganshire," by Mr. T. W. E. David, communicated by Prof. J. Prestwich.—*Dec.* 6, Mr. J. W. Hulke, president, in the chair. The following communications were read:—"Note on a Wealden Fern, *Oleandridium (Taniopteris) beyrichii*, Schenk, new to Britain," by Mr. J. E. H. Peyton; and "On the Mechanics of Glaciers, more especially with relation to their supposed Power of Excavation," by the Rev. A. Irving.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*Nov.* 29, Sir P. de Colquhoun, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Rendle read a paper "On the History of St. Thomas's Hospital, from *circa* A.D. 1200 to 1533, from original MSS., and chiefly from a volume formerly in the Stowe Collection, and now belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham." This volume, of about 600 pages, was written in the early part of the sixteenth century, and was at first incorrectly named a record of the parish of St. Mary Overy: it is really a collection of charters, &c., referring to the hospital. The first hospital, Mr. Rendle said, was a portion of the priory of St. Mary Overy, and was within its precincts as early as A.D. 1200; this was burnt in 1207, but rebuilt in far greater grandeur in 1228 by Peter de Repibus, Bishop of Winchester. The bishop's appeal for help, probably the earliest charity sermon on record, is contained in this MS. Mr. Rendle then gave notices, in the words of the documents themselves, of many illustrious people mentioned in them—as of Gower the poet; Fastolfe of the Boar's Head; Nicholson, the painter of the windows in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and the printer of Nicholson's Coverdale Bible. Reference was also made to the public market of Southwark, *temp.* Richard II., to the court of Marshalsea, and to the other royal courts held in the immediate neighbourhood. Many interesting matters relating to the Jews of Southwark, *temp.* John and Henry II., were also noted. The hospital was rebuilt in 1507, on the site where it remained till quite recently, the ground costing £31 3s. 4d. Very nearly the same site was sold by the hospital governors to the South-Eastern Railway Company for £296,000. Mr. Rendle's paper was illustrated by a copy of a map, now in the Record Office, of the later foundation, on which were roughly shown the palace of the French Queen, the Tabard, the house of the Abbot of Hyde, Winchester House, the church of St. Mary Overy, Bermondsey Abbey, &c.—*Dec.* 13, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, V.P., read a paper on Mahomedanism, being one of a series on the leading religions of the world. He confined himself as far as possible within literary limits, avoiding religious polemics. He gave a sketch of the Prophet's life from his birth A.D. 570, to his death in A.D. 632, twenty-two years after the first promulgation of his doctrine. Attention was next drawn to what the lecturer regarded as vulgar errors respecting the Mahomedan faith, which, in his view, differed in no respect, save in the name of outward form, from that of Buddha and Christ. He maintained that Mahomed enfranchised the female sex, that he introduced the doctrine of a future state, abolished the immolation of human beings and the lower animals as sacrificial atonements, promulgated the maxim, "Let there be no violence in religion,"

and ignored any priestly caste. On the other hand, he denied the divinity of Christ, recognising Him as a prophet and divinely inspired teacher only, calling him the Spirit of God. He denied His crucifixion in His own person, as well as the dogma of the Trinity, but the moral basis of his system agreed with that of all great preceding teachers, a basis without which no religion could succeed.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Nov. 22*, the Rev. Dr. Sparrow Simpson in the chair. The Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth read a paper entitled "Stray Notes on some of the Churches of Cornwall," in which he gave some interesting details and particulars concerning those of Eglwyszhazle, St. Enodoc, St. German's, St. Petroc Bodmin, St. Neot, St. Columb and others.—*Dec. 11*. S. W. Kershaw, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair. Mr. G. H. Birch read a paper on "Ecclesiastical Metal Work of the Middle Ages," illustrated by a large number of drawings, engravings, &c.

PHILOLOGICAL.—*Nov. 17*, Dr. Murray, President, in the chair. Mr. J. Platt, jun., read a paper on the new Anglo-Saxon dictionary. He regretted that the University of Oxford had elected to reprint the old errors of Bosworth's time, especially since no scholar would undertake to edit such a work, so that it had to be trusted to an unknown hand; hence there was little improvement even where the book advanced beyond the part finally revised by Bosworth himself. The account given by Mr. Platt of the faulty arrangement of the dictionary—its want of scholarship in the treatment of the letters *a*, *ea*, *eo*, *þ*, and the short and long vowels, its arbitrary spelling of its catchwords and inserting them under different spellings in various places, its inattention to the rules of Anglo-Saxon grammar, and apparent ignorance of Germanic and general philology—was scarcely credible, but for the examples given. It was also shown that very little care had been taken in reading for the dictionary, many words having no reference to them, and many more being left out altogether. An argument for the shortness of the *a* prefix (as in *arisan*) refuted the general idea that it was long; and the general law that Germanic languages accented their prefixes before nouns and adjectives, and left them unaccented before verbs, was fully explained.—*Athenæum*.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—*Dec. 13*, Gen. Sir John H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. A. P. Maudslay read a paper giving an account of his "Explorations in Guatemala and Examination of the old Indian cities Tikal and Usumacinta." The traveller's routes, the former in 1881, and the latter in the following year, were illustrated by a large map, and his archæological discoveries by drawings and photographs. Of the two Indian cities, Mr. Maudslay explained. Usumacinta had been visited before himself by Mr. Rockstroh only, a German teacher in the chief public school of Guatemala city, who had discovered the ruins while on a topographical expedition to the little known and wild region of the Usumacinta river, but had neither the time nor means to study them. Before proceeding to Usumacinta, Mr. Maudslay examined the district south of the Golfo Dolce, on the Atlantic coast. He landed at Livingstone and crossed the Mico mountains to examine some ruins in the forest near the Montagua river, among which were a number of stones of great size beautifully sculptured to represent sacred animals similar to armadillos or turtles, one, weighing eighteen tons, being covered with a profusion of sculptured ornaments. This and other sculptures of great beauty were measured and photographed, as also numerous tables of hieroglyphics and picture-writing, having an evident symbolical meaning,

the key to which is yet to be found. The Chairman announced that the society had that day made arrangements for the speedy resumption by Mr. Joseph Thomson of the explorations in Central Africa, interrupted by the lamented death of Keith Johnson.

**SHORTHAND.**—*Dec. 6*, Mr. C. Walford, President, in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. H. H. Pestell) read a paper, by Mr. Field, "On Suggestive Shorthand;" and Dr. Westby-Gibson read a paper, by Mr. J. Bailey, "On Richardson's Shorthand," with notes by himself (Dr. Gibson). Both papers led to a discussion, in which Messrs. T. A. Reed, E. Pocknell, J. Westby-Gibson, A. L. Lewis, E. Guest, C. Wyman, and the President took part.

**NEW SHAKSPERE.**—*Dec. 8*, Dr. P. Bayne in the chair. Mr. F. J. Furnivall read a paper upon the textual difficulties in the early comedies, which, however, he said, were but few, and of no great importance. "Love's Labour's Lost" had the doubtful reading "school of night." In "Much Ado," II. ii. there was a palpable mistake, probably Shakspeare's own, "Hear Margaret term me, *Claudio*." In "Troilus and Cressida" the chief question was to decide how much was spurious. Towards the end we find much that is not Shakspeare's. Mr. Furnivall found the line of cleavage in Act V. Sc. iii., the spurious part probably beginning at the words "How now, young man?" "Some Notes on certain Puzzle-words in 'Hamlet,'" by Professor W. T. Thom, were read. IV. v. 101, "Every word," that is, *title*, as in Nares ("Glossary"), "Lord Burleigh . . . . . signs his name W. Cecill, but adds, 'I forget my new word, William Burleigh.'" I. v. 133-7, "Yes, by St. Patrick." St. Patrick was the serpent-destroying saint, and the Ghost had just said, "'Tis given out that, 'sleeping in my orchard, a serpent stung me.'"

**ASIATIC.**—*Nov. 20*, Sir Bartle Frere, President, in the chair. A paper was read by the Rev. J. Sibree, jun., "On Malagasy Place-Names," in which he pointed out that the coast nomenclature shows naturally the parts taken by the Portuguese, the English, and the French in its discovery, while it at the same time retains some traces of a very early Arabian colonisation; and mentioned the various names given to the island by natives and foreigners. The native names he showed to belong, as a rule, to the Malayo-Polynesian stock of languages, some of the more obscure ones being probably relics of an aboriginal race. Many mountains, Mr. Sibree stated, bear the names of animals and of birds; others are known by personal names. The river and lake names were noticed in the same order of classification as that of the mountains, and to these were added the names of the towns and villages.

**HISTORICAL.**—*Nov. 16*. Mr. Cornelius Walford in the chair. Mr. J. F. Palmer read a paper "On Pestilences, their Influence on the History of Nations." A discussion followed, in which the chairman, Miss Marshall, Messrs. O. A. Ainslie, Alderman Hurst, T. Pagliardini, C. T. Saunders, and Dr. Zerffi took part.

**HELLENIC.**—*Dec. 14*. Under the auspices of this society, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, delivered a public lecture on "Phrygia," in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, 92, Albemarle-street, W. The following were the main points considered:—The religious and social system in Phrygia; the roads in their connection with Phrygian history; the kingdom of Phrygia; the trade between Phrygia and Greece, and its effects on Greek art and literature; and Phrygia and its relations with Christianity in the second century A.D.

NUMISMATIC.—*Nov.* 16, Mr. J. Evans, president, in the chair. Mr. A. J. Evans exhibited a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, with a wreath in front of the figure of Zeus on the reverse (Müller, 548), and a tetradrachm of Macedonia as a Roman province, signed by the Quæstor Æsillas (*circa* B.C. 90). Miss A. Lucas sent for exhibition a rare silver medallion of the Emperor Geta, with the three monetæ on the reverse and the legend AEQVITATI PVBLICAE. The Rev. H. C. Reichardt communicated a description of an inedited coin of John Hyrcanus I., similar in type to the coin of Alexander Jannæus figured in Madden's "Coins of the Jews," p. 85, No. 2. Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a Tower crown of Charles I., with the harp mint mark, which differed from the ordinary type (Hawkins, 474) in having a plume over the shield on the reverse. Mr. R. Day exhibited some specimens of the so-called Cork siege pieces, or money of necessity, which are assigned by Lindsay, in his "Coinage of Ireland" to the year 1641. Mr. Day, however, was able to prove that the coins in question were subsequent to 1677, one of the specimens being restruck on a token of that date. M. Terrien de Lacouperie communicated a paper on Chinese paper money, and exhibited a specimen of that currency issued in the reign of the Emperor Hien-Tsung of the Tang dynasty, A.D. 806, from the famous collection of Chinese coins formed by the Tamba family of Daimios of Japan, during several generations. Mr. B. V. Head read a paper by Dr. A. Smith, "On the Date of the Earliest Money struck in Ireland," none of which Dr. Smith thought was anterior to the reign of the Hiberno-Danish Sihtric III., King of Dublin, a contemporary of our own Æthelred II., whose coins were imitated by the Dublin king.

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—*Dec.* 4, Dr. Miller read a paper on the references to the antediluvian period in the cuneiform texts, which was followed by a discussion. It was announced that the Institute now numbers 599 members.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*Nov.* 20, Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair. Mr. G. White read a paper "On Philosophy from Locke to Berkeley;" which was followed by one "On that from Berkeley to Hume," by Mr. A. M. Ogilvie.—*Dec.* 4, Mr. S. H. Hodgson, president, in the chair. Mr. J. Fenton read a paper "On Philosophy from Hume to Kant," which was followed by a discussion.—*Dec.* 11, Mr. S. H. Hodgson, president, in the chair. A business discussion took place, after which the discussion of the president's address was adjourned till January 15, 1883.

#### PROVINCIAL.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Nov.* 20, Rev. R. Burn, M.A., President, in the chair. Mr. W. G. Wright, of Newmarket, exhibited a small terra-cotta head of Silenus in high relief, which had probably been affixed to horse trappings, as an amulet; and a bone dagger also, made from the metatarsal of an ox, and about nine inches long; the former had been found at Icklingham in 1878, at the depth of two feet; the latter was from Burwell Fen. The secretary exhibited on the part of the Rev. C. B. Drake, Rector of Teversham, drawings of some trefoil tracery, at the back and sides of the easternmost of the three sedilia in Teversham Church. The Rev. G. F. Browne gave a lecture, illustrated by a number of drawings and tracings, upon sculptured stones and crosses of the Saxon period in the north of England, including those at Bewcastle, Gosforth, Hexham, Ilkley, Lasingham, Leeds, Ruthwell, Whalley, &c. Professor Skeat and the Rev. Dr. Luard made some remarks upon the subject, the latter stating



and worked as a scullion in the kitchen. Richard, it is said, was released mainly by this Abbot's influence, and in consequence the monastery was endowed by the Lion-heart with lands in Sheppey and elsewhere. Other English patrons and benefactors were Matilda, John, and Henry III. In 1196, the advowson of Eastchurch in Sheppey was confirmed to the Abbey by Pope Celestine III.; but at a general congregation of monks of the Cistercian order, at which the Abbot of Clairval presided, it was agreed, in consequence of the great expense which the Abbot of Bexley, in the county of Kent, had in entertaining the brethren of this order journeying to and fro the Continent, and also because the Convent of the Dunes, by reason of the great distance, made little or no profit out of their English property, to transfer this advowson to the Abbey of Bexley, for which purpose the license of Henry III. to transfer twenty-three acres of land and the advowson of Eastchurch was granted. This arrangement was confirmed by Archbishop Reynolds in 1313, and again in the 13 Edward IV.\* The Abbey of Bexley had Flemish connections, having been founded by Wm. de Ipres, created Earl of Kent by Stephen in 1141. He was banished by Henry II., and, having assumed the cowl, died in exile as a monk of Laon. The position of the Abbot in Sheppey gave him the right and the privilege of electing a deputy to the English Parliament.

In 25 Edward I., Walter de Dunes, representative of the Abbot and guardian of the church at Eastchurch, gave security to the King for his fine at Westminster.

Nicholas, eleventh Abbot, in 1237 rebuilt the church and some parts of the abbey, which his successor completed. He transferred from the old building the bodies of the defunct Abbots; amongst them that of Isebaldu, who had been dead seventy-two years: "Humatum incorruptum et integritum repertum fuit." A view of the abbey as thus rebuilt may be seen in Sanderus. It seems to fulfil the conditions required of Cistercian monasteries, which were extensive rather than stately and beautiful. The houses of this order were generally very simple. The church especially was to be plain and without ornament; neither paintings nor sculpture beyond what was absolutely needful; no stained glass, no towers of any height, no clocks, but only sun-dials. The Cistercians had neither the learning nor the skill of the elder Benedictines; solitude and agriculture were the chief requirements.† The Abbey of the Dunes appears to have been rebuilt at this time entirely by the monks themselves; many of the materials and all the wood came from England, then renowned for its oak forests. It took sixty years to complete the new building.

\* Hasted's "Kent," vol. ii. p. 660.

† The predilections of the different orders used to be generally summed up thus: *Bernardus* valles, sylvas *Benedictus* amabat, *Oppida Franciscus*, magnas *Ignatius* urbes.

Cistercian churches were always dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

It included, as required by the rules of the order, a watercourse, a mill, a large garden and workshops for the lay brothers, of whom in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there were more than 200, besides 160 regulars. The Cistercians became famous as builders and architects; one of the monks of this Abbey designed the choir of Melrose. How well they built may be seen in the ruins of Furness and Fountains in England, and of Villers in Belgium. Yet the simplicity and severity of their style is shown at the latter place in the absence of mullions to the windows. Of the Abbey of the Dunes, simple as it was, the historian relates that it stood out of the desert of sand "quasi mons argenteus." At the consecration of the church "celestial fire descended."\*

Not to dwell upon obscure names, we pass to the twenty-first Abbot, Thomas d'Aremburg, who, as a leader in the party of the *Leliaerts*, was in the interests of the King of France against Guy de Dampierre, Count of Flanders. This quarrel has been already referred to. In consequence, the Abbot was chased from Flanders by the patriotic Brugeois, and went to die at the College of St. Bernard, in Paris.

William de Holt, twenty-second abbot, built the greater cloisters in 1305, and Lambert Uppenbroek, in 1324, the tower of the church. The monastery was now completed, and was celebrated, not only throughout the Low Countries, but all through Europe, for its splendour. Though not famous for learning, the monks possessed an excellent library, with many rare MSS., and a copy of the Gospel of St. Luke, "written with his own hand"! Naturally, it boasts of no eminent names in literature. The Cistercian monks were ridiculed by the other orders as mere farmers and handicraftsmen, without erudition or intelligence. One of its monks, Thomas Gabyt by name, was martyred by Elizabeth for fidelity to his religion about 1560. He had administered the goods of the monastery in Sheppey, and served one of the churches under Mary.

The Abbey of the Dunes had large privileges granted them by the Counts of Flanders: the monks were released from many taxes and dues; they had their own officers of justice and jurisdiction over their tenants; they were exempt from all civil tribunals, except that of the Count himself. They had the surveillance of the Wateringue, *i.e.*, the works for draining and keeping out the sea throughout Furnes-ambacht, and they acquired great possessions in Zeeland, and other parts of the Netherlands. The Abbot ranked with the Chatelain in the Court of the Count.

There were many relations, besides those already mentioned, between this Abbey and England. Henry II. accorded, in 1154, to this monastery a free passage through all his territories for the monks, and their goods by land or sea. He allowed them to build ships and

---

\* For other miracles, see Henriquez, "Fasciculus Sancti Ordinis Cistercensis."

purchase wood at the English ports. These privileges were confirmed by Richard I. and his two immediate successors.

The beauty and utility of the Abbey failed to secure it from the violence of the Gueux, those professed Protestant reformers who roamed about the country in troops as highwaymen, robbing churches and convents, mutilating priests, and shamefully treating nuns. The terrible *émeute* began at Ypres, in 1560, after a sermon by a Protestant preacher, and in a few days, in the middle of August, nearly 400 churches and monasteries had been sacked and destroyed in Flanders alone. The monastery of the Dunes was a noble prey to these wild fanatics; it was burnt and ruined to its foundations, and the monks driven out. Afterwards a storm of sand swept over the ruins, rendering them past all repair. The monks found refuge wherever they could, amongst sympathising neighbours. They kept up the semblance of a corporate existence by an occasional meeting, and two abbots were elected during this period of confusion. Eventually, in 1601, Laurence Van den Berghe was chosen, who collected his scattered family and housed them in a building not far distant from the destroyed monastery. This is the building of which some few traces remain in the farm of Ten Bogaerde, already referred to. His successor, considering the place exposed to the *gueux de la mer*, and too retired, removed the community to Bruges in 1627. It is evident from this that the old Cistercian feeling was extinct, and that the new monks cared more for town than country life. Meanwhile, during the civil wars which broke up the Netherlands, the valuable possessions of the Abbey, beyond Belgium, were forfeited. The Prince of Orange acquired the chief part of the lands which were in Zeeland and the adjoining islands. On the removal to Bruges search was made in the ruins of the former Abbey for the body of Isebaldus, which was discovered still "whole and incorrupt." Accordingly it was transferred into the new monastery at Bruges. Here the monks found refuge in the ancient but decayed Abbey of Ter Doest, a daughter establishment founded in 1174, otherwise called Thosan, probably a Flemish corruption of *Tous-saint*, and by degrees the community revived. The new monastery was completed in the prevailing style of the last century. It was an elegant example of the Renaissance. At the French Revolution all the possessions of this Abbey were finally confiscated, and the extensive buildings, after being for some time unoccupied, were eventually surrendered to the Bishop of Bruges, and form now the Diocesan Seminary. The chapel is a neat Corinthian building, with no particular or noticeable features of beauty.

This account of Furnes would be incomplete without some brief notice of the many men of talent to which the town has given birth. In the fifteenth century there was born here André Colin, who was rector of Louvain University in 1445, and also the famous physician Dacquet. In the following century Schuttelaere, Professor of Classical

Literature at Louvain, was born here, and the painters Vigor and William Van Heede, two brothers, the latter of whom had great repute. His works are very numerous ; they are found at Rome, Naples, and more particularly in the imperial palace at Vienna. He worked too hastily, and produced too much, for his permanent fame. One of Vigor Van de Heede's pictures is said still to be seen at St. Walburghe, although I failed to discover it, "The Martyrdom of a Saint unknown."

The painter Victor Boucquet was born at Furnes in 1619. He has a great reputation amongst connoisseurs, and there are many of his pictures in Flanders, especially at Loo, in the Abbey church, and at Nieuport. Another famous native was Paul Hendrycx, the antiquarian and historian of Furnes-ambacht, who died here in 1687. His works exist only in MS. amongst the archives of the ville. In times more recent Furnes has produced Le père Maccage, born in 1751, an excellent scholar, and the translator of Ovid's "Tristia," and other works, into Flemish verse.

The Chatellenie of Furnes was the scene, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, of a terrible feud between the partisans of the two races that inhabited Flanders at this time. The factions bore respectively the names of the Blavoetins and the Isangrins. It is not quite clear whether these terms are derived from persons or from epithets bestowed on the members of the two factions. According to some writers, there was a family of Flemish peasant proprietors, the head of which in the twelfth century was Riquard Blavoet, a leader of the Flemish against the Frankish nobles. Others consider that the word *Blavoetin* is equivalent to blue-feet, in allusion to the toilsome life of the Flemish people, and that *Isangrin* means either *casques de fer*, or *piéds d'or*, in allusion, no doubt, to the gilt spurs of the French nobles. The Blavoetins clearly represent the old Flemish race, Teutonic in origin, which had been conquered and oppressed by the Franks. In Flanders, at this time, the Counts and the ruling classes were for the most part French, or abettors of the French domination. In the feud referred to, therefore, we have the two races of French and Fleming in collision. The Blavoetins rose against the oppression of the nobles and the Count. The occasion came when Matilda, the widow of Philip, chose Furnes, which was a part of her dowry, as a place of residence, and surrounded herself with indolent and dissipated French nobles, who aided her in oppressing the people. When the Flemings rose against her, the Isangrins, *i.e.*, the partisans of the Court, counselled submission ; the Blavoetins were firm in their resistance, and as they were the popular party, the revolt quickly spread, till the Countess was a prisoner in her own domain. The Princess, having appealed in vain for help to Count Baldwin, now on his way to the Crusade, escaped to Bruges. Meanwhile, there was a general rising of all the peasants in Furnes-ambacht, and a conflict at the gates of the town, in which the Blavoetins were victorious. The feud was

healed by the intervention of the Count of Guines, and Matilda found it to her interest to gratify and appease her Flemish subjects. Happily, in England, English and Norman united earlier than French and Flemish to form one nation.

I can only conclude by expressing the hope that this account of a quaint Flemish town may induce other English travellers to pay it a visit. Should they elect to do so, let them be provided at the railway station with the proper fare to their destination, in Belgian money. The want of this deprived me, when I left Furnes, of no less than five francs. The station-master or his deputy, in spite of a printed announcement posted in the booking-office, refused to take an English sovereign for more than twenty francs, and as the train was waiting I had no time to continue the dispute, and insist upon my "rights." It is a pity that Belgian railway officials are either too ignorant to understand their own printed tariffs, or too poor to resist the temptation to petty extortion when they meet with a traveller in a hurry.



### A Poem in Praise of Wine.

**W**HERE is no tre that growe  
On erthe that I do know  
More worthie praise, I trowe,  
Than is the vyne ;  
Whos grapes, as ye may rede,  
Their licoure forthe dothe shed,  
Wherof is maide indede  
All our good wyne.  
And wyne, ye maye trust me,  
Causeth men to be  
Merie, for so ye se  
His nature is :  
Then put aside all wrathe,  
For David shewed us hathe,  
*Vinum letificat*  
*Cor hominis.\**

Wine taken with excesse,  
As scripture dothe expres,  
Causeth great hevines  
Unto the mynde :†

\* Judges ix. 13 ; Psalm civ. 15 ; Prov. xxxi. 6.

† Prov. xxiii. 29, 30.

But theie that take pleasure  
To drinke it with measure,  
No doute a great treasure  
They shall it finde;\*  
Then voide you all sadnes,  
Drinke youre wine withe gladnes,  
To take thought is madnes,  
And marke well this.  
Then put aside all wrathe, &c., *ut supra*.

Howe bring ye that to pas,  
*Cordis jucunditas*,†  
Is now and ever was  
The life of man ;  
Sithe ‡ that mirth hathe no peare, §  
Then let us make good cheare  
And be you merie heare,  
While that you can ;  
And drinke well of this wyne  
While it is good and fyne,  
And shewe some outwarde syne  
Of joye and blisse :  
Expell from you all wrathe, &c., *ut supra*.

This thinge full well ye ken,||  
Hevenes dullethe men,  
But take this medicien then  
Where'er ye come ;  
Refreshe yourself therwith,  
For it was saide longe sithe‡  
That *vinum acuit*  
*Ingenium* ;  
Then give not a cherie  
For sider nor perrye,  
Wyne maketh men merie,  
Ye knowe well this.  
Then put aside all wrathe, &c., *ut supra*.

In hope to have release  
Of all our heavines,  
And mirth for to encrease  
Sumdele ¶ the more ;

*Pulsemus organa,*  
*Simul cum cythara,*  
*Vinum et musica*  
*Vegetabit cor ;*

\* I Timothy iv. 4.

|| Know.

† Prov. xvii. 22.

‡ Somewhat.

‡ Since.

§ Equal.

But sorowe, care, and strif  
 Shorteneth the daies of lif,  
 Bothe of man and of wif,  
     It will not mis :  
 Then put aside all wrath, &c., *ut supra*.

A merie harte in cage\*  
 Makethe a lustie age,  
 As tellethe us the sage,  
     Ever for the noynes :†  
 Because we should delight  
 In mirthe, bothe daie and night,  
 He saythe an hevie spright  
 Driethe up the bones :‡  
 Wherefore, let us alwaie  
 Rejoice in God, I say,  
 Our mirthe cannot decay  
     If we do this :  
 And put aside all wrathe, &c., *ut supra*.

Now ye that be presente,  
 Laude God Omnipotent,  
 That hath us geven and sent  
     Our dalie food :  
 When thorowe sin we're slaine,  
 He sent his Son againe  
 Us to redeme from paine  
     By his swete bloude.  
 And he is the trewe Vyne,  
 From whom distilde the wine  
 That bought your soules and mine,  
     You know well this.  
 Then put aside all wrathe,  
 For David showde us hathe,  
*Vinum letificat*  
*Cor hominis !*

The above beautiful lines were found some twenty years ago by Mr. Arthur H. Brown, of Brentwood, Essex, whilst engaged in searching for words of old Christmas carols among the ancient MSS. in the British Museum. He discovered them in one of the Cottonian MSS., apparently A.D. 1500. As much space has lately been given to the doings of the "Blue Ribbon Army," it would perhaps be well to print these lines, as they show the true "Gospel

\* Duly restrained.

† Nonce.

‡ Spirit : Proverbs xvii. 22.

Temperance"—the Catholic, and, therefore, common-sense view of this now over-ridden subject. No one can fail to be struck with the beautiful turn given to the whole in the sixth and seventh stanzas. It shows how skilfully and almost intuitively our noble forefathers made even the simplest and commonest subjects (as in poetry so in everything else) subserve to a good end.



## John de Courci, Conqueror of Ulster.

By J. H. ROUND.

### PART I.

THE true history of this remarkable man has long been buried beneath that accretion of fables, which, by the combined efforts of monks, antiquaries, and peerage-writers, has, in the course of seven centuries, been piled together. During some recent genealogical researches on himself, his ancestors, and his supposed descendants, I have had occasion to unravel this maze of legend, and to sift out what little grain is hidden in this heap of chaff. But, as usual, these tales, while giving much that is false, omit also much that is true. It may be, then, that such facts as I have been enabled to recover, apart from all matters of genealogy and title, may form a narrative of sufficient interest to be worthy of insertion in these pages.

Our first glimpse of John de Courci is given us in the Norman-French poem attributed to Mathew Regan, but really written down by one who knew him. It is there told how, early in the year 1172, Henry II., before leaving Dublin, gave to De Lacy the land of Meath, and—

“ A un Johan Uluestre,  
Si a force la peust conquere.  
De Curti ont a nun Johan  
Ki pus i suffri maint [a]han.”\*

Here, at the very outset, we are confronted with a doubt ; for I do not see how we are to reconcile this statement with the version in the *Expugnatio* of the events of 1176-7. But it must be remembered that Regan was a contemporary witness, whereas Giraldus did not set foot in Ireland for many years afterwards, and, even when he did, he probably remained imperfectly acquainted with the history of De Courci, that brilliant adventurer not being included within the jealous Welshman's “ ring.” Moreover, there is no valid reason why this incident should have been concocted by Regan, or subsequently interpolated in the poem.

---

\* Lines 2733-2736. I quote from Michel's Edition as the most accurate, though even his text, in this passage, has required correction.



Nearly five years, however, elapse before De Courci reappears upon the scene.\* The death of the great Strongbow, which had been eagerly awaited by Henry, found him prepared to seize the occasion of strengthening his position in Ireland, which country he had doubtless already destined as an appanage for John, his favourite son. It was to form, as Professor Stubbs has ably shown, one member of that grand family confederation which he had steadily set himself to build up. With these views he straightway despatched an expedition which has scarcely obtained the notice that it deserves. At its head was a trusty Court official, the cunning and clerkly William Fitz-Aldelm. A remarkable, and, in many respects, a typical character, he has been somewhat strangely overlooked by historians. I have grounds for believing him to have been by birth a Yorkshireman, of English and comparatively humble extraction, and well suited therefore for Henry's purpose; but as the progenitor of the great house of Burke, it was necessary to provide him with a loftier origin, and there was consequently invented for him, in the last century, a lineal descent from Charlemagne.† But to return. With this *procurator*, as Giraldus terms him,‡ there were also despatched three leaders of a wholly different stamp. These were Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles de Cogan—two gallant soldiers of fortune who had been lured from Ireland by Henry II., when he returned to England in 1172, and had since fought valiantly in his cause—and John de Courci. William and John were followed by ten knights apiece, Robert and Miles, between them, by twenty. With squires and men-at-arms the whole force must have numbered more than 300 warriors.

It was in December, 1176, that this expedition set sail. Before we follow it to the Irish shore, let us briefly glance at the position and success which the Norman adventurers had as yet attained.

We most of us are familiar with the brilliant passage in which a

---

\* It is stated by that eminent Irish antiquary, Mr. J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., Member of the Council and Librarian of the R.I.A., Hon. Sec. Irish Arch. and Celt. Soc. (and since Secretary of the Record Office of Ireland), that, in the meanwhile, "he had served through the wars in Anjou, Gascoigne, Normandy, and England, in conjunction with his sister's husband, Sir Almeric Tristram de St. Laurent (*sic*), vows of fellowship in arms having been taken by them in the cathedral of Rouen"—(Viceroy of Ireland, 1865, p. 43). But all this is sheer romance, copied from Lodge (Peerage of Ireland), who copied from the Howth family legend (handed down in the book of Howth), the concocter of which had ingeniously perverted the words of Giraldus: "qui in biennali illo et plusquam civili bello regi tam in Angliæ quam Galliæ partibus egregie militaverant"—(Expugnatio, cap. xv.; vol. v. p. 334, Ed. Dimock), by transferring them from Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles de Cogan (to whom they referred) to John de Courci and his [alleged] brother-in-law, "Sir Amore."

† His fabulous grandfather and mother, with the addition of a fabulous wife, are duly inserted, strange to say, in Mr. Walpole's useful "History of Ireland," 1882 (App. vi. p. 564).

‡ Compare with this expression the *Inspeximus* by Edward I. (in the Record Office) of the remarkable Letters Patent made to William on this occasion.

great living historian has brought the Normans so vividly before us :—

“They were the Saracens of Christendom, spreading themselves over every corner of the world, and appearing in almost every character. They were the foremost in devotion, the most fervent votaries of their adopted creed, the most lavish in gifts to holy places at home, the most unwearied in pilgrimages to holy places abroad. . . . And they were no less the foremost in war; they were mercenaries, crusaders, plunderers, conquerors.”\*

Such, in truth, were the men who now burst into Ireland, and of whom John de Courci was the perfect type.

The Norman Conquest of Ireland was the natural sequel to that of England. Even as Normandy, a century before, had panted for an outlet for her redundant energy, and had found it in the invasion of the *alter orbis*, so now England itself had in turn become too narrow. The race of the conquerors had as yet preserved its restless activity, its boundless ambition, its love of martial adventure. And it would seem that the aristocracy, as in their native home, had multiplied with dangerous rapidity, and that the land was not broad enough to hold them all. There was already a large and eager population—younger sons, broken men, illegitimate children—urgently clamouring to be provided for. To such Ireland was a very land of promise, and thither they hastened with one accord. The wave which had spread itself over England and Wales had now gathered up its strength anew, and it broke at last on the Irish shore.

The sea was, as of old, the Northmen's base, and their settlements were at first a mere fringe around the coast, each as it were a *tête-de-pont*, from which the invaders could sally forth, falling back, when pressed, on their maritime base. When John de Courci and his companions set sail, at the close of 1176, these settlements as yet only stretched round the south-eastern angle of the island, dotting the coast from the Boyne to the Blackwater with those donjon-towers which the castle-building Norman hastened to raise on each crag and headland, once crowned by the native *dun*. To the north lay the as yet unconquered Ulster, while beyond the Blackwater “the kingdom of Cork” was still in the hands of the MacArthy. But though, on either flank, the conquered line was shallow, the invaders had already, in the centre, fought their way up the river-valleys, and were driving a wedge into the heart of the land. The conquered districts lay in two divisions. The southern, and by far the larger, portion consisted of the old kingdom of Leinster, which Strongbow had professedly acquired by marriage with the daughter of its native ruler. The northern portion was “the land of Meath,” which having, under the Irish system, been the federal province of the island, had been claimed by Henry as suzerain of Ireland, and assigned by him in 1172 to Hugh de Lacy the elder.

(To be continued.)

---

\* Freeman, “Norman Conquest” (1st Ed.), i. 150.

## The History of Gilds.

BY CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., *Barrister-at-Law.*

(Continued from p. 31.)

### PART II.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.—*Chronological Review.* [A.D. 1179—80.]

**A**BOUT this date there were founded in London several Bridge-Gilds (*Gilda de Ponte*). It is most probable that these were composed of the masons engaged in the construction of the new stone bridge then recently begun; and they appear to have been located in the neighbourhood of the bridge. Some question afterwards arose as to these being formed without lawful authority, and they were fined in various penalties. It may have been that the workmen composing these were not free of the City of London, and hence they were fined, or that they were composed of foreign workmen. Madox, in his "History of the Exchequer" (chap. xiv. sect. xv. p. 390), enumerates four of such Gilds.

1266.—In Florence, we see very distinctly the operation of Trade-Gilds (*Arti*) in the functions of government. From at least early in this century, probably from the time of the city becoming an independent Republic, about 1198, it appears to have been the basis of Florentine polity to divide the citizens exercising commerce into their several Companies or Arts, *i.e.*, Gilds. These were at first twelve, seven called the greater arts, and five lesser; but the latter were gradually increased to fourteen. The seven greater arts were those of lawyers and notaries; of dealers in foreign cloth, called sometimes Calimala; of bankers or money-changers; of woollen drapers; of physicians and druggists; of dealers in silk; and of furriers. The inferior arts were those of retailers of cloth, butchers, smiths, shoemakers, and builders. This division of the traders into classes or Gilds, which had probably been optional before, was this year (1266) made a part of the constitutional government of the city. Each of the seven greater arts had now a council of its own; a chief magistrate or consul, who administered justice in civil causes to all members of his Company, and a banneret (*gonfaloniere*) or military officer, to whose standard they repaired, when any attempt was made to disturb the peace of the city. (See Hallam's "Middle Ages," chap. iii. p. 2.) In 1297 Dante became a member of the Company of Physicians and Apothecaries in this city (the *sesta* of the *arti maggiori*), to enable him under the then laws to take office under the Government.

1272—1307.—Edward I. adopted the policy of building up the power of the towns, in view of checking the lawless tendencies of the Barons. He greatly, and purposely, encouraged the formation

of "Trade-Gilds." Green gives us the following picture of town life as it was then commencing to be, and out of this the growth of Frith and other Gilds:—

. . . "The bell which swung out from the town tower gathered the burgesses to a common meeting, where they could exercise rights of free speech and free deliberation on their own affairs. Their Merchant-Gild, over its ale-feast, regulated trade, distributed the sums due from the town among the different burgesses, looked to the due repair of gate and wall, and acted in fact pretty much the same part as a Town Council of to-day. Not only were all these rights secured by custom from the first, but they were constantly widening as time went on. Whenever we get a glimpse of the inner history of an English town, we find the same peaceful revolution in progress, services disappearing through disuse or omission, while privileges and immunities were being purchased in hard cash. The Lord of the town, whether he were King, Baron, or Abbot, was commonly thriftless or poor, and the capture of a noble, or the campaign of a sovereign, or the building of some new minster by a prior, brought about an appeal to the thrifty burghers, who were ready to fill again their master's treasury, at the price of a strip of parchment, which gave them freedom of trade, of justice, and of government. . . For the most part the liberties of our towns were bought in this way, by sheer hard bargaining. The earliest English charters, save that of London, date from the years when the Treasury of Henry I. was drained by his Norman wars. . .

. . . "Land was from the first the test of freedom, and the possession of land was what constituted the townsman. . . . In England the 'landless' had no civic, as he had no national existence; the town was simply an association of the landed proprietors within its bounds. . . . The constitution of the English town, however different its form may have afterwards become, was at the first simply that of the people at large. We have before seen that among the German races society rested on the basis of the family, that it was the family who fought and settled side by side, and the kinsfolk who were bound together in the ties of mutual responsibility to each other and to the law. As society became more complex and less stationary, it necessarily outgrew these simple ties of blood, and in England this dissolution of the family bond seems to have taken place at the very time when Danish incursions and the growth of a feudal temper among the nobles rendered an isolated existence most perilous for the freeman. His only resource was to seek protection among his fellow-freemen, and to replace the older brotherhood of the kinsfolk by a voluntary association of his neighbours for the same purposes of order and self-defence. The tendency to unite in such 'Frith-Gilds,' or Peace-clubs, became general throughout Europe during the 9th and 10th centuries, but on the Continent it was roughly met and repressed. The successors of Charles the Great enacted penalties of scourging,

nose-slitting, and banishment against voluntary unions, and even a league of the poor peasants of Gaul against the inroads of the Northmen was suppressed by the swords of the Frankish nobles. In England the attitude of the kings was utterly different. The system of 'Frank-pledge,' or free engagement of neighbour for neighbour, was accepted after the Danish wars as the base of social order. Alfred recognised the common responsibility of the member of the 'Frith-Gild' side by side with that of the kinsfolk; and Athelstan accepted 'Frith-Gilds' as the constituent element of borough life in the Doots of London." (Short History of the English People.)

He proceeds to point out that the Frith-Gild of the earlier English town was precisely similar to the Frith-Gilds which formed the basis of social order in the country at large; and he gives a terse but true outline of their operation: an oath of mutual fidelity among its members was substituted for the tie of blood, while the Gild-feast, held once a month in the common hall, replaced the gathering of the kinsfolk round their family hearth. But within this new family the aim of the Frith-Gild was to establish a mutual responsibility as close as that of the old. "Let all share the same lot" ran its law: "if any misdo, let all bear it." Its member could look for aid from his Gild-brothers in atoning for any guilt incurred by mishap. He could call on them for assistance in case of violence or wrong; if falsely accused, they appeared in court as his compurgators; if poor, they supported, and when dead they buried him. On the other hand, he was responsible to them, as they were to the State, for order and obedience to the laws. A wrong of brother against brother was also a wrong against the general body of the Gild, and was punished by fine, or in the last resort by expulsion, which left the offender a lawless man and an outcast. The one difference between these Gilds in country and town was that, in the latter case, from their close neighbourhood, they tended inevitably to coalesce. Under Athelstan the London Gilds united into one for the purpose of carrying out more effectually their common aims; and at a later time the Gilds of Berwick did the same.

This process of the fusion of the Frith-Gilds—out of which originated the Corporate Gilds—was a long and difficult one; for the brotherhoods naturally differed much in social rank; and even after the union was effected, we see traces of the separate existence, to a certain extent, of some one or more of the wealthier or more aristocratic Gilds. "In London (continues Mr. Green) the Knighten-Gild, which seems to have stood at the head of its fellows, retained for a long time its separate property, while its Alderman—as the chief officer of each Gild was called—became the Alderman of the united Gild of the whole city. In Canterbury we find a similar Gild of Thaness, from which the chief officers of the town seem commonly to have been selected. Imperfect, however, as the union might be, when once it was effected, the town passed from a mere collection of

brotherhoods into a powerful and organised community, whose character was inevitably determined by the circumstances of its origin. In their beginnings our boroughs seem to have been mainly gatherings of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits; the first Dooms of London provide especially for the recovery of cattle belonging to the citizens. But as the increasing security of the country invited the farmer to settle apart in his fields, and the growth of estate and trade told upon the towns themselves, the difference between town and country became more sharply defined. London, of course, took the lead in this new development of civic life."

We are further reminded that even in Athelstan's day every London merchant who had made three long voyages on his own account ranked as a Thane. The Shippers-Gild, or rather the "lithsmen" of this Gild, were of sufficient importance under Harthacnut to figure in the election of a king. At the period of the Norman Conquest the commercial tendency of the towns had become very general. The name at this last period given to the united brotherhood was no longer that of the "Town-Gild," but of the "Merchant-Gild." At a later date the Merchant-Gilds underwent another development, on which we shall remark in Part III.

The social change in the character of the townspeople necessarily produced important results in the character of their municipal institutions. In becoming a Merchant-Gild the body of citizens who formed the "town" enlarged their powers of civic legislation by applying them to the control of their internal trade. It became their special business to obtain from the Crown, or from their Lords, wider commercial privileges—rights of coinage, grants of fairs, and exemption from tolls; while within the town itself they framed regulations as to the sale and quality of goods, the control of markets, and the recovery of debts. A yet more important result sprang from the increase of population which the growth of wealth and industry brought with it. The mass of the new settlers, composed as they were of escaped serfs, of traders without landed holdings, of families who had lost their original lot in the borough, and generally, of the artisans and the poor, had no part in the actual life of the town. The right of trade and the regulations of trade, in common with all other forms of jurisdiction, lay wholly in the hands of the landed burghers already described. By a natural process, too, their superiority in wealth produced a fresh division between the "burghers" of the Merchant-Gild and the unenfranchised mass around them. The former gradually concentrated themselves on the greater operations of commerce, on trades which required a larger capital, while the meaner employments of general traffic were abandoned to their poorer neighbours. This advance is marked at the period of which we are now principally writing—although the survey naturally extends over earlier and later periods—by such severances as the cloth-merchant from the tailor, or the leather-merchant from

the butcher ; and this severance was all-important in its influence upon the constitution of our towns. The members of the trades thus abandoned by the wealthier burghers formed themselves into Craft-Gilds, "which soon rose into dangerous rivalry with the original Merchant-Gild of the town." A seven years' apprenticeship formed the necessary prelude to full membership of any Trade-Gild. We learn from Green the following supplemental particulars regarding the Craft-Gilds :—

"Their regulations were of the minutest character ; the quality and value of the work was rigidly prescribed, the hours of toil fixed "from daybreak to curfew," and strict provisions made against competition in labour. At each meeting of these Gilds their members gathered round the Craft-box, which contained the rules of the Society, and stood with bared heads as it was opened. The Warden and a quorum of Gild-brothers formed a Court, which enforced the ordinances of the Gild, inspected all work done by its members, or confiscated unlawful tools or unworthy goods ; and disobedience to their orders was punished by fines, or, in the last resort, by expulsion, which involved the loss of right to trade. A common fund was raised by contributions among the members, which not only provided for the trade objects of the Gild, but sufficed to found chantries and masses, and erect painted windows in the church of their patron saint. Even at the present day the arms of the Craft-Gild may often be seen blazoned in cathedrals side by side with those of prelates and of kings. But it was only by slow degrees that they rose to such eminence as this. The first steps in their existence were the most difficult ; for to enable a Trade-Gild to carry out its objects with any success, it was necessary, first, that the whole body of craftsmen belonging to the trade should be compelled to belong to it ; and, secondly, that a legal control over the trade itself should be secured to it. A Royal Charter was indispensable for these purposes, and over the grant of these charters took place the first struggle with the Merchant-Gild, which had till then solely exercised jurisdiction over trade within the boroughs. The Weavers, who were the first to secure Royal sanction in the reign of Henry I., were still engaged in the contest for existence as late as the reign of John, when the citizens of London bought for a time the suppression of their Gild. Even under the House of Lancaster, Exeter was engaged in resisting the establishment of a Tailors-Gild. From the 11th century, however, the spread of these Societies went steadily on, and the control of trade passed from the Merchant-Gilds to the new Craft-Gilds." (p. 193.)

## Some Singular Old-Time Tenures.

BY T. B. TROWSDALE.

**O**LD historical records abound in examples of quaint conditions of tenure, whereby lands and offices of honour and emolument were anciently held of the Crown or the lords of the soil in return for the performance of singular services, or the rendering of curious payments in kind. Our earlier sovereigns were wont to provide for their various requirements by the apportionment of grants of land and distinguishing dignities to their subjects, the recipients and their heirs being bound to do suit and service in accordance with the terms of their charter of privilege. Thus the military forces at the command of the King were formerly in great part obtained, the monarch's table supplied, his royal wardrobe furnished, and even his pleasures provided. The same system was observed, in a lesser degree, between the feudal barons and manorial lords and their tenantry, or "villeins," as they were styled. The subordinate landholders were required to keep watch and ward over, and execute repairs in, the castle of their lord, to cut down his underwood, and to assist him in the ingathering of the crops.

The valuable ancient manuscripts contained in the Harleian, Cottonian, and other collections, located in the library of the British Museum, furnish a mass of interesting information anent these old customs in connection with the tenure of land. Thomas Blount, a seventeenth-century barrister-at-law, spent much time in gathering together fragments of lore in elucidation of remarkable conditions of tenancy, and published a very valuable work on the theme. The Beckwiths, father and son, Littleton, Sir Edward Coke, Judge Blackstone, Mr. Carew-Hazlitt, and a host of other law luminaries whose names we need not mention, have each added the result of their researches to the general stock of knowledge.

In this article we shall give a hasty glance at some of the most curious of these old usages. The particular instances cited may be taken as illustrative of a system now almost entirely obsolete, but which was at one time rather the rule than the exception.

The first thing that strikes the searcher through the title-deeds of days of yore is the contrast presented by their concise and oftentimes jocular wording to the tortuous phraseology affected by latter-day lawyers. Thus John of Gaunt gave, in a grant extending to only twenty-six words, a Bedfordshire property to one "Roger Burgoyne and the heirs of his loin" to hold "until the world's rotten"; and at Stoneycroft, in the vicinity of Liverpool, lands have been tenanted for ages by a London corporation, their lease being made out to stand good "as long as grass doth grow and water doth flow." And here is a curious grant, said to have been made by William the



Conqueror, conveying an estate at Hopton, near Ludlow, to a family of the same name, for the text of which we are indebted to Blount :—

“TO THE HEIRS MALE OF THE HOPTON, LAWFULLY BEGOTTEN.

To me and to myne, to thee and to thine,  
While the water runs, and the sun doth shine ;  
For lack of heyrs to the King againe,  
I, William, King, the third year of my reign,  
Give to the Norman Hunter,  
To me that art both line and deare,  
The hoppe and hoptoune,  
And all the bounds up and downe,  
Under the earth to hell,  
Above the earth to heaven,  
From me and from mine  
To thee and to thine  
As good and as faire  
As ever they myne were.  
To witness that this is sooth,  
I bite the white wax with my tooth,  
Before Jugg, Marode, and Margery,  
And my third son Henry,  
For one bow and one broad arrow,  
When I come to hunt upon Yarrow.”

There are various versions of this grant extant, we ought to remark, *par parenthesis*, but the above, taken by Blount from Robert Glover, who transcribed it from Stow's *Chronicle*, is generally recognised as the original, or rather as the earliest known copy of the original. It has, therefore, the merit of considerable antiquity; and is, moreover, retained by Mr. W. Carew-Hazlitt, who is usually a reliable authority, in his revised edition of the “*Fragmenta Antiquitatis*” of Blount. Yet, judging from internal evidence—for it lays claim, after all, to be nothing more than a copy—we are compelled to admit that, in our opinion, the charter is a venerable forgery, and, as a fabrication, rather a clumsy one. The phraseology and orthography belong to a period fully five hundred years later than that at which the deed purports to have been written; and had William the Conqueror really penned it, he certainly would not have made use of any form of the language of the “*Saxon swine*,” as our countrymen were called by the Normans, but would have employed either Latin or Norman-French. We cannot here stop to give an adequate exposition of the long-received fraud, but print it simply for what it is worth, adding our warning word.

Tenants under the Crown were divided into two classes, those who held by Grand and Petit Serjeanty respectively. The former consisted of personal services to the sovereign, such as carrying his standard, leading his army, or other knightly duties requiring attendance at stated times at Court or elsewhere. Tenure by Petit Serjeanty, or in escuage, was the yearly rendering of a bow, an arrow,

a dagger, or any other specified article appertaining to war. Thereby the landowner was not obliged himself to serve among the royal retainers.

Lands let in socage were those in respect of which the occupiers had to pay a reserved rent of provisions, articles of apparel, &c., or to do harvest work, undertake the care of cattle, hounds, or hawks, or perform other more or less menial services.

Royal demesne lands in various parts of the country furnished all manner of necessaries to the King's household. Under Edward the Confessor, Brill, in Bucks, supplied one hundred capons yearly to the monarch's table, and lands in Surrey and Sussex were at the same time held under similar conditions. In many cases these reservations were but of little importance, the stipulated supplies being but seldom called for, having only to be rendered when the King passed the estate in question in travelling through the country.

Again, the service would sometimes be saved from the possibility of becoming too burdensome by a clause setting forth that the tithes should not be paid more than three times a year. This arrangement was made at Aylesbury, where an estate was held on condition of paying three eels to the King whenever he went through the town in winter, and two green geese if the visit occurred in summer. The town of Yarmouth was bound by an ancient agreement to send to the Sheriffs of Norwich a hundred herrings, which were to be baked in twenty-four pasties or pies, and thence delivered to the lord of the manor of East Carlton, who was to convey them to the King. These delicacies had to be sent to the clerk of the kitchen at St. James's annually, when the fish came into season; but, unless our ancestors had stronger stomachs than we have, the pies could never have been of much service. Henry I., of lamprey-loving celebrity, and several of his successors in the English throne, exacted from the citizens of Gloucester a huge raised lamprey pie every Christmas. Banbury, at one time a possession of the see of Lincoln, had to pay to the Bishop of the diocese one hundred and forty hens and one thousand three hundred eggs annually. The manor of Cresswell, Berks, was held during the reign of Edward I. by the serjeanty of carrying bottles of wine for the King's breakfast. A tenant at Wingfield, in Suffolk, had to pay to the same monarch two white doves once a year. The ancient barony of Hokenorton, Oxfordshire, was granted to the D'Oily family of Chiselhampton by Henry III., on condition that the head of the house should carve at the royal table on Christmas Day. Aston Clinton, Bucks, was tenanted, *temp.* Edward II., by the Montagues by right of their office as royal lardiners; the holders of Bilsington, Kent, were at the same time Court butlers; and Hugh Wake kept the door of the King's bedchamber in return for the enjoyment of an estate at Benham, Berks. When the Court of Edward II. was held at York, the lord of the manor of Bainton had to provide a steward of the royal household. A Cornish family at

Helston held a farm in return for the enjoyment of finding a boat and nets for fishing in the lake adjacent whenever the King chose to visit that corner of his domain for the "disport of angling." The Marmions of Scrivelsby are hereditary Royal Champions by right of their Lincolnshire holding. The tenant for the time being has, since William the Conqueror's time, stepped forth at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens to fight in single combat any person who should presume to gainsay the sovereign's right to rule. This interesting tenure and its historical associations are dealt with in detail in a chapter of the author's "Gleanings of Lincolnshire Lore."

Among other services required to be rendered at the Coronation of English sovereigns we may mention the cases of the Aquilons of Addington, Surrey, who had to provide a mess of pottage for the Coronation feast as an acknowledgment for their estate; the lord of the manor of Ashley, Norfolk, who was required to take charge of the tablecloths and other linen; the Barons Furnival, of Farnham-Royal, Bucks, who supported the sovereign's right arm whilst he held the regal sceptre in his hand for the first time; the Lords of the Cinque Ports, whose privilege it was to support the canopy of cloth-of-gold; the holder of the Barony of Bedford, who officiated as almoner; and the Ashwells of Ashwell Hall, Essex, who had to provide the spit to roast the meat served up after each Coronation.

*(To be continued.)*



### Sale of the Hamilton Palace Library.

*(Continued from p. 39.)*

**T**HE sale of the second portion of the Beckford or Hamilton Palace Library, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Co., was concluded on the 23rd of December. Throughout the sale the same extraordinary development of the high value now set upon rare books was unmistakably noticeable. Amongst the largest amounts obtained during the last few days of the sale were:—*La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles*, ed. exécutée aux frais des Fermiers Généraux, avec une notice par D. Diderot, 2 vols., Amst. (Paris, Barbou), 1762, £83 10s.; *La Marche* (O. de), *El Cavalero Determinado*, por H. de Acuña, 1st ed. of this romance of chivalry, 4to., Anvers, 1553, £92 10s.; *La Serre* (P. Sieur de), *Hist. de l'Entrée de la Reyne Mère dans les Pays-Bas*, portrait of Prince of Orange, 1639, and *Hist. de l'Entrée de la Reyne Mère dans la Grande Bretagne*, 1639, portraits of Charles, his Queen, and the Queen-Mother, 1 vol. fol., £66; *Laudonnière, Hist. de la Floride*, Paris, 1586, dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh, £53; *Le Brun, Grande Galerie de Versailles*, Paris, 1752, £71; *Le Brun's Peintres Flamands, Hollandais, et Allemands*, 1792-6, £69; *Le Carpentier, Recueil des Plans*, &c.,

du Hotel de Ville de Rouen, fol. 1758, dedication copy to Duc de Montmorency-Luxembourg, £66; Marguerite de Navarre, *L'Heptameron*, second edition, but the first containing the seventy-two novels, bound by Ruette for Louis XIV., £400; the reprint at Berne in 1780, bound by Roger Payne, £46; a set of Freudenberg's illustrations, unlettered proofs, without the text, £49; *Variorum Martial*, bound by Deseuil, £42; Martyn, *Des Isles Nouvellement Trouvées*, £126; Marulli Hymni, Grolier's copy, £275; Massuccio, *Novelle*, 1541, Maioli's copy, £365; Mocenico, *Guerra di Cambrai*, covered with gold tooling in the Grolier style, with the monogram of Marquis de Menars, £395; Montaigne, *Essais*, 4to., Paris, 1588, cinquieme edition, augmentée d'un troisieme livre et de six cens additions aux deux premiers, engraved title, the last published during the life of the author, and the first which contained the third book, bound by Deseuil in red morocco. For this fine copy the two great French dealers MM. Techener and Morgand contended, the former being the purchaser at £120, a price which is stated to be 6of. less than Benzon's copy sold for. Montalembert (A. de) *Merveilleuse Hystorie de lespert qui dupuis nagueres cest apparu au Monastere des Religieuses de Saint Pierre de Lyon*, black letter, Paris, 1528, £62; Montresor, *Memoires*, 2 vols, 12mo. about 5 by 3, Leyde (Elzevier), 1665, £79; Mornay du Plessis Marly (P. de), *De la Verité de la Religion Chretienne*, Anvers, 1581, £245; *Mystere des Actes des Apostres*, 2 vols., Paris, 1541, *l'Apocalyse Saint Jehan Zebedee* composé par Maistre Loys Chocquet, Paris, 1541, £26 10s. The sum realised by the twelve days' sale was £22,340, making a present grand total of £53,840.

With regard to the sale of the Hamilton Manuscripts, it is deeply to be regretted that the entire collection has become the property of the German Government, and has been already lodged in the Königliche Museum at Berlin. Among the manuscripts of historic interest, the foremost place is occupied by a collection of English State papers relating to the history of England and Scotland between 1532-85. It comprises upwards of 1,200 documents and autograph letters, including several in the hand of James V. of Scotland and Queen Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., and others from nearly all the statesmen who moved in that important period of our history. The *Times* has reason to believe that it is not even now too late to secure these important papers for this country. Referring to the Hamilton manuscripts, the *Athenæum* states that the family papers were never offered for sale. Consequently the large collection of State documents of the seventeenth century was not included, being regarded as an heirloom. Bishop Burnet used many of these papers for his lives of the two Dukes of Hamilton, and Mr. Rawson Gardiner has recently edited some selections from them for the Camden Society, but there are many valuable letters of the reigns of James II. and William III. which have yet to be printed.

### John Chaucer's Seal.

**U**NDER the title of "More News of Chaucer," last year's July number of *Belgravia* contained a useful summary of all the latest discoveries concerning Geoffrey Chaucer's parentage and life, from the pen of Mrs. Haweis. In this pleasantly-written sketch the writer drew more particular attention to the seal of the poet's father, John Chaucer, which came to light some few years back among some ancient deeds transferred from the Land Revenue Office, Spring-gardens, to the Public Record Office. The deed itself, to which the seal in question is attached, was printed *in extenso* in the *Academy*, of October 13, 1877, and after a lapse of five years the subject of the seal is now again revived by Mrs. Haweis, who illustrates her articles with a careful drawing of the seal as it exists, and makes a suggestion with regard to the correct blazon of the coat, which still remains a question of considerable uncertainty.

At present, all that has been arrived at is, that the heraldic rendering of the shield on the seal is—Ermine, on a chief three birds' heads, apparently "erased." But of what birds? That is the difficult point which is now offered for solution to those of our readers who are deeply versed in heraldic lore. To assist in the determination of the birds intended, we have provided an enlarged sketch of the heads engraved from a careful drawing made by our valued contributor, Mr. James H. Greenstreet.



The birds are plainly long-billed ones, and Mrs. Haweis aptly suggests that they are *herons*, and represent the coat of John Chaucer's mother, who was a Heyron, or Heron, by marriage. The early Rolls of Arms furnish several instances of the usual canting coat of Heron, to wit, three herons, two and

one, which, following the precedent we are about to cite below, might, quite in accordance with the heraldic custom of the period, have been changed by placing the charges on a chief. Of this we have a notable instance in that of the latest coat of the family of Malmains, of Pluckley, county Kent. This family originally bore three sinister hands, two and one, but on the roof of the cloisters in Canterbury Cathedral their most recent coat is carved in stone as—Ermine, on a chief three sinister hands. The same coat was also once in Pluckley Church, impaling the coat of Mereworth, of Kent, whose heiress married a Malmains.

If this newly-discovered Chaucer coat should ever be found to have originated in an altered Heron coat, it is a singular coincidence to find the Chaucers adopting the field ermine in like manner as the Malmains in altering their coat-armour. The shield ermine was the

well-known coat of the Earls of Brittany, and is borne by several Kentish families, including those of Peckham, St. Nicholas, and Parrock.

To revert to the birds' heads, there is one point in connection with the manner in which they are represented which may be worthy of attention. A close examination of the seal shows that there are two projecting tufts from the sides of the back of the heads. These *tufts*, seemingly ears, may or may not have been some conventional rendering of particular birds. In the heraldic supplement to the *Irish Compendium*, London, 1735, a heron *volant* is given in Plate 11, No. 12, and though the drawing is exceedingly minute, the *tufts* or *ears* on the head of the bird are distinctly visible, as they are in the representations of the owl and the crane, the latter of which, however, bears the nearest resemblance to the birds on the Chaucer seal.

OWL.



## Books and Corners of Old England.

No. II.—*The Screen in North Crawley Church, Bucks.*

**N**ORTH CRAWLEY is situated about three and a half miles north-west of Newport Pagnell, in the county of Bucks. The church is dedicated to Almighty God in the name of St. Firmin, and consists of chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and porch, and tower at west end. The nave is Perpendicular, and the chancel Decorated.

The most attractive object in the church is the fine rood-loft screen, which remains, substantially at least, in a very perfect state; it is a good Decorated specimen of open screenwork, divided into sixteen panels, each of which is enriched with a figure bearing a scroll with an inscription.

(1) Beginning with the northern end, the first panel bears a representation of the prophet Jeremy, clad in a vestment somewhat resembling a cope, beneath this a girded albe. The inscription, if there was any, is gone.

(2) David is represented next, in a red gown with a leathern girdle, and over it a cloak trimmed with fur at the sleeves and hem: he bears a scroll, on which is written "FILIUS ES TU : EGO HODIE GENUI TE."

(3) The third panel has a painting of Isaiah, vested in a cope-like vestment, with an ermine tippet, and bearing the following prophecy: "ECCE VIRGO CONCIPIET ET PARIET FILIUM."

(4) Daniel comes next, in a garment somewhat similar to the tunic. The inscription is, "POST EBDOMADAS SEPTUAGINTA DOMINUS OCCIDETUR."

(5) The figure represented on this panel is, I think, Hosea, but it has been so scratched about that scarcely anything could be deciphered on it.

(6) Amos; almost indistinguishable.

(Here are the doors.)

(7) The first panel after the doors, which I will describe last, has a figure of Malachi, robed in a red robe, with fur-trimmed hems; beneath this a red girded cassock, and a fur tippet over both. The scroll is thus inscribed, "AD VOS . . . JUDICIO, ET ERO TESTIS VELOX."

(8) I am inclined to think that this figure represents Zechariah. He is painted in a double cape, but is so much obliterated as to be scarcely discernible.

(9) Micah, vested in a sage-green robe with very pointed sleeves. (From here the figures are very illegible.)

(10) This figure is vested in a red under-gown, girded.

(11) Daniel is the next figure, wearing a sage-green robe, over which is an ermine tippet.

(12) This figure is situated immediately behind the pulpit, and is almost illegible.

#### THE DOORS.

*The North Door.*—(1) ST. BLAISE, vested in cassock, apparelled albe, dalmatic, chasuble, and mitre. In his right hand is the pastoral staff, and in his left a wool-comb, the instrument of his martyrdom.

(2) ST. MARTIN, vested in a cassock, apparelled albe, dalmatic, chasuble, ring, glove, and mitre; he also has the pastoral staff. The French form of chasuble, with pillar in front, is painted on these figures.

*The South Door.*—(1) ST. EDWARD (King), robed in a large cloak trimmed with ermine, with a tippet of the same material; beneath the cloak is a fur-lined garment. In his right hand is the seal, and the sceptre in his left, and on his head the crown.

(2) ST. EDMUND, similarly vested, except that he has an arrow in his left hand.

V. W. MAUGHAN.



## Collectanea.

ST. ANDREW'S SILVER CROSS.—In the *Saturday Review* of November 11 (article on "The History of the Chapel Royal of Scotland," by the Rev. Dr. Rogers), it is said that the silver cross of St. Andrew was first used in the reign of Robert II., when the gold coin called the St. Andrew was struck. The reviewer seems to half question this, and he may, for the symbol of St. Andrew was certainly known nearly 100 years before, how much earlier I cannot say. On the Great Seal used by the Guardians of Scotland before 1290—more than one example of which is in the Public Record Office—St. Andrew on his Cross is represented on the reverse, the obverse being the lion rampant and tressure of fleurs-de-lys.

COLCHESTER BELLMAN.—Mr. C. Golding, of Colchester, writes :—The following curious lines are annually proclaimed by the official Town Crier of the ancient borough of Colchester, by public loud announcement, preceded by his official town bell, at an early hour before daybreak on the first morning in every December, and produces an important effect :—

"Cold December is come in,  
 Poor men's backs are clothed thin,  
 The trees are bare, the birds are mute,  
 A pot and toast would very well suit.  
 God save the Queen.  
 Good morning, Masters and Mistresses, to you all.  
 Past twelve o'clock, (starlight) morning."  
 (or as the weather happen to be.)

It has been repeated in all the main streets in the town upwards of 200 years ; and by the present official (from whom I gathered the *exact* words) for the last nine years. I heard it this season, and as it has never yet been seen in print I considered it worthy of making a note of.

COVENTRY CROSS.—The following item of interest with respect to Coventry Cross (see vol. i. p. 117) appears in a recent book catalogue, issued by Mr. Henry T. Wake, of Fritchley, near Derby : 78. Camden's Britannia (originally written in Latin), translated into English by Philemon Holland ; folio, 1610, original calf gilt, with name in large gilt letters on the binding, "Iohn Warren." Fine copy, but has lost the title leaf. At page 568 this MS. note appears about Coventry : "Beeing in Couentry in the ye<sup>r</sup> 1659, and at the end of the stret going to the Cross out of the window ther stands a statu of a man. I asked one of the cittezens what it ment [and he] related this story [of] Godiva. And so none in that toone would look att her but one out of that window, and for that he was stricken dead. And there is no toole (toll) pade in all the cittle but at that place. JO. JOYNSON."





## Reviews.

*Sir Christopher Wren.* By LUCY PHILLIMORE. C. K. Paul & Co. 1882.

THE leading events of Sir Christopher Wren's career have hitherto been known to the public chiefly at second-hand, through the well-known "Parentalia;" but that work is scarce and costly, and in many respects far from exhaustive of its subject, being written in a desultory manner. Henceforth, however, the English reader cannot reasonably complain that he need labour under any want of means to acquaint himself with the character and works of that truly great man to whom we owe St. Paul's Cathedral, and who is now introduced to the world as an all but universally accomplished genius. Scholar and mathematician, as well as architect, Wren threw the light of his genius over every person and every thing that he touched; and we feel that we owe a real debt of gratitude to Miss Phillimore for having made his many-sided character thoroughly known to the reading public. The rank of Sir Christopher Wren as an architect, and especially as an ecclesiastical architect, has been seriously lowered by the Gothic revival, which is due to the Oxford movement, and to the Cambridge Camden Society, during the last forty years; and it is therefore quite time that justice should be done to him. Miss Phillimore, in her pleasant volume, gives us some interesting sketches of the religious habits of English Churchmen under the Stuarts, who, more or less, sympathised with the Non-Juring cause, and especially of Archbishop Laud, and the circle to which he was the centre; and nobody can help feeling admiration for the personal work and piety of such prelates as Bishop Wren. The chief interest of the volume, however, naturally centres in Wren's work at St. Paul's, where his noble devotion met with so base a return from the nation. Full justice, however, is done to Wren's other works, as at Westminster Abbey, Hampton Court Palace, and many private mansions. And the reader will feel grateful to Miss Phillimore for having supplied him with an exhaustive list of "the Churches, Halls, Colleges, Palaces, and other public buildings" of which he was the architect. Such a list has long been wanted. We note one or two inaccuracies, but only of a trifling kind; for instance it was the Apostle's Creed, and not that of Nicea, on which Bishop Pearson wrote his well-known commentary; and on p. 305 it would be more correct to speak of "Palladian" than of "Paladian" churches. The book, however, unlike those of ladies in general, is carefully indexed.

*The History of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, A.D. 1493-1625.* By DONALD GREGORY. Second edition. London: Hamilton, Adams and Co. Glasgow: Thomas D. Morison. 1882.

THE Western Highlands, along with the adjacent Isles, have a history of their own, quite independent of the comparatively modern Kingdom of which they now form an integral part; and they have happily found a fitting historian in Mr. Gregory, who, in the interesting and exhaustive volume before us, has brought together a mass of curious information which may be sought in vain elsewhere. Robertson passes over much of it in silence; and even the late Mr. J. Hill Burton never really grasped the subject. Mr. Gregory, in his introductory chapter, tells us all that the world will care to know about the successive clans or races who held sway, more or less lawless, in those parts, the Caledonii, the Picts, the Irish Scots or

Dalriads, the Albanich, Harald Harfager, and the Northern Vikings, Magnus Barefoot, and Somerled, in whom, though of Irish and not Scottish blood, the Lordship and petty Kingdom of the Isles may be said to have first become fairly established, though that Kingdom was destined after his death to be divided among his sons. He tells us how these Isles were held at one time under the Crown of Norway, and at another under that of Scotland, until at last they were finally ceded to Alexander III. After that date the descendants of Somerled attended the Scottish Parliament as vassals of that Kingdom, and the Lordship of the Isles became divided between the MacDugalls, the MacDonalds, and the MacRuaries. It would, appear, however, that for a century or more after this date, the Lordship of the Isles was assumed by turbulent subjects of the Scottish Crown, who contrived in their fastnesses to defy the sovereign of Scotland at Stirling, Dunfermline, or Edinburgh, so that the titular Lordship was not finally forfeited until the defeat of the Mackenzies by the Earl of Huntly, soon after the accession of our first Tudor sovereign in England. The greater portion of the book is devoted to a history of the wars waged in the sixteenth century between the Scottish sovereigns and a succession of warlike lairds who still continued to hold out and defy them in these Western Highlands, which must have really been to them as truly a source of weakness as Ireland has ever been to this country. Mr. Ogilvy's chapters, therefore, are of far wider interest than to the Mackenzies, MacDonalds, Mackintoshes, Macleans, and Campbells, whose raids and rebellions he records so picturesquely. The concluding portion of the work is largely genealogical, a fact which will strongly recommend it to a considerable portion of our readers who are fond of Scottish pedigrees. The index is admirably done.

*Tracts Relating to the County of Northampton.* (Second series.) Taylor & Sons, Northampton, 1882.

As only twenty-five copies of this work have been issued, and as these have all been taken up, those who possess a copy may consider themselves fortunate; and the Editor of this magazine is among the number. The volume comprises a somewhat miscellaneous series of local narratives, ancient and modern, among the latter being a full account of the Congress of the Archæological Institute held at Northampton in 1878, under the presidency of Lord Alwyne Compton. Of the more ancient narratives some are simply reprints; others are reprints in fac-simile. In this category we must place "The Restless Ghost, or Wonderful News from Northamptonshire and Southwark;" "The Northamptonshire Female Dreamer;" "An Answer at large to a most Hereticall, Trayterous, and Papistical Byll, in English verse;" "The Poysoning of Sir Easeby Andrew," &c. Among the other miscellaneous contents we notice, as of special interest, Mr. Campion's account of Castle Ashby, and the memorials of the Rev. John Dod, Rector of Fawsley. The book is quite an "olio" of curious matter, but Northamptonshire is rich in things ancient and rare; and we are glad to learn that a third series is in progress.

*History of Sherburn and Cawood.* By W. WHEATER. Second edition. Longmans, 1882.

It would seem as if topographers were likely to grow as plentiful as biographers have hitherto been; and we shall be pleased to complain of such a tendency, for we are glad to welcome any honest effort to enshrine in a permanent and accessible form the "memories of the past," in which every neighbourhood in England is so rich. Mr. W. Wheeler, of Leeds,

has discharged this duty with great care and diligence, and with the help of some like-minded friends has given us a series of sketches which must be most interesting to all Yorkshiremen, and ought to interest many of our readers also. The parish of Sherburn, in Elmet, must not be confounded with Sherborne in Dorset; and the account of it in the Roman, British, and Saxon eras, of its church, manor, manorial rights and customs, rents, markets, benefactors, monuments, funerals, &c., may be regarded as typical of the history of many another extensive parish in the Northern Counties. The chapters devoted to Cawood Castle, to the ancient family of the Vavasours, and to the monuments and charities of the place, will well repay the attention of the reader. The lithographed view of the front of Cawood Castle strikes us as the best of many good illustrations.

THE January number of *English Etchings* (W. Reeves, 185, Fleet-street) contains three spirited illustrations, namely, "The Queen's Head Inn, in the Borough," by Mr. N. Swain; "Dinan, in Brittany," by Mr. P. R. Craft; and "When Winter's Boughs are Bare," by F. E. St. Dalmas. These etchings, we need hardly add, are fully up to the usual standard of excellence exhibited in the works hitherto produced in this publication.

MR. FROWDE, of Paternoster-row, has brought out in a handsome royal octavo volume the Greek Text which has been followed in the Revised Version of the New Testament, in parallel column with the Authorised English Version of 1611 and the newly Revised Version as settled by the Revisionists. A fourth is devoted to the readings followed in the Authorised Version and those noted in the margin of the Revised Version. For the Greek Text, Archdeacon Palmer is responsible. The contents of the work speak for themselves. The book itself is admirably printed, bound, and "got up," and reflects great credit on Mr. Froude as its publisher, who has also just issued, in several smaller forms, the New Testament in English, giving the "Authorised" and the "Revised" versions side by side, thus showing at a glance the amount of change to which the Revisionists stand committed.



### Obituary Memoirs.

"Emori nolo; sed me esse mortuum nihil æstimo."—*Epicærmus*.

THE death is announced of the Rev. T. W. Peile, D.D., formerly head master of Repton School, aged seventy-seven. He was well known for his editions of the "Agamemnon" and "Choephori" of Æschylus, and he was also the author of a work entitled "Annotations on the Apostolical Epistles."

MR. CHARLES JACKSON, of Doncaster, a well-known local antiquary, died recently, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Jackson edited for the Surtees Society the "Diary of Abraham de la Pryme," and also a volume of "Yorkshire Diaries and Autobiographies in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," and was engaged at the time of his death in editing for the Society a memoir of the Priestley family. He also was a considerable contributor to the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. His

chief work was his history of "Doncaster Charities, Past and Present," a book only published last year, though written long before. Mr. Jackson had a large share in establishing the Free Library at Doncaster, and took a keen interest in it.

MR. THOMAS PITT TASWELL-LANGMEAD, B.C.L., Professor of Constitutional Law and History of University College, London, and Editor of the *Law Magazine and Review*, died on the 8th December, aged 42. The deceased was a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*; and the interest he took in the question of the safe custody of parochial registers led him to put forth in the pages of that journal, some twenty years ago, a scheme practically identical with that which forms the basis of the Bill recently introduced by Mr. W. C. Borlase, M.P. That Bill, in fact, was drafted by Mr. Taswell-Langmead. The reputation which Mr. Taswell-Langmead's English Constitutional History had gained him as an author had but lately borne its due fruit. His appointment to the Chair at University College, which he filled at the time of his death, had opened to him a wide and useful career, which he was preparing to fill when struck down by fatal illness.

DR. MARQUARDT, the author, along with Becker and Mommsen, of a well-known work on Roman antiquities, died in December last.

THE death is announced, at the age of 77, of Mr. John Bulloch, of Aberdeen, a working brass-finisher, author of "Studies on the Text of Shakespeare," which appeared in 1879. Many years ago he contributed papers on decimal coinage and other subjects to the *Athenæum*.

MISS MARY POWLEY, of Langwathby, the authoress of valuable papers on Cumberland Folk-lore and dialect, died on the 23rd December. Among her principal works may be mentioned the "Echoes of Old Cumberland." She was a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*, and some of the ablest papers in the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society's *Transactions* are from her pen.

THE death is announced of Mr. W. H. Logan, Editor of W. Clark's "Marciano," a tragi-comedy acted at Holyrood in 1663, and of the curious "Pedlar's Pack of Ballads and Songs," and joint Editor with Mr. J. Maidment of the works of Davenant, Crowne, Wilson, Marmion, Lacy, and Tatham, under the title of "Dramatists of the Restoration." He also wrote two treatises on banking, his own profession.



A PRIVATE company of excavators at Athens have lately succeeded in bringing to light several valuable statues and other antiquities near the Acropolis. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes under date November 20: "Will the Prussian Government manage to get possession of these treasures also, as it did of the Hamilton Manuscripts? The Emperor, by the way, devoted an hour yesterday to the examination of that collection, which had been brought from the museum to the Palace."

**Meetings of Learned Societies.****METROPOLITAN.**

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*Dec. 14*, Mr. A. W. Franks, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. E. Peacock exhibited a photograph of a wooden horn-book bearing the alphabet in two characters and the Paternoster, the latter with a variant reading, "*daily trespasses*," probably a mere blunder of the scribe. The Earl of Mulgrave, through Mr. H. H. Howorth, exhibited a watch given by James II. to his natural daughter Catharine, created Countess of Doncaster, from whom it descended to the present owner. The outer case was a red cornelian, in compartments, with the bust of an emperor in the centre. The inner case had the royal arms of England; on the works the arms are repeated, with the word "London." Mr. E. Freshfield laid before the Society notes of visits which he had paid to churches in various towns on the east coast of Italy, between Barletta and Taranto. The interest of these towns is that the country was wrested by the Normans, about the time of the Norman conquest of England, from the Greeks, every vestige of whose occupation appeared to Mr. Freshfield to have been destroyed. The actual towns visited and commented on by Mr. Freshfield in these notes were as follows: Bari, Bitonto, Trani, Molfetta, Canosa, Barletta, Taranto, Castel del Monte, Ruvo, and Brindisi. Mr. Freshfield observed that the churches passed under review fell into three groups. First, the group represented by St. Nicholas at Bari, where the building is a T-shaped basilica, with the transepts higher than the nave. Secondly, the buildings represented by the churches at Canosa, Molfetta, and the small church at Trani, where the buildings are entirely domed; and, thirdly, the cathedral at Bari, where the building is a T-shaped basilica, with a dome at the crossing. There are also the following peculiarities: (1) All the churches have three apses. (2) Several of the churches have square east ends applied to the apses. The domical and apsidal features were probably copied, in idea, from the Greeks. These notes were the more interesting because they opened up a tract of country which is rarely visited by the English traveller, the accommodation (especially for ladies) being of a very inferior description. Mr. J. G. Waller laid before the Society a paper on a beautiful wall painting in tempera of the Blessed Virgin and Child, which had been discovered above the altar in the church of Great Canfield, Essex. Mr. Waller also exhibited a photograph of the painting, to which he assigned the date of the middle of the fourteenth century. Mr. Franks was disposed, however, to place it at the end of the thirteenth century. The figure of the Blessed Virgin was in royal attire, with tunic and mantle, also crowned, the hair long and flowing. Upon her lap is seated the Holy Child, also in tunic and mantle, whom she holds with her left hand, while with the right she presents her bare breast. Notwithstanding this act of infant nurture, there is nothing in the Holy Child but the size to indicate the Babe. The proportions and dress are those of a youth, and He holds up His hand in the act of benediction. Mr. Waller took occasion to point out the various types which from the earliest times were met with in the representation of this subject, and which comprised more or less extensive fluctuations, from what he called the severe hieratic type, symbolical of the tenets of the Christian faith, to the more tenderly human aspect of motherhood.—*Athenæum*.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Jan. 3.* The Rev. S. M. Mayhew in the chair. Mr. Watling exhibited a series of drawings of fifteenth century frescoes, full size, the principal being from Earl Stonham Church, Suffolk, found during the restoration of the building, and representing the adoration of the Magi, the heavenly call to the shepherds (head of St. George), &c. Several figures from rood-screens were also shown, including a fac-simile of the full-length figure of Cardinal Wolsey from Bloxam Church, where he is represented with a nimbus. Mr. Loftus Brock reported the discovery of a portion of the remains of Whitefriars, London. A lofty mass of mediæval walling has been uncovered, running east from Bouverie-street, where it forms the northern wall of No. 29. It extends probably further to the west, under the roadway. Mr. C. H. Compton gave some interesting extracts from old records relating to the history of Whitefriars. The Chairman exhibited a large and fine collection of fictile ware and glass, found for the most part in recent excavations in London. Mr. R. Allen described several ancient brooches found in Cumberland, of thirteenth century date, of a 'pattern' which is still used in many parts of the north of Scotland. Mr. J. W. Grover exhibited the bronze frame of a Roman writing tablet, found in London. Dr. A. Fryer exhibited a cameo, probably of Florentine work, of Sosigines, the reformer of the calendar for Julius Cæsar. The first paper was by Mr. Cecil Brent, "On the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Stowting, Kent." After describing the discoveries made on this site in former years, the lecturer reported that he engaged men to dig at the end of the field which had not previously been opened, and here, at the foot of the hill, several other interments were met with, including that of a man fully six feet high. A beautiful necklace of beads was also found on the neck of a female. A collection of Saxon glass was also exhibited. Prof. Hodggets then read a paper "On the Myth of the Week." The seven epochs of the week were extracted from the Scandinavian "Völus Pá," and identified with the names of the respective deities. Although the connection with the Mosaic seven days is clear, it is not apparent that the Scandinavians had any knowledge of the Hebrew record. The author claimed this to be the first public reference to the similarity of the two systems.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*Dec. 12,* Mr. M. J. Walhouse in the chair. Mr. A. Lewis exhibited some neolithic flint implements and flakes found by him at Cape Blanc Nez, near Calais. A paper by Mr. A. W. Howitt, "On the Australian Class Systems," was read, in which the author discussed and explained the various rules with respect to marriage adopted by several of the native tribes.

GEOLOGICAL.—*Dec. 20,* Mr. J. W. Hulke, President, in the chair. The following communications were read: "On Generic Characters in the Order Sauropterygia," by Professor Owen, and "On the Origin of Valley-Lakes, mainly with reference to the Lakes of the Northern Alps," by the Rev. A. Irving.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*Dec. 13,* General Sir C. Dickson in the chair. Sir P. de Colquhoun read a paper "On Mohammedanism," in which he sketched, briefly but effectively, the prophet's life. At first, Mohammed, he said, aimed merely at the bettering of the moral condition of the Arab tribes. The development of his doctrine of the unity of God "without equal or companion" came afterwards. Sir P. Colquhoun pointed out many existing vulgar errors respecting the Mohammedan

faith, which in his view differed in no respect, save in name and outward form, from that of Buddha and Christ. In advocating this view he maintained that Mohammed enfranchised the female sex, introduced the doctrine of a future state, abolished the immolation of human beings and of the lower animals as sacrificial atonements, promulgated the maxim "Let there be no violence in religions," and ignored any priestly caste.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Jan.* 16, Mr. Somers Clarke in the chair. Mr. E. H. Buckler read a paper on "Art: its connection with the Church in the Middle Ages," in which he briefly alluded to a large variety of subjects, including architecture, illuminated manuscripts, ivories, Gregorian music, canopied tombs, &c. The paper was well illustrated with photographs, carvings, and some exquisite examples of illumination. The Council of this Society have arranged for the reading of papers during the current session upon the undermentioned subjects. at the meetings for the following dates:—Feb. 12, "The Dedication of Churches," Charles Browne, Esq.; Feb. 26th, "Lewis Priory," Somers Clarke, jun., Esq., F.S.A.; Mar. 6, "Amiens Cathedral," A. J. Howell, Esq.; April 9, "The Development of a Church," F. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A.; and April 24, "Organs and Organ Cases of the Renaissance," Arthur G. Hill, Esq., F.S.A.

ASIATIC.—*Dec.* 18, Sir Bartle Frere, President, in the chair. Mr. Arthur Lillie, M.R.A.S., read a paper "On the Buddhism of Ceylon," in which he combated the idea advanced by a section of writers; headed by Mr. Rhys Davids, that the ancient books of Ceylon teach nothing but annihilation, non-existence of the soul, and atheism. He cited the "Tevigga Sutta," in which Buddha is questioned on the subject of that union with Brahma which it was the great object of the Brahmin ascetic, in Buddha's day, to gain. Buddha, instead of answering that the Supreme Brahma is non-existent, and that those who sought union with him were unwise, proclaimed distinctly the contrary proposition. Mr. Lillie then urged that the charges of annihilation, &c., brought against Buddha by Mr. Rhys Davids were founded on an erroneous reading of Buddhist ideas about Karma and the Skandas. These, he stated, cease not on the death of the individual, but on his attaining spiritual awakenment. A passage in the Brahma "Jâla Sutta," much relied on by Mr. Davids, was then compared with its context, and it was shown that the doctrine of the annihilation of human beings was pronounced as heretical as that of future conscious existence. Mr. Lillie, in conclusion, expressed the opinion that the northern and southern systems should be compared together, as by these means alone the archaic and true Buddhism could be detached from its later accretions.

PHILOLOGICAL.—*Dec.* 15, Mr. A. J. Ellis, Vice-President, in the chair. H.I.H. Prince L. L. Bonaparte read a paper "On Initial Mutations in the Living Celtic, Basque, Sardinian, and Italian Dialects," which was illustrated by fifteen tables, containing complete lists of the kinds of initial mutation, suppression, and addition to any word under the influence of a preceding word to be found in these languages. After the close of the second part of this paper the Prince read a very short paper on "*Ronces-valles* and *Juniper* in Basque, Latin, and Neo-Latin, and the successors of Latin J." He showed that the original Basque name for the place was Orreaga, "a place full of brambles," and that, as evidenced by the name for *juniper* in fifteen groups of languages, *j* assumed seventeen different forms.

NUMISMATIC.—*Dec. 21*, Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair. Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited a collection, almost complete, of the coins and tokens of the Isle of Man, forming a nearly perfect illustration of Dr. Clay's "Currency of the Isle of Man." The collection comprised Hutton's token, 1657, the St. Patrick pieces, the cast coins of 1709, patterns of 1723, currency of 1733, 1758, 1786, 1798, 1813, 1839, together with nearly all the known tokens from 1811 to 1831. The patterns of 1724 and 1732 were wanting, and Mr. Hoblyn thought probably were only to be found in Dr. Clay's collection. The original motto on the coins of the Isle of Man prior to 1733 was QUOCUNQUE GESSERIS STABIT. It was then altered to QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT. Mr. B. V. Head read a paper, by Dr. A. Smith, "On the Human Hand as a Symbol on Hiberno-Danish Coins found in Ireland." Mr. H. H. Howorth communicated a paper in which he proposed various re-attributions of Greek, Roman, and British coins. The fine gold medallion of Diocletian from the Blacas collection, now in the British Museum (Grueber, "Rom. Med.," pl. lv.), Mr. Howorth, notwithstanding the inscription which it bears, proposed, on iconographic grounds, to attribute to Maximian. Mr. Howorth also called in question Prof. Gardner's attribution of a tetradrachm (B. M. Cat., "Seleucidæ," pl. iii. 2) to Antiochus I. This coin, both on account of the portrait and of the reverse type (Herakles seated), the writer preferred to ascribe to Antiochus II. Mr. Howorth next proceeded to dispute Mr. Evans's attribution of a British coin to a chief named Vossenos (Evans, pl. iv. 13), giving it instead to Dubnovellaunos. In the discussion which followed, the President and Mr. Grueber supported the accepted attributions of the coins referred to.

STATISTICAL.—*Dec. 19*, Mr. R. Griffin in the chair. Mr. Cornelius Walford, F.S.S., read a paper on the "Plagues and Pestilences of the World, as affecting Human, Animal, and Vegetable Life, with a Review of their Causes." The paper contained what the reader believed to be a complete account of all the principal of these occurrences, from the earliest historical records, B.C. 2500, down to the typhoid outbreak now prevailing. He traced the causes, mythical, traditional, and scientific; also the remedies, some of which were very remarkable. He reviewed the influences of pestilences from the social life of communities, as also upon the destinies of nations, wherein some new views regarding the deserted cities of Persia and the East were suggested. The course of legislation as affecting the same, or resulting from the same, as the quarantine regulations, and the labour laws, consequent upon the "Black Death" of the fourteenth century, and other national incidents, were fully reviewed. An animated discussion followed, in which Sir R. W. Rawson, Sir Sherston Baker, Mr. D. Pochin, Professor Fleming, and other gentlemen took part.

HISTORICAL.—*Dec. 21*, Mr. J. Heywood, F.R.S., in the chair. Dr. Zerfi read a paper "On Hungary under King Matthias Hunyadi, surnamed Corvinus." A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Hyde Clarke, T. Pagliardini, and the Chairman took part.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*Dec. 18*, Mr. H. S. Hodgson, President, in the chair. A discussion took place on the Prefaces and Introductions to Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason."—*Jan. 8*. Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair. The consideration of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" was resumed, the discussion being opened by Mr. H. Pullen.



**SHORTHAND.**—*Jan. 3.* Mr. C. Walford, President, in the chair. Mr. Pocknell exhibited a manuscript book of the Psalms of David, written in Rich's system in the seventeenth century; also a manuscript copy of Timothy Bright's "Characterie," 1588, an unique copy of which is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The death of Herr Arends, the German stenographer, was announced. Mr. J. B. Rundell read a paper on a new system of shorthand for schools, being a joined-vowel system. A discussion followed.

**LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—*Dec. 18,* Mr. Thomas Milbourn read a paper, entitled, "Notes on the Early History of the Churches of St. Mildred, Bread-street, and St. Margaret Moses, Friday-street, in the City of London;" and Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A., another on "Early Remains on the Site of St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street." The latter paper was illustrated by an exhibition of relics gathered from the adjoining excavations. Major Heales, F.S.A., occupied the chair.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING THE MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.**—The Archbishop Designate of Canterbury has accepted the office of patron of this society in the place of Archbishop Tait. We understand that among the first works undertaken by this society is that of re-cutting the inscription on the tomb of the celebrated actress, Mrs. Bracegirdle, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, the original letters having become almost illegible. The Dean of Westminster and the Clerk of the Works to the abbey have given their approval to the scheme, and the work will be put in hand forthwith.

#### PROVINCIAL.

**HAILEYBURY COLLEGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.**—*Nov. 20,* the Rev. F. B. Butler, President, in the chair. The Rev. A. W. Monkhouse, Vicar of Barton, Cambridgeshire, read a paper on "Book-hunting," in which he made some general remarks on the rarity of some books, and the causes of that rarity.—*Dec. 4,* the Rev. F. B. Butler, President, in the chair. The various officers of the society having been re-elected, the subject for the Stephen's Essay Prize was announced to be "Glimpses of Merry England given by Shakespeare." The President acknowledged the receipt of the *ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE* for December, and referred to the outward separation of King and Judges now shown in the opening of the New Law Courts. The Rev. L. S. Milford then read some cuttings, and the Secretary gave some account of some rubbings presented to the Society by Mr. A. T. Bolton. Mr. J. Husey read a paper on "Epitaphs," which was plentifully illustrated by all kinds of verses from tombs, both serious and comic.



#### Antiquarian News & Notes.

**THE *Athenæum*** states that the first instalment of the English dictionary, edited by Dr. Murray, will be published early in February.

**THE** biography of the late Archbishop of Canterbury will be prepared by the Rev. Randall T. Davidson and the Rev. W. Benham.

**THE** Earl of Lytton, it is understood, has nearly completed, as the first instalment of his father's "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains," three volumes, which will shortly be ready for publication.

A COLUMN of the *Derby Mercury* is now devoted in every issue to the publication of "Odds and Ends about Derbyshire." It promises to be an interesting feature.

MR. BRISCOE is now publishing, in the *Home Review*, a series of entertaining "Stories about the Midlands," which will be reproduced in volume form in the autumn.

MR. W. M. RAMSAY is about to resume his explorations on the coast of Asia Minor, which have already yielded interesting archæological results.

THE Rev. J. H. Stanning is preparing for publication the "Registers of the Parish of Leigh, Lancashire." The first volume, comprising upwards of 600 pages, will contain the records from 1558 to 1625. It will be illustrated by plates of arms, &c.

THE Rev. Dr. Bock, the well-known antiquarian, who has been making an examination of the relics belonging to the Cathedral of Berne, declares it to be richer in archæological treasures than almost any other Protestant church in Christendom, Canterbury Cathedral included.

FOUR volumes of translations of the news, letters, and despatches sent by the Venetian Resident in London to his Government, between the year 1645 and 1656, have recently been transmitted to the Public Record Office, by Mr. Rawdon Brown, of Venice.

THE Roxburghe Club has lately issued to its members "The King's Prophecie; or, Weeping Joy: Expressed in a Poem to the Honour of England's too great Solemnities," by Jos. Hall. This very rare poetical pamphlet, believed to have been written by Bishop Hall, is edited by Mr. Buckley, who contributes a preface.

M. DELAVILLE LE ROULX will shortly publish, in the "Bibliothèque des Ecoles d'Athènes et de Rome," a work relating to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and its archives at Malta. It will consist, says the *Athenæum*, of about a hundred documents of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, relating to the history of the Hospitallers in Palestine.

MR. D. BOGUE will shortly publish an historical work, by "A Douglas," entitled, "The Family of Douglas, and the House of Angus, from 1145 to 1882." The book will contain an account of the three branches of the House of Douglas, and will be illustrated with engravings of their principal castles, tombs, seals, &c.

IN connection with the Nottingham Free Public Libraries (of which Mr. Potter Briscoe is chief librarian) a children's lending library of over 2,000 volumes was opened by the Mayor, in the presence of an influential company, on the 10th March. Towards its establishment and maintenance Mr. S. Morley, M.P., has given the handsome sum of £500.

THE demolition of old buildings, including the Sussex Hotel, at the top of Bouverie-street, has led to the discovery of a part of the ancient monastery of Whitefriars, about thirty feet of a tower having been laid bare. The masonry is of great strength, and has served as the foundation and support of neighbouring houses, several of which have been built into it.

THE damage done by the recent fire at Hampton Court Palace has fortunately been comparatively slight. The tapestry, it is satisfactory to learn, looks none the worse for the saturation it received. In George II.'s Closet, George II.'s Private Chamber, the King's Closet, and several other rooms, the oak panelling has been removed to allow the walls to dry.

THE Year Book, 11-17 Edward III., which Mr. Horwood was editing for the Rolls Series at the time of his sudden death, will shortly be pub-

lished : the work of completing the edition, says the *Athenæum*, having been undertaken by Mr. L. Owen Pike, of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Pike, who is known to the legal and literary world by his "History of Crime," has also been entrusted by the Master of the Rolls with the editing of a further portion of these valuable judicial records.

THE "Local Notes and Queries" column of the *Nottingham Daily Guardian* has just entered upon the fourth year of publication, and maintains its interest and usefulness. It covers the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, Leicester, and Rutland. From its commencement it has been edited by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., public librarian, and author of several local publications of great interest.

MESSRS. NICHOLS & CO., of Southwark, have just published a spirited etching of "The Old White Hart Inn Yard" in the Borough, by Mr. Percy Thomas. The plate is accompanied by a fly-leaf of descriptive matter by our friend and correspondent, Mr. W. Rendle, author of "Old Southwark and its People." The "White Hart," one of the last remnants of the old inns of Southwark, dates back for some five centuries. It is often mentioned by Shakespeare, and in our own times has been inimitably described by Dickens in the "Pickwick Papers."

THE destruction of the Convent of the Ara Coeli might elicit a certain amount of indignation from Protestant Englishmen—not, we hasten to say, for the sake of St. Francis and the Franciscans, but for the sake of Gibbon. The historical interest of the place where the historian sat and heard the voices of the monks, and, struck with the vicissitudes of the Capitol of Rome, resolved to write of the Decline and Fall of the Empire buried at his feet, should be great for us all. But protest against the destruction would of course be useless. The scream of æsthetic England rather hastened than retarded the hideous renovations of St. Mark's.—*Weekly Register*.

THE church of All Saints, Westbere, near Canterbury, is about to be restored. The building is of considerable antiquity, and the architectural features are of much interest. The church was partially restored about twenty-five years ago, but the roofs, &c., were hardly touched, and these and other portions of the building are now in poor condition. A fund has been started by Major Parker, of Westbere House, and the restoration will be commenced as soon as possible. The work will be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., architect, of London, and efforts will be made to preserve every feature of archæological interest.

A COLLECTION of family letters of historical interest has lately been brought to light at the house of Mr. Le Fleming, of Rydal Hall, Ambleside, by the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners. It consists chiefly of the correspondence of Sir Daniel Le Fleming, who was M.P. for Cocker-mouth in the reign of James II. Mr. Maxwell Lyte is drawing up a report upon these documents. Lord Muncaster has also thrown open his archives at Muncaster Castle to the Commissioners' inspection. Perhaps the most interesting feature of these is a diary of Sir John Pennington, one of Charles I.'s most distinguished admirals.

GENERAL SIR ANTHONY B. STRANSHAM, K.C.B., has printed twenty-two copies of his "Genealogy of the 'De La Touche' Family, seated in Dunois, Blésois, Orléanais, France, prior to and continued after a branch of it had settled in Ireland, 1690-95," for private circulation only. The thin quarto is admirably illustrated with portraits of the De La Touche

family reproduced by the autotype and Woodbury processes. The genealogical notices are translated from a French MS. written in 1835 by M. Petit, President of the Law Court at Blois, and now in the possession of M. Charles John de la Touche, of Tours.

THE work of pulling down the great central Tower of Peterborough Cathedral has been commenced, the tower being in such a tottering condition that it was feared it might fall at any moment, and involve the whole building in destruction. The cost of the work is estimated at £40,000. A committee has been hastily formed to manage the work, consisting of the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Burghley, M.P., Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., Lord Lilford, &c., and subscriptions have already been received with a view to restoring the tower, Canon Argles having subscribed £1,000. It is announced that, as the matter is of national importance, an appeal will be made to the country for help.

*Apropos* of the removal of the City of London School from Milk-street to its new home on the Victoria Embankment, Mr. E. W. Linging has just issued an interesting little history of that institution, which contains a quantity of information interesting to old pupils of the school, and to the citizens generally. It is published by Messrs. Stoneham. The foundation on which the City of London School is built is a bequest of John Carpenter, Town Clerk of London, who, rather more than four hundred years ago, bequeathed certain property in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court-road for the purpose of "bringing up of four poor men's children, with meat, drink, apparel, learning at the schools, in Universities, &c., until they be preferred, and then others in their places, for ever."

A GALLERY has lately been opened at South Kensington Museum containing the valuable collections left to the nation by Mr. Jones. In an adjoining room will also be exhibited the other additions, recently made to the Museum by gift. These consist of a large and highly interesting collection of jade, crystal and agate, bequeathed to the Museum by the late Mr. Arthur Well, of Nottingham, and of a collection of pictures and of furniture, cabinets, &c., in marquetry of the period of Louis XIII., given by Mr. Antrobus, in furtherance of the wishes expressed by the late Miss Margaret Coultts Trotter, of St. Germain-en-Laye. This furniture was formerly in the Château de Montargis.

ON a lofty cliff of the Nimrud Dagh, between Malatiyeh and Samsat, where the Euphrates forces its way through the Taurus, two German travellers, Dr. Sester and Dr. Puchstein, have lately found colossal blocks of stone covered with Hittite sculptures and inscriptions. The mountain rises in terraces, and it is upon these terraces that the monuments have been discovered. They are stated to be in good preservation; and, like the sculptures of Boghaz Keni, to represent the deities of the Hittite race. The locality in which they are found once formed part of the kingdom of Komagene, the Kemmukh of the Assyrian inscriptions.

STANFORD COURT, Worcestershire, the seat of Sir Francis S. Winnington, was lately burnt to the ground, a valuable collection of books and manuscripts being almost wholly destroyed. An account, all too brief, of the latter was printed in the first Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Thanks to the liberality of the late Sir Thomas Winnington, however, many of these treasures were printed by the Camden Society (the "History from Marble," by Thomas Dineley, to wit), the Roxburghe Club, &c. "The uses of the above Commission in preserving

a record of such fragile memorials of the past cannot," writes the *Athenæum*, "be too greatly insisted upon."

THE following articles, more or less of an antiquarian character, appear in the magazines for January: *Cornhill*, "The Divining Rod," and "The Clergy of the Eighteenth Century;" *Blackwood*, "On some of Shakespeare's Female Characters," and "Literary Bohemians;" *Temple Bar*, "The Death of Oliver Cromwell;" *Harper*, "Artist Strolls in Holland," and "Old English Seamen;" *Magazine of Art*, "Dante and Virgil," and "Pictures of the Fitzwilliam Museum;" *Art and Letters*, "The Sculpture of Michael Angelo;" *Chamber's Journal*, "Oxford Reminiscences," "Notes on Continental Travel," "The Old Claymore," "A True Story of the Old Coaching Days;" *Monthly Packet*, "Cameos from English History," and "Account of a Visit to Shoreditch;" *Art Journal*, "The National Gallery—Recent Acquisitions," and "An Old Manor and Hospital."

FOUR representations of the "Ajax" of Sophocles have been recently given in St. Andrew's Hall, Cambridge. The performance was given by several members of the University, the scenery, costumes, and stage management in general under the care of Dr. Walnstein. During the sixteenth and the commencement of the seventeenth centuries the representation of classical plays was a frequent occurrence in the University, but of late years the practice has fallen into desuetude. The latter end of the Easter term a meeting was convened for the purpose of considering whether it was not possible to revive the ancient custom, and it was resolved to make the attempt. A guarantee fund was raised, and includes among the guarantors the principal classical scholars in residence; for it was determined that the play should be represented in a manner worthy of the past traditions of the University. The "Ajax" of Sophocles was selected, and steps were at once taken to secure among the junior members of the University persons competent to perform the play in the original Greek.

AMONG the latest additions to the library of manuscripts in the British Museum we record the following: Rentals of Barrington, co. Gloucester, belonging to Llanthony Priory, 1401—1439; Payments for Christ's Hospital, Ipswich, 1574; Court-Book of the Rectory of Great Waltham, Essex, 1584—1623; Arms of English Gentry and Successions of Peers, 1618; the Heraldic Scrap-book of John Pincke, genealogist, seventeenth century; an autograph letter of Edgar Poe; a series of eighteenth and nineteenth century musical books; a Polish metrical translation of Tasso's "Gierusalemme Liberata," by D. Corwin-Piotrowski; Gospel lessons, prayers, and meditations in Slavonic, seventeenth century; a series of designs for French medals by S. Leclerc, late seventeenth century; the Rentals and Accompts of the Manor of Repps-cum-Bastwick, co. Norfolk, 1493, 1538-9; a volume of letters of John Stuart Mill, written, in the fifteenth year of his age, to his father, 1820; Supplement to the new edition, in 1750, of Beaumont and Fletcher's Poetical Works, by Benjamin Heath, D.C.L.; Memoirs of the Princess Daschkaw, copied in 1805 by M. Wilmot, with letters and papers in the autograph of the princess; a German Breviary from Cologne, fourteenth century, purchased at the Beresford Hope sale, at which also a copy of Suetonius "De Vita Duodecim Cæsarum, Libri XII.," written in 1418, was acquired; copies of letters of Sir Francis Bacon, 1605—1615; and "The Antiquities of Falde and Coton in Staffordshire," 1615, from the Ouvry sale. At the Sunderland sale the Trustees of the Museum obtained the Commentary of Guido Pisano on the

"Inferno" of Dante, a paper MS. of the fifteenth century, of the greatest interest to students of Dante; a Menæum for the month of February, dated 1431, a Greek palimpsest MS. of which the under writing is a portion of the Gospels written in the ninth century; and a Greek Evangelistarium of the eleventh, and another of the twelfth century.—*Athenæum*.

THE excavations made at Myrina, in Asia Minor, during the last few years, under the auspices of the French Archæological Institute at Athens, have thrown great light on the beautiful terra cottas found at Tanagia, and specimens of which are possessed by almost every large museum. M. Pottier and M. Reinach were sent to a small village called Ali-aga, on the way from Pergamon to Smyrna, and soon discovered the ancient necropolis of Myrina, an Æolian colony, the existence of which can be traced down to the Middle Ages. The wealth of small art objects found by the excavators is surprising, considering the historical non-importance of the town. The number of graves found in a sequence of excavations was nearly four thousand, of various degrees of pretension, most being merely square depressions cut in the tufa rock, and covered with a stone or earth mounds, a few round tombs or regular chambers. Sometimes there was merely a hole in the tufa to contain the vessel with ashes. Most corpses had been burnt outside the graves, but there were signs in some instances that cremation had taken place within the tombs. The rarely to be found tombstones generally were only inscribed with the name of the deceased, but a few were embellished with bas-reliefs. Most tombstones no doubt had been used by subsequent generations to repair the town. The graves lie in all directions, showing that in very ancient times there was no law as to the placing of graves from east to west, as is believed to have been the case with Greek graves. As usual, the tombs contained ancient coins (mostly of Myrina), weapons, bronze mirrors, ornaments, and articles of the toilet, but the chief treasure was abundance of terra-cotta statuettes of various sizes, some still showing remains of colour and gilding. Of such one grave contained thirty-five, another forty-five, and there were at least several in the other tombs. It is a curious fact that most of the statuettes and the other objects had been evidently purposely broken, but so that they could easily be put together again. This was probably done in order to render the objects valueless for the living, so that the dead might the more surely remain in possession, and most likely the objects were not placed in the graves in the generally prevalent ancient belief that life beyond the grave resembled the earthly life, but because the dead had been fond of what they used when alive. The graves were found to belong almost exclusively to the second century B.C., only a few to a still earlier period. It was discovered that the tombs of a very early period had evidently been opened, and their contents collected in mass, an entirely novel circumstance, the meaning of which is unknown to archæologists.—*Standard*.



## Antiquarian Correspondence.

Sin scire labores,  
Quere, age : quarenti pagina nostra patet.

*All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication.*

## ALDENHAM CHURCH.

SIR,—I have already written to you in correction of a paragraph on page 207 of your second volume, and with your leave I will make some remarks on a paragraph in the following page, which contains a comment on the restoration of the church of this parish.

In the opinion of your contributor the building, as restored, no longer possesses "old historical, personal, or pictorial value."

I think I may be forgiven for suspecting that the writer of the paragraph had never seen the church itself—certainly not both before and since its restoration—and has commented on probabilities rather than facts.

I will take its "pictorial" value first.

I must confess that I am not acquainted with any picture of it by Mulready, and I shall be much obliged if you can tell me where any such picture is, as I should be glad to see it.

Byrne's exquisite engraving of Blores' drawing (for Clutterbuck's "Hertfordshire") of the beautiful recumbent figures in the south chancel is well known. I fail to see in what respect its interest has been diminished. The only change has been the removal of a red border and some tawdry blue and red quarries (of the year 1840) from the window behind the figures, which threw false lights upon them, and obscured that congruity with the engraving which is now restored.

Edridge made a pencil drawing of the exterior of the church in 1819. I am not aware whether he made more than one.

From that drawing, and from his own personal knowledge of the place, William Hunt made a water-colour drawing, now in my possession. It is an admirable and most exact picture of the church *in its present state*, except that it shows a tree which obscured the east window, and which was cut down more than forty years ago.

Hunt painted also four pictures of the interior, all of which I know well, and of all of which I possess excellent copies by Mr. George Glennie.

One of them represents (apparently) the chancel in its then state (about 1819, when the painter was, I believe, at Cassiobury), and as described by Clutterbuck. The whole interior, as there given, was swept away nearly half a century ago, the east wall being (very badly) rebuilt, and a new east window put in, which was of creditable design considering that it was made in the early days of the renaissance of Gothic architecture.

The second picture gives the view, through the south door, of a wooden gallery (containing two pews), set up on posts in 1797 cantwise across the north-west angle of the church, so as to block up two of the windows, west and north. I leave to others who knew it to say whether its poverty

of design and practical uselessness justified its removal, and will only say that it defied even the genius of Hunt to make it picturesque.

As to both of these pictures, some may think that it was better that such ugly pieces of history should be recorded by the pencil than perpetuated *in situ*.

The third picture represents the south aisle of the chancel looking east. Here, no doubt, the removal of the Coghill monument has lessened the complete congruity of church and painting: but there were grave "historical" reasons for moving it, on which I will touch when I come to the historical count of the indictment.

The fourth picture represents the same part of the church, looking westward—not indeed as it was when I first saw it, but as it was in Hunt's own time, *and as it is now*. It shows the southern canopied screen, and the beautiful recumbent monuments (representing, probably, two ladies of the Crowmer family) to which I have before referred. The repairers of 1840 took down this screen, and allowed it to be carted away piecemeal; and, with considerable trouble, I recovered a large portion of it from various carpenters' shops in the neighbourhood, and restored the fragments to their original place. Here Hunt's picture was most useful to us, as by it, and by other representations of the screen, we were made sure that our restoration of the lost portion was a true one.

I think I have shown that your contributor could not have been familiar *both* with the church and with the paintings to which he refers.

But he tells you that I have destroyed the "history" of the building. What history? Is it the history of the last half-century? That history remains intact, excepting the cleansing of the walls from whitewash, and the removal of incongruous deal pews. Is it the history of the previous centuries? The builder of the "Early English" part destroyed the history of the older Norman building. He who put up the Crowmer monuments in the south chancel aisle (or south chapel); cutting away the walls under the two Early English windows, and who added a "Decorated" chapel eastward, ruthlessly blocking up a curious and picturesque little door in the east wall of the sacrum, and a small lancet window above it, and sweeping away part, and plastering over part, of an arcading by its side, destroyed his predecessor's history. Well: I have destroyed *his* in some very small degree, for I have opened the door and window which he had closed (being thereby obliged to move the Coghill monument and another which helped to block them), and I have unplastered and restored that portion of the arcading which remains.

But if I have so far destroyed a valueless portion of his "history," I have brought to light some of the valuable "history" of his predecessor.

When Lord Montacute (as I suppose from finding his arms, the only personal ones, painted on the roof—he was lord of the adjoining manors) put up a new roof, justly praised by your contributor, and built a new chancel aisle, he destroyed the then "history." Was it mischief that he did, or a good deed? And when I repair his fifteenth century roof, which was rotten at the wall-plate, and would have fallen before long, is that which I do a mischief?

There was once a rood-loft here; and when I clear away the rubble and plaster which concealed the doorway which led to it, do I obscure history, or disclose it?

It is forty-two years since hideous pews and chancel-ceiling were swept away, and the pews replaced by other pews more uniform, but scarcely less ugly, and the ceiling by a "waggon" roof, which still exists. When



I cause that roof to be adorned with paintings, and the ugly and inconvenient pews to be replaced by handsome and suitable seats; and when I take down the ruinous east wall of 1840 and replace the east window, with its split mullions, by another of better design, the outcome of it all is, that my predecessor destroyed older history, and that in destroying his (so far as I have done so) I have done, I may venture to say, not harm, but good, both in a picturesque and historical point of view.

I wonder that our critics do not see that the acts of the nineteenth century are history, as well as the acts of the preceding centuries. Many barbarous things were done in those centuries, and the history of the nineteenth century, and especially of the last fifty years of it, has many acts of barbarism to answer for, as well as many good deeds to boast. For the acts of barbarism I have not a word to say; but I must contend that anyone who arrests the course of ruin, or replaces that which has hopelessly decayed by that which is sound; who brings the new-born or revived arts of his own day to the adornment of the house of God, as his forefathers did each in his day, and as I have done in mine, as respects the mosaics of the reredos, and of the floor of the sacarium of this church, and the glass of the east window, and the screenwork of the chancel, is himself making history; and if he does it with judgment, he deserves well of his country; while if he does away also with the wanton obscurations of former years, it is not only the making of new history, but the bringing of old historical documents to light.

Our critic says: "New glass has been inserted in the windows, and new tiles have been placed upon the floor." It is a pity he did not see the church before he wrote.

In the east window alone has glass—which is, I think, of good design—been substituted for glass of 1840, of child's picture-book patterns; but the other painted windows remain untouched. I have gladly left them and the chancel roof as monuments of the strivings of forty years since after architectural and decorative perfection.

There is not a single tile in the church, old or new.

I have used the first person throughout this letter, but I should add that it is through the care and good judgment of Mr. Blomfield that I have been able to do what I have done. Those who know his work will be sure that, though some wretched cement, used to cover defective mullions, has been swept away, and new mullions and new tracery put in the place of rotten ones, there has been no "scraping" here, and no tool has touched the face of old ashlar.

I do not know what to say about the "personal" value of the building, because I have not the faintest idea of what your contributor means by the phrase.

*Aldenham House, Elstree, Herts.*

HENRY HUCKS GIBBS.

#### THE ONLY (?) LIVING GENEALOGIST.

(See vol. ii. p. 324, and 51 *ante*.)

SIR,—The Genealogical Philippic called forth by ANTI-STOCK'S humble query contains statements of so startling a character as to demand some notice. "You are not," Mr. Phillippe is good enough to inform you, "probably aware that it is only about twenty-five years since (*sic*) the Public Records have been consultable, or even known to exist" (!) Assuredly, sir, neither you nor any reader of our Country Histories could

be "probably aware" of these facts, for the simple reason that they have no existence save in the fertile imagination of Mr. Phillippe. Again, Mr. Phillippe is good enough to inform you that "previous to that time all the information touching the lineage of families was to be found only with \* heralds' visitations and some genealogical MSS. in the British Museum, *all of which can now be proved to be useless and of no value whatever.*" If this be true, it is obviously the duty of Government to "disestablish" and "disendow" the College of Arms, to make a bonfire of all the evidences it contains (for if "useless" they can only be misleading), and to make over the business to Mr. J. Phillippe. But, seriously, Mr. Phillippe must be "not probably aware" that some benighted genealogists still put their trust in those priceless sources of original information, Parish Registers, Wills, Marriage Licences, &c., all of which are as accessible to everyone else as to him, and that even if we are to exclude (I know not why) the noble collections of Deeds and Charters in the British Museum, the Bodleian, in both which they are rendered "consultable" by admirable indices, &c., the bulk of such documentary evidence must still be found in private hands, and will yield its fruit to any student endowed with genealogical acumen, a quality by no means confined to "the only living genealogist." I think, then, we may call on your correspondent to qualify those strange assertions on which he bases his pretensions to be "the only living authority possessing the means of compiling correct pedigrees." Such, at least, is the "appeal to Philip Sober" made by one who has hitherto fondly believed himself a still living GENEALOGIST.

#### THE USE OF "YE" FOR "THE."

(See vol. ii. pp. 46, 106, 164, and 323.)

SIR,—'Tis an illustrious, perhaps I should rather say, illustrious example of those followers of the ancient philosophers, who on most insufficient grounds, or on no grounds at all, first theorise, and then that they may support their theories look out for facts or twistings of facts—a race still far too common. At least in practice, T. knows nothing of the Baconian method which reverses the process, first collecting the facts and drawing its conclusions afterwards. Speaking within limits, he theorises on most insufficient grounds. This he proves himself by asking for examples of *y<sup>e</sup>* and *y<sup>t</sup>* in our older books and MSS. To me, who am—through the accidents of my past life—but a comparatively small reader of our by-gone literature, such books, &c., as T. requires are well known. I need no appeal to other readers, having seen numerous examples. Hence I would suggest, that before he theorises again, he should, on his subject, endeavour to gain a little experience and learning, even though such learning prove a dangerous thing either as regards his theories or himself.

BR. NICHOLSON, M.D.

SIR,—If your correspondent "T." would like to call at the British Museum and inquire for "The Chronicles of St. Albans" written by the old schoolmaster there, and printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497, he will find "*y<sup>e</sup>*" for "the" and "*y<sup>t</sup>*" for "that," frequently made use of throughout the book. The following lines I take from p. 8: "In his dayes was made *y<sup>e</sup>* confusyon of langage. For in his hous abode *y<sup>e</sup>* olde

---

\* Surely, if this be grammar, Mr. Phillippe must also be the only living grammarian.

tonge alone y was Ebrewe." So much for black letter. If he will also inquire for a copy of "Evelyn's Diary" (Bray's ed. 1819), and refer to the date of June 21st, 1650, as well as to many antecedent and subsequent pages, he will find abundant instances in which "ye" is written for "the."

*The Observatory, Crowborough Beacon,  
Tunbridge Wells.*

C. L. PRINCE.

SIR,—Your correspondent T. will perhaps allow me to refer him to the following documents in the Public Record Office, which I have lately had occasion to consult; they will prove (to his satisfaction, I hope) that his theory is hardly supportable.

(1) A letter from Hugh Vaughan, Governor of Jersey, to Wolsey (Brewer's Calendar of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII., vol. i., No. 3972), calendared under April 30, 1513, but which I am inclined, from internal evidence, to ascribe to 1514; it contains this passage:—

"Wherfore I haue gyuen and granted to this bereur hilyary senton the office to be bayly of this Ille terme of me lyffe Wherfore as hartly as I can I desyre you to be so good and speciall maister and frynde vnto me that the saide hilyary may haue y<sup>e</sup> gyft confermed and granted be the Kynges grace. . ."

(2) An answer by Sir Hugh Vaughan, Governor of Jersey, to a bill of complaint, 1522. (Brewer's Calendar, vol. iii., No. 2677). The following extracts will suffice:—

"ffor aunswer the said Sir hugh saieth that trouth it is that suche a Judgement was gyven by one Helyer de Carttred, *oyerwise* called Seyntowen, then being Bailliff of the Isle of Jersey . . . that it was by craft and falsched ymagined by y<sup>e</sup> said Helier Carttred . . . that then the Kyng shold not ym haue lost the said Mylle, but Diuers *oyer* londes of the kynges enheritaunce. . ."

I only quote these two extracts, which came to my mind on reading your correspondent's letter in the December issue of the *ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE*. Doubtless many other instances of the early use of y<sup>e</sup> for *the* might be found if specially sought for.

*Jersey.*

H. MARETT GODFRAY.

#### A DILAPIDATED BRASS.

SIR,—I beg to call the attention of your readers to the condition of the fine brass in Warbleton Church, Sussex, commemorating Dean Prestwick, A.D. 1436. The stone is worn away so much, that the head of the figure, with other parts, project to the manifest injury of the memorial and risk of throwing people down: part of the canopy is lost. In order to preserve this old monument, it is proposed, if sufficient funds can be obtained, to entrust the re-laying and restoration to the competent hands of those who have so recently undertaken the same good work at Minster. Donations towards this object will be gladly received by the Rev. G. E. Havigland, Warbleton Rectory, near Hawkhurst.

*Burghstead, Billericay.*

J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, F.S.A.

#### BOOK-PLATES.

SIR,—I quite look upon the *Antiquarian Magazine* as the medium through which collectors of book-plates may best supply their wants. Therefore, might I ask you kindly to insert this letter in your next issue. For

some long time I have been endeavouring to collect from the various articles and letters that have appeared on the subject in the different magazines, a list of English dated plates prior to the year 1800. I do not suppose that it would be possible ever to complete such a list; but, whether complete or not, it is a most useful thing to have, if one wishes to make a good collection of these literary curiosities. For instance, with the certain knowledge of there being a plate belonging to a family, when visiting the neighbourhood where the library is, or where, perhaps, in former days it was dispersed by the auctioneer's hammer, one stands a much better chance of obtaining it than if one did not know of its existence at all. More than once have I known the fact of the plate being mentioned, succeed. I was, therefore, delighted to find in your last issue a list of Mr. Reehan's dated plates; and for the benefit of those likely to be interested, I add mine, in the hope that, with your kind permission, others may, from time to time, be tempted to do the same.

DATED BOOK-PLATES OF 18TH CENTURY.

Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge	1701	Sir Charles Frederick	... ..	1752
Lord Hervey, of Tekworth, Suffolk	1702	William Foulkes, A.M.	... ..	1754
Right Hon. Charles, Lord Halifax	1702	Limerick School	... ..	17(55)
New College, Oxford	1702	Deburgh, Earl of Clanrickarde	... ..	1759
Alexander Abercrombie	1707	Wm. Harper, V.D.P.	... ..	1760
Right Hon. John, Earl of Rothes	1708	Joseph Pocklington	... ..	1761
University of Cambridge, by J. P. (2 sizes)	1715	George Purse	... ..	177(0)
Peter Foulkes, D.D.	1724	George Fairholme	... ..	1779
William Camell, of Diss	17(25)	George Allan, of Darlington	... ..	1780
John Lloyd, A.M.	1734	Thos. Markham	... ..	1780
Francis Blomefield (Historian)	1736	G. Norris, of Norfolk	... ..	1782
John, Duke of Bedford	1736	Sir Thomas B. l'Anson, Corfe Castle	... ..	1783
Jno. Bouchier	1739	Alex. Trotter, Esq.	... ..	1786
John Bancks	1740	Rev. George Pollen	... ..	1787
Richard Hassell	1745	Earl of Shrewsbury	... ..	1788
Jas. Brackstone, Citizen of Lndn.	1751	Scrope Berdmore, D.D.	... ..	1790
		John Chadwick, Esq.	... ..	1791
		J. Bell, by Bewick	... ..	1797

The figures of the date enclosed in a parenthesis are, on the book-plate, in manuscript, and not in paint. E. FARRER.  
*Bressingham, Diss.*

SIR,—Mr. C. W. Sherborn, of King's-road, Chelsea, informs me that the Planché Book-plate, No. 4, in the illustration to my notes on the above subject (see vol. ii. p. 277), was designed and engraved by him for Mr. Planché in 1863. Mr. Sherborn points out that the twisted cord below the seal in this Book-plate forms Mr. Planché's monogram "J. R. P." Both the design and the engraving of this plate do Mr. Sherborn great credit.

Dec. 18, 1882.

F. J. THAIRLWALL.

MUMMERS.

SIR,—In the part of Staffordshire in which we are living (about six miles from Lichfield), and close on the borders of Warwickshire, we are visited every Christmas by a band of mummers, who perform the play of St. George. It is a rough metrical version, and the personages are St.

George, the King of Egypt, the doctor, and others. The verses are recited in a monotonous chant whilst the players walk rapidly round in a circle, pausing when a combat is to take place. The principal characters are left outside, and called in as they are wanted by one who takes the lead in the acting.

In these parts also the children come round on St. Clement's Day for apples or halfpence, or both if householders are willing to give a trifle to keep up old customs. One of the doggerel verses they repeat is,—

“One for Peter,  
Two for Paul,  
And three for Him who made us all.”

On May-day the children come round with a large posy of May flowers, for a sight of which a few halfpence are expected.

*Little Aston, Sutton Coldfield.*

J. G.

#### NUMISMATIC.

SIR,—I have a large silver medal, two inches in diameter and one-eighth inch thick. Obverse, a view of Stonehenge in high relief in centre, surmounted by a Druid's head in centre of a wreath of oak leaves; the motto, on a ribbon, is, “Tantum religio potuit,” and below, is “Stonehenge, 1796,” surrounded by oak branches. Reverse, plan of Stonehenge with the words, “Orrery of the Druids,” in centre and four oak branches; motto on ribbon above, “Dum tacet clamant,” and below, “Choir Gavr,” with the signs of the zodiac as a border divided into degrees. Can your readers inform me when and for what purpose the medal was struck?

JAMES HORSBURGH.

*6, Brunswick-place, Regent's Park.*

#### CLASSICAL STATUES IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—May I be permitted to supplement the ample and interesting notices of the private collections of classical sculpture in England, brought together in the recent valuable work of Prof. Michaelis (*Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*), by one of early date, which seems to have escaped his researches, or not to have come within his scope?

One of the earliest patrons of art and scientific enterprise in this country was Henry of Blois, nephew of King Henry I., Bishop of Winchester from A.D. 1129 to 1171, and founder of St. Cross Hospital, near that city. This prelate, writes Giraldus Cambrensis, quoted by Milner, collected all the most rare and wonderful objects in nature, besides making vast lakes and aqueducts, which were beforehand conceived to be impossible. Rudborne mentions his having done much to improve and add to the work of his predecessor, Walkelyn, in Winchester Cathedral, gathering into mortuary chests the remains of illustrious personages interred therein, and disposing them in the most honourable manner round the sanctuary.

The anonymous “*Historia Pontificalis*,” edited by Dr. W. Arndt from the MS. in the library of Berne, written, as internal evidence shows, between 1161 and 1163, speaks of Bishop Henry's expedition to Rome, partly with a view of obtaining remission of the suspension laid upon him by Archbishop Theobald, on account of his political intrigues, and partly in hopes of getting from the Pope the pallium and legatine power

for himself, together with the elevation of his see to form the archbishopric of the western dioceses of England, independent of the jurisdiction of Canterbury. Failing in all his designs, save that of getting rid of the suspension, he returned home, "having bought at Rome several ancient statues, which he caused to be conveyed to Winchester." A facetious anecdote is added by the chronicler:—"Unde cum eum vidisset grammaticus quidam barba prolixa et philosophi gravitate, ceteris spectabiliorem idola coemere, subtili et laborioso magis quam studioso errore fabrifacta, sic lusit in eum :

"Insanit veteres statuas Damasippus emendo."

HORACE, *Sat. II. iii. 64.*

—Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, tom. xx. p. 542.

What became of these statues it would be interesting, but, it must be feared, is beyond all hope, to ascertain. That they were brought into any portion of the Bishop's work, either at the cathedral or at St. Cross, is far from likely. No trace, it need hardly be said, is to be seen of classic remains of the kind in the Norman or transition work, chiefly about the cathedral transepts, which may with any probability be ascribed to Henry's time. They more probably adorned the palace of the cultivated prelate, and with the neglect or violence of ages have long passed away these vestiges of the dawn of classic taste within these islands.

*Gray's Inn.*

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M.A.

#### NATURAL SONS.

SIR,—Does a *natural son* necessarily mean an illegitimate son? In a deed before me, dated 1630, it is recited that Sir John Smith, Bart. (I use fictitious names), by his will dated 1625, left certain estates to trustees, on condition that, on behalf of James Smith, testator's son and heir, they should pay annuities to Richard, William, and Robert, testator's *natural sons*. James Smith succeeded to the baronetcy, and died without issue; whereupon his brother Richard became a baronet, and in like manner, by another deed, covenanted to allow his *natural brothers*, William and Robert, their annuities. It is difficult to believe that if Richard, William, and Robert were illegitimate sons, Richard should have succeeded to the baronetcy; yet such was undoubtedly the case.

A. B.

#### THE COPPER COINS OF QUEEN ANNE.

(See vol. ii. pp. 15, 186, 220.)

SIR,—The corrected date of John Conduit's death, given by Mr. Round, helps to confirm my own impression that John Croker was never Master of the Mint; but it is still more important to prove Haydn right in omitting the name from his list.

*Trignmouth.*

EMILY COLE.

#### ORIGIN OF THE "REJECTED ADDRESSES."

(See vol. i. p. 107.)

SIR,—Is it not more probable that both the "Odes" and the "Addresses" owe their origin to Browne's "Pipe of Tobacco," published in 1736? By the way, Brown's Christian names were Isaac *Hawkins*. Sir John Hawkins' work seems to have been popular. My copy of the second edition is dated 1785.

F. W. D.

**Books Received.**

1. *Ane Booke of Ballades.* By Jeanie Morison. Simpson, Marshall & Co 1882.
2. *University Studies in Historical and Political Science.* No. 1. Baltimore, U.S.: John Hopkins. 1882.
3. *History of Aylesbury.* Part iv. Aylesbury: R. Gibbs. 1882.
4. *Handbook of Palmistry.* By Rosa Baughan. London: G. Redway.
5. *The Angelic Pilgrim.* By W. H. Watson. London: G. Redway.
6. *Sandracoltus (a Drama).* By W. T. Smith. London: G. Redway.
7. *Leigh in the 18th Century.* By Josiah Rose. Manchester: H. Gray.
8. *On Some Ancient Battle-Fields in Lancashire.* By C. Hardwick, Esq. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1882.
9. *Roman Coins Lately Found at Taunton.* By J. H. Pring, M.D. Taunton: J. F. Hammond. 1882.
10. *Records of St. Giles', Cripplegate.* By Rev. W. Denton, M.A. G. Bell & Sons. 1883.
11. *The Works of St. Augustine. A new Translation.* Vol. xiv., containing his "Confessions." Edinburgh: T. T. Clark.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Books, &c., for Sale.**

*Illustrated London News* from commencement to 1880, bound. *Gentleman's Magazine*, about 100 volumes. 1730-1830, not uniform. *Guardian Newspaper*, from commencement to 1864, bound; and 1866 eight in number. Offers to E. W., 17, Church-row, Hampstead, N.W.

Carved Oak Chest, 26s.; Brass Blunderbuss, 14s. 6d.; Bevelled Glass, 12s. 6d.; Old Swords and Pistols; Returnable List Books.—SHAW, Writtle, Chelmsford, Essex.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Books, &c., Wanted to Purchase.**

Engraved Portraits of Thomas Kirkland, M.D., and Sir Thomas Tyldesley. Address, J. Paul Rylands, 24, Stanley-gardens, Hampstead. The Ward of Delamere. A novel by Mrs. Pinchard. Address, E. W., 17, Church-row, Hampstead, N.W.

Plates I. and II., to complete Dale's History of Harwich, Sheppard *sculpsit*; S.E. View, Colchester Castle, 1768; Plate of Roman Pavement found in Colchester in 1763. State price, &c., to Rev. Hamblin Smith, Westgate, Grantham.

Wanted, a portrait of Miles Corbet. Address, E. W., 17, Church-row, Hampstead, N.W.

*Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, several copies of No. 2 (February, 1882) are wanted, in order to complete sets. Copies of the current number will be given in exchange at the office.



*The*  
*Antiquarian Magazine*  
*& Bibliographer.*



**The Parish Register Bill of 1882.**

*PART I.*

BY THE REV. W. D. MACRAY, M.A., F.S.A.

**T**HE following pages contain the substance of a paper read (by request) at the Oxford Diocesan Conference in October last. Exigencies of time prevented the discussion of the subject, upon which several members of the Conference were prepared to speak; but the writer believes that the feeling of the large majority in the Conference was entirely with him, and with the motion which was to have been submitted, viz.:—

“That in the opinion of this Conference the proposed removal of Parish Registers to London is not required for their safe preservation, and would be felt as a serious loss in the localities to which they respectively belong.”

The question of the mode of preservation of parish registers is one which, I would say at the outset, is eminently rather a lay question than a clerical; it is a matter which affects the laity throughout the country, in that it touches the family records of all those who have been long residents in one place of settled habitation; it concerns the old families in every village, whether squires, farmers, or labourers; it relates to what have been well called “the poor man’s title-deeds;” and does not so greatly affect the clergy in any personal aspect, in that they change their habitation for the most part with every generation.

For many years a sense of the extreme value of parish registers has happily been growing and widely extending, in connection with that general regard to all national antiquities and historic records which has so fortunately distinguished the present century. All are agreed that the registers which are the family records of the nation, the ultimate



authorities for questions of descent, the sources for statistical calculations as to growth or decrease of population, tables of mortality, and the like, as well as frequently the means for affording illustrations of social life and manners and of events in history, are treasures which ought to be kept with the most scrupulous care, and watchfully guarded against loss or injury. But as to the means by which they should be thus kept and guarded, great difference of opinion has arisen amongst those who are equally concerned for the same good end. Are they to remain, as hitherto, the property of the parishes to which they severally relate, and to be kept as heretofore in the custody of the clergyman? Or if (as most may think) it be desirable that they should be removed to some more general and safer place of deposit, ought they necessarily to be removed to a central office in London, and not to separate local depositories? To procure this latter change a movement has been going on for some years, which has at length resulted in the introduction into Parliament of a Bill for the purpose by Mr. Borlase, member for East Cornwall, a gentleman warmly interested in the preservation of national antiquities, who deserves all credit for his good motives.

This Bill has, for the present, shared the fate of many other Bills in the late session in becoming a "withdrawn" Bill; but it will, no doubt, be again introduced ere long. It proposes that all registers up to the year 1813 (when the present mode of registration was begun under the Act of 52 Geo. III., cap. 146), together with all transcripts in Diocesan Registries, shall at once be removed to the Public Record Office, to the custody of the Master of the Rolls; while all others up to the year 1837 shall be under the control of the Master of the Rolls at once, and be in like manner removed at the expiry of a term of twenty years. The year 1837 is fixed as the limit, because from that date births, marriages, and deaths have been registered by the civil registrars.

It is against this proposed enactment that I hope the Conference will protest; not against any and every proposal alike for removal, re-arrangement, or supervision. Some amendment of present practice may well be desired; but this Bill, in removing some evils, would introduce others as great.

The reasons alleged in the preamble are: firstly, that "the said parochial registers are difficult of access;" secondly, that they are "liable to suffer, as they have largely suffered in the past, from the destructive action of fire, theft, and mutilation;" and therefore, thirdly, that "it is expedient to provide for the better preservation and production thereof, and of the Bishops' transcripts."

The first of these reasons appears rather out of place as the first of reasons why our registers should be removed to London. Because it may happen that a person interested, say in a parish or a family in Westmoreland or Cornwall, may be unable on a first visit, given without notice, to find the clergyman at home, and may be delayed

thereby in gaining access to the books; these are therefore to be removed to London to render them more accessible to the distant dwellers in some such *ultima Thule* of our land! For be it remembered, that the great majority of persons who wish to consult these books are either inhabitants of the very parish concerned or near neighbours. It is but seldom that persons from a distance come themselves for inspection; inquiries are usually made by letter, and letters pass as easily to one place as another, as easily from London to the Land's End as from the Land's End to London; and it would be hard indeed that those to whom the books actually belong, and who are upon the spot, should, for the sake of some few persons at a distance, be themselves practically denied access to them. Amongst those who press for the removal to London are, naturally, many professed genealogists and record-agents whose professional researches would of course be thereby greatly facilitated. Against them stand the interests of all the old-settled families in the different parishes, who at present can see their own family-records without trouble close at hand, and, if need be (and that very often too), without any expense. In many hundreds of our parishes it is often the case that families may be traced back for (as in my own parish) some three centuries or so, whose descent interests those on the spot, but is of no concern elsewhere. And I presume there is hardly one clerical custodian who has not at times referred to the registers, even those which go back to the last century, for some poor parishioner, without any thought of fee; all which friendly and easy reference would become impossible if Mr. Borlase's Bill should pass into law.

It may be said, however, that the difficulty of access complained of is more especially that which arises from the necessity of applying to parochial authorities, who may not always be reachable without, or even sometimes with, notice, as compared with the facility afforded by Government offices and Government officials. Sometimes, it is true, there may in this way arise difficulty and cause of complaint; and so long as the registers remain in parochial custody, care should always be taken that they may be accessible when wanted, consistently with the watchful *personal* supervision, to guard against any mutilation or tampering, which is always needful. There is no reason why, under such precautions as may ensure security, they should not be always forthcoming when called for, as certainly and almost as readily as if the inquirer were entering the search-room of the Record Office instead of the vestry-room of some little Clay-cum-Puddleton or the study of its Vicar.

The second reason alleged is the liability of the records to suffer, as they have suffered in time past, from fire, theft, and mutilation. This is the chief ground on which removal is urged, as being the only means of ensuring preservation. Stories, harrowing to the feelings of every antiquary, are told abundantly of the ways in which destruction of registers has almost rivalled the destruction of MSS. after the

dissolution of monasteries. Cut up for measures, utilised as bindings for school-books, as fuel, as wrappers for groceries, and the like, it would seem as if parish-clerks, priestly and lay together, had often regarded them as mere rubbish. And the worst of it is that these stories are *true*. Burn, in his valuable and curious "History of Parish Registers" (first published in 1829 and again in 1862), has collected ample testimony of these things, and from him many have repeated it over and over again; and it would be natural at once on hearing of them to cry out for instant removal of such unregarded or misregarded treasures to a Government office. But when one asks for the dates of these true stories, one generally finds that they belong to a time when similar neglect prevailed everywhere. They usually refer to the last century, or to the early years of the present. And had then the registers been in the Public Record Office instead of in parochial keeping, the chances are that even more might have perished. They might have been stowed away, like thousands of other documents, in the King's Stables at Charing-cross, in the Riding School of Carlton House, or buried in vaults in the Tower or Somerset House. Clotted together in masses with damp and dirt, they might then have perished wholesale, or a fire might at any time have consumed them all. In Charles the Second's time, Prynne, when keeper of the Records, compared those at the Tower to a dung-hill for noisomeness and corruption; and even in the time of William IV. things were in some places but little better, and a dog was employed in rat-catching before a mass of documents kept in the King's Stables could be moved. And want of catalogues and of arrangement, to say nothing of exorbitant fees, hindered consultation, and made State papers practically inaccessible. And until the new Office was erected, evidence was continually forthcoming of the unavoidable dangers to which the records were exposed by insufficient accommodation, liability to fire, by damp, and even sometimes by carelessness.\* Now, we know all this is changed; the Record Office in all its departments is worthy of our country; and the stories of neglect are the tales of a past day. But so, I venture to say, in the great majority of cases is the condition of things changed with regard to parish registers; the stories of their neglect are, with a few exceptions, the stories of a bye-gone time. Yet, with occasionally a stray case here and there freshly found, they are continually repeated; and it has even been said that at this very day in a majority of cases damp, dust, and neglect are doing a sure work of destruction. I, myself, have found only evidence of the contrary. In various places, in various dioceses, I have frequently seen the registers, and scarcely remember an instance where they

---

\* As recently as 1852 a legal record of the present century was found being torn up as waste paper in a cheesemonger's shop; and some few years previously an action was brought to recover various documents which Mr. Rodd, the bookseller, had bought as rejected rubbish.

are not duly cared for ; while in some instances (as at Souldern, in this county, where they have been well and handsomely bound) special pains have been bestowed upon them. Sir John Maclean, who is no mean authority in connection with such matters, testified ten years ago that so far as his experience ("by no means small," he said) went, the registers are now preserved with care.\*

In the Archdeaconry of Bodmin, in a corner of England where it might, perhaps, be expected from various causes that things might not be found in the same order as elsewhere, the Archdeacon has recently made a distinct inquiry ; and in his Charge, delivered last May, he reported as the result that of 99 parishes the registers are in many cases complete from the beginning (*i.e.*, I presume, from the earliest dates at which they may respectively begin), that for nearly the last 150 years the whole are complete, and that from 1813, when iron chests were required by Act of Parliament to be provided, not one has been lost. I do not doubt but that if all Archdeacons would make the same useful inquiry, it would be found on comparison of the returns with the valuable particulars (which are but little known) given in the Census report of 1831, that very little, if anything, has been lost within the last fifty years. On the motion of the late Lord Romilly (to whom the nation owes so much for his care as Master of the Rolls of the Public Records), a return was ordered by the House of Lords, in April, 1872, of all the parish registers in existence and of the Bishops' transcripts ; but, strange to say, it seems that this return was never made. In consequence, however, of the order, several parochial petitions, deprecating the removal to which the order was supposed to bear some reference, were at once presented to the House of Lords.

When we consider that these documents extend over a period of 350 years, we shall find, I think, that in completeness they will bear fair comparison with most series of documents similar in number and extent. I would venture, therefore, to claim, at least, a Scottish verdict of "not proven," in reply to charges of present neglect and consequent insecurity.

In the Deanery of Witney, in which the writer lives, out of about 24 old parishes, there are three in which the registers begin in 1538, and seven others in which they begin before 1600 ; and I believe there has been no case of loss but one, and that a small one, for 50 years. At Swinbrook it is related that the son of a deceased incumbent, Mr. Cony, once burned old registers and terriers in spite ; but this is one of the tales of the last century ; Mr. Cony died in 1759, and the story was told by an old clerk in 1792. At Minster Lovell, between 40 and 50 years ago, the chest containing the plate and books was burglariously stolen ; but the box and the books were thrown into the river Windrush and were happily recovered. At Shifford it was

---

\* *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, vol. ix. p. 315.

said in the Census return of 1831 that the registers prior to 1783 were "illegible from damp;" and no wonder, for two churches fell there during one century from damp and from consequently insecure foundations, and while the second one lay in ruins the illegible books disappeared altogether, and tradition says that what was unreadable by the villagers was found, at any rate, eatable by their cattle! At Yelford, again, a parish of two houses, which in 1831 had a population of 17, and lately has varied from about 3 to 10, the earliest registers which existed in 1831, extending from 1745 to 1811, have been lost since that date; but some transcripts, which fortunately exist (as I have ascertained) in the Bishop's registry, supply probably nearly the whole of what is missing.

{To be continued.}



### The Ashburnham Manuscripts.

THE splendid collection of manuscripts brought together by the late Earl of Ashburnham has been offered to the nation; and the trustees of the British Museum are in treaty for its purchase. This announcement will not altogether take the country by surprise. That wonderful library of printed books and manuscripts, which it took a long life to collect, and which now rests within the walls of the old family seat of the Ashburnhams, in one of the fairest spots of Sussex, has long been an object to which the literary world has turned its thoughts. What would be its fate? Would those treasures which so many years of patience and enthusiasm and judgment had collected be again dispersed to the four quarters of heaven? Or would they find a fitting home on the shelves of some great national library? Disquieting rumours have from time to time been afloat. Now a whisper of negotiations with Berlin, now the hint of a compact with some great city in the Far West, has disturbed the equanimity and roused the fears of English scholars. Happily, such rumours, whatever their foundation, have resulted in nothing. Lord Ashburnham comes first to his own country with an offer. He is unwilling that the collections which his father formed, and with which his father's name will always be associated, should be broken up. But the printed books and the manuscripts of the library may be fairly separated, and accordingly the latter are now offered *en bloc* to the national library.

The Ashburnham manuscripts consist of four divisions, or we may even say of four separate libraries. The first is the great collection formed by Professor Libri, which Lord Ashburnham purchased in 1848, a collection rich in codices of most ancient date, in illuminated manuscripts, mediæval literature, particularly that of Italy, and in most extensive correspondence of scientific and literary

men. Next come the manuscripts brought together by the French collector Barrois, the strength of which lies in their invaluable early texts of French poetry and romances. The third portion is the Stowe Library, which passed from the Duke of Buckingham to Lord Ashburnham in 1849. Here we have a rich store of material for English history, ancient charters, monastic registers, State papers, heralds' visitation books, and antiquarian collections. Irish history and literature are also well represented, for this portion of the Ashburnham Library includes the numerous and valuable codices which belonged to the Celtic scholar, Dr. Charles O'Connor. To the three great divisions which have been named is to be added the portion called the appendix, a modest title which ill describes the numerous and well-chosen manuscripts which the late Earl acquired from time to time at various sales and from many persons and places. The exquisitely illuminated books, the rich bindings, and the long row of Chaucers, Wycliffes, Occleves, and other early English manuscripts, the historical papers, charters, and registers of this part of the library prove what patience, good judgment, a ready purse, and the reputation of a great connoisseur can achieve. Altogether the Ashburnham collection amounts to something under 4,000 volumes, and, considering the almost priceless nature of certain individual volumes, and the varied and high literary value of the different classes, it is no exaggeration to say that, as a private library of manuscripts, it stands unrivalled.

Among the most ancient manuscripts of the library, the one which is probably best known by repute is the Pentateuch of the Libri collection. Of at least as early a date as the seventh century, this codex is one of that small number of volumes which have descended to us to show what the artist's brush could do in those early ages. Executed probably in Italy, it contains nearly a score of large coloured illustrations, of the greatest value to students of the history of painting and of costume. Of even greater interest, however, to the palæographer, are the still more ancient Latin manuscripts, of which there are not a few. One of these, a portion of the Psalter, may be assigned to as remote a period as the fourth century, and would probably stand comparison with the oldest codices which even the Vatican Library could produce.

In the literal *embarras de richesses*, in which an examination of the catalogues of this wonderful collection involves us, it is difficult to select volumes for special notice without feeling that we are doing a wrong to others of equal value which our space compels us to pass over in silence. To take things almost at random, we may turn to the catalogue of the Stowe collection, a thoroughly English one, and jot down a few of its chief treasures. First stands a volume, which is justly called matchless, containing upwards of forty Anglo-Saxon charters, dating from the close of the seventh century to the period of the Conquest. The stimulus which the study of our early history and

language has received of late years renders the preservation of these ancient relics of national importance. Of kindred interest and value is the ancient register of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, written in the eleventh century, and adorned with drawings by an Anglo-Saxon artist. An original wardrobe book, or account of the expenditure of Edward II., is next cited, as well as inventories of Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe, plate, and jewels. The Stowe Library is also extremely rich in State papers. Foremost of these are the ten volumes entitled "Hanoverian Papers," comprising the correspondence of the Electress Sophia and her son the Elector, afterwards King George I., with members of both political parties in England, and other original letters; and perhaps next in importance for modern history is the extensive collection of correspondence and papers of Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles II. But the student of an earlier period of our history will find a store of material in the twelve volumes of correspondence of Sir Thomas Edmondes, ambassador in France and the Netherlands in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Here, too, we find Sir William Coventry's papers, of the time of Charles II.; the letter-books of James, Lord Chandos, ambassador at Constantinople, 1681-1688; Alexander Stanhope's despatches from the Hague, 1700-1705; and the correspondence of Richard Phelps, Secretary to the Embassy at Turin in 1744, and Under-Secretary of State in 1764. Here, too, is the original diary of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, for the year 1688; and here is the letter-book of Sir Samuel Luke, the original of Butler's *Hudibras*, containing his correspondence while he held Newport Pagnall for the Parliament in 1644 and 1645. Nor should we omit a volume of 100 letters addressed to Secretary Craggs, by John, Duke of Marlborough, and his indefatigable spouse, the lady contributing three-fourths of the number and throwing in also an occasional postscript to her husband's less effusive missives.

Of another character, but full of interest for those who follow the quiet paths of genealogical and antiquarian research, are such papers as the heraldic collections of John Austis, Garter in the reign of George II.; or the literary correspondence of Charles Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter and Bishop of Carlisle. Turning to the separate documents and historical letters, we find ourselves in presence of the great names in English history. It almost takes the breath away to open a volume and find under our eyes a document of "Henry de Lancastre, Conte de Derby," afterwards King Henry IV., written entirely "*de nostre mayn propre*," and sealed with "*nostre sinet*," to which the straw wreath still adheres. This relic of the great Bolingbroke is the earliest specimen of an English Sovereign's holograph. After this, we can gaze with some equanimity on the declaration of Henry VIII.'s bishops acknowledging the right of Christian princes to make ecclesiastical regulations; or on an Order in Council by Edward VI. for the use of the Book of Common

Prayer ; or on the original warrant for levying ship-money in county Bucks, with the assessors' return of refusals, at the head of which stands the name of John Hampden. But we must turn from these enthralling papers and hasten to note some of the more important manuscripts of the Irish collection, in which, besides many valuable early texts of poems and other Celtic literature, there are some volumes which are unique. The most famous of these is the original first volume of the "Annals of the Four Masters," in the autograph of the great Irish scholar, Michael O'Clery. Then there is a handsome manuscript, the "Book of the O'Kellys," said to be of the 14th century ; and, of still greater value, the copy of the Brehon Laws, which Mr. Grenville presented to the Stowe Library. And, lastly, there is the much-prized ancient Missal, ascribed to the 10th and 11th centuries, which is enclosed in a curiously-ornamented metal box of Irish workmanship.\*

An important feature in the Ashburnham Library is its noble series of manuscripts of Dante. Of the "Divina Commedia," or portions of it, there are between twenty and thirty codices of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, some remarkable for their readings, others for the beauty of their writing and ornamentation. In addition, there are some fifteen volumes which contain commentaries on the "Commedia" as well as other works of Dante, notably his "De Monarchiâ." This simple statement is enough to show that we have here a collection which surpasses any private library of manuscripts of the great Italian poet, and fairly rivals the national collection. Add to it the latter, and the result will be a series which might almost compete with the great libraries of Florence.

We cannot here do more than name the best of the numerous French romances and poems which enrich the collection. A very handsome and highly valuable manuscript of Perceval le Galois, the work which stands at the head of the Saint-Graal literature, is of the thirteenth century ; of the same date are two copies of Agolant, one of the Charlemagne *chansons de gestes*, a Garin de Lohérain, an excellent text of Parthénopex de Blois, and a Renard. Of rather later date are a most valuable manuscript containing Guiron le Courtois and other pieces, a unique romance of the Round Table, and a Châtelain de Coucy. And lastly, there is a collection of Saints' lives, &c., in a volume written in England in the twelfth century.

Students of early English also will have nothing to complain of when they turn for material to the Ashburnham Collection. They will find a psalter of the eleventh century, with Anglo-Saxon gloss ; a volume of homilies of the end of the twelfth century ; texts of Piers Plowman, of Chaucer, Gower, Occleve, Hampole, and other writers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ; one of those rare collec-

---

\* This was exhibited last year by Lord Ashburnham at a meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.—ED. A.M. & B.



tions of mysteries or plays of the fifteenth century ; and nearly a score of Bibles and New Testaments and portions of the Bible of Wycliffe's version and Wycliffite tracts.

We have reserved to the last our notice of that portion of the collection which appeals more especially to the eye. First to mention the various specimens of binding, of which there are many which have finely cut ivories inserted in the covers. The earliest one is a very beautiful example of Italian work of the seventh century. A grolier and several fine specimens of richly-tooled leather bindings are also to be seen. But all these are cast into the shade by an ancient copy of the Gospels, of the tenth century, magnificently bound in covers of silver-gilt and engraved metal, enriched with a perfect blaze of jewels and enamels. For its splendour and costliness, and still more for the artistic merit of its repoussé work, this binding is certainly one of the finest in existence.

The illuminated manuscripts are of immense value. The schools of England, France, Italy, Flanders, and Germany are represented, the first three by numerous examples, and all by one or more manuscripts of the very first order of excellence. Of English manuscripts the first to attract attention is a Psalter of the fourteenth century, ornamented with miniatures and borders drawn with extreme delicacy and coloured with the most exact harmony. But this is eclipsed by a Book of Hours—a perfect marvel of the finest workmanship of the beginning of the fifteenth century, which probably stands alone among the productions of our native artists of the period. Nothing can surpass the richness of the designs of the borders or the minute working of the details of the miniatures. There is no manuscript in our national collection which can compare with this beautiful volume, and the few well-known illuminated manuscripts of the same time which are in private hands are of inferior merit. No doubt it was executed for some member of the Royal Family, and it afterwards came into possession of Elizabeth of York, and from her descended to Mary Queen of Scots.

The French school is well represented by a delicately illuminated psalter of the middle of the fourteenth century, ornamented in the style which is conspicuous in the manuscript executed for that great collector Charles V. ; by a Boethius, of the fifteenth century, illustrated with miniatures of the finest execution ; by several volumes of the same period filled with miniatures in colours or camaïeu-gris ; and by a *Livre d'Heures* of the time of Francis I., in which is a series of paintings of the most perfect finish.

Of the Flemish school of Van Eyck, of the latter half of the fifteenth century, is a Book of Hours, enriched with miniatures delicately drawn in outline, and shaded with Indian ink. For the excellent disposition of the draperies and for softness and variety of expression these drawings take high rank as works of art, and can scarcely be sufficiently praised. Of quite a different style and

interest is a little volume which may be noticed in this place. It contains a series of illustrations, in Indian ink, of the Passion of Our Lord, drawn in the year 1598 by Rubens, then a young man of two-and-twenty. This little book will probably attract a good deal of attention in the future, on account of its connection with a great name as much as for its artistic value. A remarkable manuscript is a Psalter of the beginning of the fourteenth century, executed in South Germany and filled with large miniatures and profuse ornamentation. The influence which Italian art exercised over the German miniaturists who worked on this volume is most conspicuous, and the fact that there are so few extant specimens of the German school of illumination of this period gives a singular importance to this handsome manuscript.

Of the Italian school there are several beautiful volumes; but we must be content with noticing two only, of exceptional interest. First, a Book of Hours, written in the beautiful handwriting of the famous scribe Sinibaldo of Florence, in 1485, probably for Lorenzo de' Medici. The miniatures of this volume are remarkable for the small scale on which they are drawn and for the finish of the painting; while the borders are some of the richest examples of the fine star patterns which give so much grace to Italian manuscripts of this period. The second manuscript is one of those rare volumes which render famous any collection to which they may happen to belong. Known as the Albani Missal, after its former owners, it was purchased in Rome in 1838 by the late Mr. James Dennistoun. It is a manuscript of offices, and was executed apparently for Alemanno Salvieti, gonfaloniere of Florence and brother-in-law of Lorenzo de' Medici; and given by him to one of his relatives of the house of Baroncelli. The calendar at the beginning is ornamented with most exquisite medallions in the best Florentine style, and the borders and initials throughout the volume are in no way inferior. But the glory of the book consists in five full-page miniatures, each the work of a master. The first is by the hand of Amico Aspertini, of Bologna, the pupil of Francia, and is signed by him. The next is attributed with apparently good reason to Lorenzo da Credi; and the third and fourth, though unassigned, are of the highest excellence. The fifth crowns the book with a St. Sebastian, a composition full of tenderness and grace, which at once proclaims itself to the delighted gaze as the work of Perugino, and renders needless the inscription, "Petrus Prusinus pinxit," which is to be read at the foot of the painting.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the negotiations for purchase of the Ashburnham manuscripts may be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The price is, of course, a large one; but, taking into consideration the wide range and the rare literary and artistic value of the collection, few, we think, would be disposed to question the necessity of securing it to the nation. Last year we saw with profound regret the

manuscripts of the Duke of Hamilton pass out of the country ; and yet that collection, rich as it is in artistic treasures, cannot stand comparison with the library which we now have the opportunity of obtaining. The Ashburnham manuscripts are five times more numerous than the Hamilton collection. As we have just seen, they are rich in illuminations, rich in ancient codices, in English, French, Italian, and Irish literature, in State papers, in charters, in monastic registers, and, indeed, in every class of manuscript which the artist, the scholar, and the historian can use with benefit. If these manuscripts are added to the national library, the collection in the British Museum will be the finest and most complete in the world. It is painful even to think of the possible rejection of this offer ; and it is well to remember that if such a calamity were to happen, the loss would be irretrievable. That the Ashburnham manuscripts will be sold is certain. If England refuses them, she will lose an opportunity which will never present itself again.—*Times*.



### Whitaker's History of Craven.

**O**F standard typographical works, few, perhaps, are better or more widely known than Whitaker's "History of Craven."

Reviewing the first edition, in December, 1805, the *British Critic* characterises the book as "full of interest, information, and amusement," and says, further, "in no place, nor any subject, do the writer's industry of investigation fail, or his vivacity of remark relax ;" and so great, indeed, was its success that a second edition was called for and published in 1812. For the issue of a third edition,\* bearing the name of Mr. A. W. Morant, F.S.A., F.G.S., &c., as "editor," we are now indebted to that gentleman. Dr. Whitaker's work has, of course, long passed what, in two senses, may be called its critical stage, and we have therefore only to inquire how a labour so well begun has been continued. In what now appears a curiously prophetic spirit, the preface to the first edition chronicles the omission of many mural inscriptions, &c.,

"Which, though neither rare  
Nor ancient, will be so, preserved with care,"

and these are consigned "to some future topographer." Mr. Morant seems to have been largely guided by this hint in his selection of additional matter, for epitaphs and other, sometimes extremely interesting, particulars of the Craven churches form a large part of the

---

\* History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven. By T. D. WHITAKER ; edited by A. W. MORANT. Leeds : Joseph Dodgson. London : Cassell, Petter, & Galpin.

new material, amounting in all to nearly one hundred pages. Other *addenda* include maps and useful extracts as to the extent of parishes from the Ordnance Survey, and population figures taken from the census returns of 1871; heraldry, stained-glass windows, the legends on bells, &c., are not forgotten, and the pedigrees of the original edition are corrected and continued to the present time, many new ones being added, whilst it is evident that no pains have been spared in the consultation of authorities, the wide field embraced by Mr. Morant's labours in this direction being shown by the citation of authors so divergent as Mr. Froude and Hartley Coleridge. A curious pamphlet in the British Museum, concerning "The Arraignment and Triall of Jennet Preston," for an offence unstated, at York in 1612; Whitaker's own "History of Whalley," the Harleian MSS., &c., &c., also receive mention in this connection. Thanks in part, no doubt, to such works as the "History of Craven, there is now, happily, no longer occasion to speak of the massive and picturesque qualities of the Yorkshire "Dale" scenery—Gordale, Wharfdale, &c.—in this district. It may be questioned whether locality has much influence upon character; but in the list of Craven celebrities it may be of interest to remark such names as those of Dr. Paley's parents, Thomas Procter, the artist, Dr. George Birkbeck (the founder of the Institution bearing his name), John Lambert, usually called "Lord Lambert," and the renowned inscription-loving Countess of Pembroke. As already pointed out, most of Mr. Morant's additions are valuable and necessary, but it must not be forgotten that *conciseness* should be one of the aims of all topographical writers, and on this score the hypercritical might possibly object to the mere mention by Whitaker of the latter lady's poetic tastes being seized upon by his editor as a means of introducing, in a foot-note, a copy of the inscription to Edmond Spencer in Westminster Abbey. This, though of interest to a literary reader, is too remotely connected with Craven to warrant its introduction here. Again, in the account of the foundation of Bolton Abbey, Wordsworth's poem, "What is good for a bootless bene?" is given *in extenso*; surely a reference to the works of a poet so widely read would have sufficed. Perhaps these are small matters, and, beyond question, only praise can be bestowed on the care and research which have enabled Mr. Morant to give the date of commencement of the different parish registers. All the original aquatint and other engravings once more make their appearance (with one exception, the omission of which is explained), and include a view of Fountains Abbey from a design by J. M. W. Turner. Much space would be required to completely catalogue the additions to the latest issue of this book; but ground-plans of Skipton Castle and Bolton Abbey, together with some observation on the cross-and-wing markings near the "Cow and Calf" by Mr. J. R. Allen, and on Bolton Abbey by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., with what is apparently a carefully-written chapter on the geology, natural history,

and pre-historic antiquities of the district by Professor Miall, are noteworthy and of value. We are glad to notice several well-known and influential names in the list of subscribers. The volume is most sumptuously appparelled and printed, and the book is completed by what is, except for the specialist's purposes, a careful index.



## John de Courci, Conqueror of Ulster.

By J. H. ROUND.

PART II.

(Continued from p. 71.)

WILLIAM FITZ-ALDELM and his three associates, as they drew near the Leinster coast, could hardly have foreseen that into their hands all the rest of Ireland, nominally at least, would pass. Yet so it was. John de Courci became Lord of Ulster, William himself Lord of Connaught, and Miles de Cogan and Robert Fitz-Stephen joint Lords of the kingdom of Cork.

But we must confine ourselves to John de Courci. It was in the latter part of January, 1177, seemingly within a month of his landing, that, with two-and-twenty knights and some three hundred followers, he set forth from Dublin, on his daring raid, to conquer the kingdom of Ulster. I have already alluded to the historic doubt as to the grant of Ulster to De Courci; and it is clear that Giraldus looked on this expedition as the unauthorised result of a sudden impulse, and of the dissatisfaction which Fitz-Aldelm's unwarlike policy had aroused among the younger and more ardent spirits. This view is strengthened by the statement in the "*Gesta Regis Henrici*"\* that this raid was undertaken "*contra prohibitionem Willelmi filii Aldelmi qui ei præfuerat*," and also by the fact that Miles de Cogan set forth similarly a few months later to invade the kingdom of Connaught, and that in his case there is to be found no allusion to any grant from the crown. I hold, however, that this negative evidence is not sufficient to upset the grant. Giraldus did not set foot in Ireland till several years later, and such opposition as Fitz-Aldelm showed may have been prompted by his jealousy, or by the conviction that the time was not ripe for De Courci's project. Moreover, the fact that the adventurer set forth almost immediately on his landing, is in favour of the idea having been preconceived, and not suggested by circumstances in Ireland. Lastly, the King could hardly have despatched these three eager filibusters, with their followers, in this quasi-official manner, with any other intention than to let them loose on the unconquered

---

\* i. 137 (Ed. Stubbs.)

districts of Ireland, relying on Fitz-Aldelm's cunning policy to secure for him the advantage of their conquests. Thus would he extend the borders of John's future realm.

There is in these raids of the Norman adventurers something which reminds one strangely of the Spaniards of a later age, and their conquests of Mexico and Peru. De Courci and Fitz-Stephen anticipated in many ways the deeds of Cortez and Pizarro. In both cases the invaders triumphed over forces far superior to their own in numbers, partly by the personal daring of the leaders, partly by the equipment of their followers. In many respects the parallel is very close, as for instance in the relation of the leaders to their sovereign, from whom they were divided by the sea, and yet more in the combination, so strange to us, of ostentatious piety with relentless cruelty.

All the adventurous spirits in Dublin and its neighbourhood, eager for those joys of the foray from which they held themselves to have been cruelly debarred,\* recognised in John the leader they sought, and in the depth of winter hurried forth to conquest. By forced marches through Meath and Uriel,† they are said to have reached Down on the fourth day from leaving Dublin, a distance of about a hundred miles, and were thus enabled to seize it by a *coup-de-main*. By this bold stroke De Courci was master of the position. Down (now Downpatrick) was the capital of the land, and had the additional advantage of resting on the sea, so that the Normans had secured a maritime base. The Irish, stunned by the suddenness of the blow, had fled, carrying their king with them, and the adventurers were at length revelling in plunder.‡

But the men of Ulster, who are admitted to have been the bravest in the island, soon rallied, and, headed by their king, made a strenuous effort to recover their stronghold. John sallied forth to meet them in the open, and, small as was his force in comparison with their foes, the desperation of the filibusters, and the advantage they derived from their vast superiority in equipment,§ enabled them eventually to rout the Irish, and thus lay the foundations of the conquest. With his usual impetuosity, John had distinguished himself in the fray by Homeric deeds of valour—"nunc caput ab humeris, nunc arma a corpore, nunc brachia separabat."|| Giraldus has given us so animated a sketch of this renowned warrior, as he appeared at the time, that it deserves to be quoted as it stands:—

---

\* "Ducis ignaviâ prædis hostilibus ut assolet minime refectâ." (Expug. cap. xvii.)

† O'Hanlon's country, now Louth.

‡ "Alimentorum copiâ prædis quoque ac spoliis affatim jam refecta." (Expug. cap. xvii.)

§ Especially in their defensive armour, their opponents being all but naked. The same cause had secured the success of the Scandinavians before them.

|| Expug. cap. xvii.

"Tunc impletum est illud Celidonii (Merlin) 'Miles albus albo residens equo aves in clipeo gerens Ultoniam hostili invasione primus intrabit.' Erat enim Johannes plusquam flavus et in albedinem plurimum vergens, album forte tunc equum equitans, et pictas in clipeo aquilas præferens . . . miles animosus audacter ingreditur."

Here I pause to discuss the words "pictas in clipeo aquilas præferens." I do not know of any contemporary evidence so explicit as this on the stage which Armory had then reached. Students of Heraldry are well aware of the obscurity attending its rise and progress in the latter half of the twelfth century, and I believe we have here one of the earliest instances in which a charge is definitely mentioned.\* It should be noticed, however, that the expression "forte" confirms the belief that armorial bearings were as yet personal and accidental. But it must be added that there is a passage, also in the "Expugnatio" which may seem to conflict with this view. On William Fitz-Aldelm landing at Wexford (December, 1176) he was met by Raymond (le Gros) with thirty of his kinsmen, "clipeis assumptis *unius armaturæ*." Mr. Gilbert paraphrases this passage: "All bearing the arms of the Geraldines, a name assumed from their ancestor, Gerald Fitz-Gualtier, descended from Otho, an Italian noble, who had emigrated from Tuscany to Normandy, and thence to England." (Viceroy of Ireland, 1865, p. 42.)

But I need hardly point out, at the present day, that this elaborate genealogical fiction, which has passed current for centuries, is based only on the name Otho, which has been ingeniously and persistently substituted for Other (Autier), the true name of their Norman progenitor.† Apart, however, from this fiction, the bearing of that passage on the subject deserves to be carefully noted.

---

\* The reference to the then famous prophecies of Merlin (though this one is not elsewhere to be found) would seem to imply that such charges were well known, even somewhat before this date. This passage, however, should be compared with another (Expug. cap. iii. : Ed. Dimock, v. 230) in which Giraldus, speaking of his own uncle, Fitz-Stephen, landing in 1169, says: "Tunc illud Merlini Silvestris vaticinium . . . completum : Miles *bipartitus armis* . . . irrumpet." One expects him to add that Merlin's vision was fulfilled by his uncle bearing arms "per pale," but whether he was anxious to rationalise the prophecy, or was merely vague as to all coat-armour, he adds, inconsequently enough: "Si Vatis ænigma videre volueris, ad primos [utrinque] respice progenitores [*Fuerat enim ex patre Normannico et Anglico et matre Britannicâ et Kambricâ . . . progenitus*]." But the peculiar association of Merlin with these heraldic prophecies is, I think, worth notice.

† v. 355 (Ed. Dimock).

‡ An *Other*, bastard of Chester, and tutor to the King's children, went down in the White Ship (Ord. Vital.). The name is, of course, quite distinct from *Otho*, but the latter is now given in the House of Leinster in honour of its supposed ancestor. The history of this fictitious "Dominus Otho" will be found set forth in Burke's Peerage ("Leinster"), where it is naively admitted to have been "somewhat remarkable" that his son "was treated after the Conquest as a fellow-

To return to De Courci. Giraldus assures us that in him certain prophecies of St. Columba "manifesto sunt completa," and that he carried them about with him (though he certainly could not read them) in justification of his cause: "Ipse vero Johannes librum hunc propheticum, Hibernicè scriptum, tanquam operum suorum speculum præ manibus habet."

One might almost have imagined that Giraldus had read his Josephus, and was tempted to reproduce the famous incident of Alexander, at Jerusalem, finding his victories foretold in the prophecies of Daniel.

But we must now quote the character in full, keeping to Giraldus' own words:—

"Erat itaque Johannes vir albus et procerus membris nervosis et ossosis, staturæ grandis, et corpore prævalido; viribus immensis, audacie singulari; vir fortis et bellator ab adolescentiâ; semper in acie primus, semper gravioris periculi pondus arripiens. Adeo belli cupidus et ardens ut, militi dux præfectus, ducali plerumque desertâ constantiâ, ducem exuens et militens induens, inter primos impetuosus et præceps, turma vacillante suorum, nimiâ vincendi cupidine victoriam amisisse videretur, et quanquam in armis immoderatus et plus militis quam ducis habens, inermis tamen modestus ac sobrius et ecclesiæ Christi debitam reverentiam præstans; divino cultui per omnia deditus, gratiæque supernæ, quoties ei successerat, cum gratiarum actione totum ascribens, Deoque dans gloriam quoties aliquid fecerit gloriosum."

After the battle of Down, De Courci pushed his conquests, with varying success, during some years, but eventually obtained a substantial hold on Ulster, or, more correctly, on the province of Uladh, the district bounded by the Newry and the Bann, and now comprising Down and Antrim. Meanwhile, he steadily pursued his policy of garrisoning the country with Norman warriors, and the monasteries with Norman monks. In time, there rose on every side the castles of which the crumbling ruins still bear witness to the harassed lives of the alien lords of the land.\* Dreading the perils of the cloud-swept glens, and creeping from rock to rock within sound of that troubled sea, their eyries, perched on the basalt crags, were to be seen far along the Antrim Coast, till they closed the belt of conquest with the wild glory of Dunluce. Within them dwelt a warlike race, the hereditary "Barons of Ulster," whose descendants, like the "Strongbowmians" of the south, prided themselves on their descent from the comrades of the conquering Norman chieftain. Their names are thus recorded in the days of Queen Elizabeth:—

---

countryman of the Normans." But even in Mr. Walpole's Fitzgerald pedigree (History of Ireland, p. 561) this "Otho" duly figures, Gerald Fitz-Walter (p. 47) being there confused with his father and converted into "Gerald Fitz Otho."

\* "Ultoniam undique locis idoneis in castellavit." (Expug. cap. xvii.)



"English gentlemen of the longest continuance in Ireland, . . . which, at this day, in great poverty and peril, do keep the proprieties of their ancestors' lands in Ulster, being there in company with Sir John Courcey, the conqueror . . . of that part. These are the savages (*sic*): Jordans," &c. &c.\*

There is probably no more grotesque error in the whole range of the Rolls Series—usually so accurate—than the transformation into "savages" of all these gallant gentlemen, from ignorance of the fact that the *Savages* were the Premier Barons of Ulster.†

(*To be continued.*)



### Latimer as a Trustee.

**W**ILLIAM BENSON, a pious citizen of London, died in the reign of Edward VI., possessed, with other property, of one chief tenement and two smaller ones situate in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The former he devised to his executors, Hugh Latymer, clerk, and John Whitwell, clerk, for their lives, in succession to one another, with present possession to Latimer; the latter he bequeathed on similar terms to two distant relatives, the reversion of both to be disposed of at the earliest opportunity for the benefit of his estate. Latimer seems to have held his own share of this property till his death in 1555, but, whether from spiritual preoccupation, or the persecution of the Government, had no opportunity for disposing of the reversion. He was succeeded by the co-trustee, according to the terms of Benson's will, but he also could not obtain an offer which, in his opinion, he would be justified in accepting.

Meanwhile, six months after Latimer's death, the other moiety of the life-estate fell in, and Whitwell took possession in the interval of finding a purchaser for the freehold. It was afterwards alleged that he refused many good offers in order to keep the property in his own hands, and he certainly employed the profits to his own use. This continued till Elizabeth's accession, when Whitwell died, without revealing Benson's will or administering his estate. The two tenements were sold, passing through several hands, to the great disappointment of the inhabitants of St. Margaret's, who, failing an heir, expected a devise for their poor. At last, however, the heir-at-law suddenly appeared, and, backed by plenty of local witnesses,

\* "Book of Howth," Carew MSS. (Ed. Brewer & Bullen), v. 23.

† See also "Book of Howth," pp. 166, 167, &c. The Savages were lords of the Little Ardes. Next to them ranked the Jordans of Dunsforth. The list of the Ulster gentry in the "Book of Howth" should be compared with that given in the Act (1569) attainting Shane O'Neill (11 Eliz., 3d sess., cap. 1).

claimed his right against the present occupier in a Chancery suit. A curious point in the case is that Latimer is styled "one time bishop of Ely."

Is it possible that this bishopric was offered to Latimer, say, on the elevation of Goodrich to the Chancellorship in 1552, accepted, and then dropped by him as he had dropped that of Worcester, and as his party in the Church had all along dallied with preferments? At least, there is no record of any such transaction. H. H.



### The Place-name "Hampton,"

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON MR. J. R. GREEN'S DERIVATION OF IT.

BY JAMES HURLY PRING, M.D.

IN his recent work, "The Making of England," Mr. J. R. Green assumes that that which suggests itself as the most obvious derivation of the place-name "Hampton" is necessarily the right one, and he is accordingly led to accept it without a word of discussion or even of comment. It seems very questionable, however, whether this easy-going method of dealing with the true etymology of the word is so readily admissible. Referring to the Anglo-Saxons—or, as it is the present fashion to style them, "the Engle"—as "the new settlers," Mr. Green states: "And here it was that the bulk of the new settlers raised their homes around 'the home-town' of their tribe, the Hampton which was known in after days as Northampton, to distinguish it from the South Hampton beside the Solent" (p. 83).

In this passage, then, it is taken for granted that the place-name Hampton is undoubtedly derived from the Anglo-Saxon, and it is accordingly assumed to be "the home-town" of the predatory Teutonic hordes who were engaged at that period in ravaging this country.

It is unfortunate for the view thus so confidently advanced, and especially for the distinction respecting Northampton, that of a group of four instances of the name of Hampton, all occurring at no great distance from each other, *North*-ampton happens to be the *southernmost*. We have the name of Hampton alone occurring twice—in one case on the east, and in the other on the west, of Birmingham, and then we find the name of Wolverhampton, still to the west, but yet more northerly than either of the other three.

Independently, indeed, of the numerous instances in which the name is to be found occurring by itself alone, it may certainly be said that in composition with some preceding or following word the name of Hampton is "legion."

In considering these circumstances, then, and the multitude of

places which bear the name of Hampton, either as a prefix, or still more frequently as a suffix, we are led to question the correctness of the derivation here assumed.

Not to insist on the poverty of language which would be indicated on the part of the barbarian conquerors by the endless repetition in thus setting up such numberless "home-towns" all over the country, the extreme prevalence of this name is rather to be sought for, I conceive, according to the customary rule, in some material peculiarity of the place, or in this instance in some prevalent feature of nature, and that feature I here take to be water or a river, the *Avon*, or rather *Afon*, of the British.

It can occasion no surprise that I should be led to direct attention to this British word as furnishing the true etymology of the name of Hampton, as it has long since been acknowledged and adopted by some of the most eminent of our antiquaries and philologists. Of these, it may be sufficient here to cite Camden, "the light of reverend antiquitie and knowledge," and Leland, whom Camden himself quotes in special reference to this name as it occurs in the instance of Hampton Court, of which we read: "And that work of admirable magnificence built by Cardinal Wolsey, in ostentation of his abundant riches, Hampton Court, now a royal palace of our sovaigne, was called Avon, in that it stood on the river as Leland avoucheth:"

"Nomine ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona."

"Hampton Court is the same

In elder time that Avon had to name."

It is the more singular, also, that no notice is taken by Mr. Green of this derivation of Hampton, when we call to mind that Camden expressly deduces the name of Northampton itself from this source. It would appear, too, that here, as in so many other instances, and as if to strengthen the derivation thus given, we have at least one river still retaining the name of Avon in its uncorrupted form, whilst Camden takes the opportunity to point out the prevalence of *Avon*, or *Afon*, as a general British name for water or a river; thus, in fact, accounting for the great prevalence of the name of Hampton.

Writing of Northampton, he observes: "Higher in the country, northward, arises the river *Aufona*, or *Avon* (for *Avon* in the British tongue is a general name for all rivers), called *Nen* by the inhabitants" (Camden's *Britannia*, ed. Gibson, 1695, p. 431). Again: "Beneath these places, the *Nen* glides forward with a gentle small stream, and is soon after encreas'd by the influx of a little river, where at the very meeting of them, the city, called after the river, North-afondon, and in short Northampton, is so seated that on the west side it is water'd with this river, and on the south with the other" (*Ibid.*, p. 433).

The derivation thus given by these and other learned authorities is surely too valuable and interesting to be wholly ignored, and is

most in accordance with the recognised rules by which the origin of the nomenclature of places is determined. It is scarcely necessary to observe as regards the introduction of the letter "p" in the middle of the name, that it is quite as extraneous in the derivation from the Saxon *Ham-ton*, as in that from the British *Avon-ton* or *Afon-ton*, and the Saxon suffix, *ton*, is of course precisely the same in either case.

As tending, however, to lend confirmation to the British derivation adopted by Leland, Camden, and others, I would just advert to the fact that in *THE ANTIQUARY* for October, 1881, we learn that at Hampton Wick there has been a recent discovery of what are regarded as British urns containing burnt bones, &c., whilst similar rude sun-dried pottery is stated to have been found also at Hampton Court or its neighbourhood.

In conclusion, I here append a short list of some instances in which the name of Hampton occurs, and it would be interesting to learn whether the feature of water in the form of a stream or river is found to be present in each individual case.

*List of some Instances of the Name of "Hampton."*

Alhampton	Hampton Poyle
Bathampton	Hampton Wick
Bishopshampton	Hampton Wood
Bockhampton	High Hampton
Bothenhampton	Kilkhampton
Bridgehampton	Kirkhampton
Brighthampton	Leckhampton
Brockhampton	Little Hampton (Worcester)
Carhampton	Little Hampton (Sussex)
Chittlehampton	Minchinhampton
Corhampton	Monksoakhampton
Echilhampton	Netherhampton
Fenhampton	Northampton
Galhampton	Oakhampton
Great Hampton	Okehampton
Hampton in Arden	Otterhampton
Hampton (Cheshire)	Roehampton
Hampton (on Thames)	Shilvingtonhampton
Hampton Charles	Shirehampton
Hampton Court (Hereford)	Southampton
Hampton Court (Middlesex)	Studhampton
Hampton Curli	Walkhampton
Hampton Hill (Worcester)	Wedhampton
Hampton Lovet	Welchhampton
Hampton Lucy	Woolhampton
Hampton Maisey	Wolverhampton

It is almost unnecessary to state that this list may be very easily and greatly extended.

**The History of Gilds.**BY CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., *Barrister-at-Law.**(Continued from p. 76.)***PART II.****CHAPTER XIX.—Chronological Review—(Continued).**

**I**N the struggle described at the close of the last chapter other things were involved than those we have immediately in view: the contention of the "greater folk" against the "lesser folk," or of the "commune"—the general mass of the inhabitants—against the "prudhommes" or "wiser few," brought about, as it passed from the regulation of trade to the general government of the town, the great civic revolution of the 13th and 14th centuries. On the Continent of Europe, and especially along the Rhine, the struggle was as fierce as the supremacy of the old burghers had been complete. It reduced to all but serfage the craftsmen. In England the contest had been restrained by the general tenor of the law into a milder form. In London it lasted longer, and was more bitter, than elsewhere. Nowhere had the territorial constitution struck root so deeply, and nowhere had the landed oligarchy risen to such a height of wealth and influence. The City was divided into Wards, each of which was governed by an Alderman drawn from the ruling class. The "Magnates" or "Barons" of the Merchant-Gild advised alone on all matters of civic government, or trade regulations, and distributed or assessed at their will the revenues or burthens of the town. This led to much discontent; and indeed to open rupture, in which William of the Long-Beard, himself one of the governing body, was slain. One further passage from Green completes this most instructive picture:—

"No further movement in fact took place until the outbreak of the Barons' Wars, but the City had all through the interval been seething with discontent. The unenfranchised craftsmen, under pretext of preserving the peace, had united in secret Frith-Gilds of their own; and mobs arose from time to time to sack the houses of foreigners and the wealthier burghers. But it was not till the civil war began that the open contest recommenced. The craftsmen forced their way into the town-mote [meeting], and setting aside the Aldermen and magnates, chose [1261] Thomas-Fitz-Thomas for their Mayor. Although dissension still reigned during the reign of the Second Edward, we may regard this election as marking the final victory of the Craft-Gilds. Under his successor all contest seems to have ceased: charters had been granted to every trade; their ordinances fully recognised and enrolled in the Mayor's Court; and distinctive liveries assumed, to which they owed the name of 'Livery Companies'—which they still retain. The wealthier citizens, who found their old

power broken, regained influence by enrolling themselves as members of the Trade-Gilds, and Edward III. himself honoured the current of civic feeling by becoming a member of the Gild of Armourers. This event marks the time when the government of our towns had become more really popular than it ever again became till the Municipal Reform Act of our own days. It had passed from the hands of an oligarchy into those of the middle classes, and there was nothing as yet to foretell the reactionary revolution by which the Trade-Gilds themselves became an oligarchy as narrow as that which they had deposed." (p. 195.)

1349.—The Labour Laws of this and the following years (23 Edward III. c. 3; and 25 Edward III. stat. 2) have been held by several writers to be the result of the action of the Gilds; in some instances direct, in others as indirect—as that the masters had to call in the aid of legislation to repress the evil influences of the Gilds. Dr. Brentano proves almost conclusively that these laws were due to the convulsions in the labour market produced by the Black-Death visitation of 1348; and in that connection we shall notice the events of this period in more detail. (See 1389.)

1363.—At this period many laws were passed against the practices of forestalling and engrossing, which practices it was supposed tended to enhance the price of various articles of food—instead of being, as modern economists assert, the very reverse. The 37 Edward III.—a statute concerning diet and apparel—recited and enacted as follows:—

"V. ITEM.—For the great mischiefs that have happened as well as to the king as to the great men and commons, of that that the merchants, called grocers, do engross all manner of merchandise vendible; and suddenly do enhance the price of such merchandise within the realm, putting to sale by covin and ordinance made betwixt them, called the Fraternity and Gild of Merchants, the merchandise which be most dear, and keep in store the other, till the time that dearth or scarcity be of the same: it is ordained that no English merchant shall use no ware nor merchandise by him nor by other, nor by no manner of covin, but only one, which he shall choose betwixt this and the Feast of Candlemas next ensuing."

This most short-sighted measure—which indeed was founded upon a petition presented to the King the preceding year—was repealed in the very next session.

Under "Town Gilds" I have already given much detail regarding the constitutional changes in the London Gilds during the reign of Edward III. (1327—77).

1388.—In this year (12 Richard II.) two Parliaments were held. The second of these, held at Cambridge, enacted various measures touching the condition of labourers, and regulating beggars and common nuisances. In this Parliament it was ordered that two writs should be sent to every Sheriff of England, commanding him to

make public proclamation throughout the shire, the first calling upon "the Masters and Wardens of all Gilds and Brotherhoods" to send up to the King's Council in Chancery returns of all details as to the foundation, statutes, and property of their Gilds; the second calling on the "Masters and Wardens and Overlookers of all the Mysteries and Crafts" to send up in the same way copies of their Charters or Letters Patent, where they had any. These writs were sent out on the 13th November this year, and the returns were ordered to be sent before the 2nd February following. These returns, made now nearly five centuries ago—some of them mark their date as forty years after the "great pestilence" (of 1348)—are to the number of about 500 still preserved in our national Record Office (discovered by the late Mr. Toulmin Smith, not many years since), and from the information they convey many of the details which follow will be—as some of those which precede have been—drawn.

I propose to give in later chapters an abstract of certain of the returns made in conformity with the foregoing writ arranged alphabetically in counties and towns; keeping in mind that completeness has not been so much the object as comprehensiveness. The object is to illustrate the nature of the Gilds prevailing in different parts of the kingdom. The County of Norfolk is made an exception—here all the Gilds making returns are enumerated. These returns were made in English—the English of the period, and of which we have given various examples. In most other cases they were given either in Latin or Norman-French. The leading features of each Gild are stated, and more especial features are indicated in italics. The dates of the foundation of the several Gilds are stated where these could be ascertained. (See Part III.)

It was during the 14th century that the civil strife between the wealthy classes—the Patricians—and the manufacturing traders, *i.e.*, the Craftsmen, raged with almost relentless fury in many parts of Europe. Thus at Magdeburg, in 1301, ten Aldermen of the Craft-Gilds were burned alive in the market-place. After the Cologne weavers had in 1371 lost the "weavers' battle" against the ruling families, thirty-three weavers were executed, November 21; on the day after, also, houses, churches, and monasteries were searched; all who were found were murdered; lastly, 1,800 of them were exiled, with their wives and children; and their hall, "a palace," was demolished. The exiled found a reception in Aix-la-Chapelle, where they helped considerably to raise their trade. Further examples might be enumerated. (Note by Brentano, "Preliminary Essay," 1870, p. cxi.)

1389.—This year there was enacted the 13 Richard II. Stat. I. c. 8, whereby the Statute of Labourers of the preceding year was confirmed, and it was made clear that the fixing of the prices of labour at this juncture (as also in 1349) had no reference to the action of the Gilds, but really had in view the scarcity of labour and the high price of food. The preamble of the Statute of this year says:—

" . . . . But forasmuch as a man cannot put the price of corn and other victuals in certain, it is accorded and assented, that the Justices of the Peace in every county in two of their Sessions to be holden betwixt the feast of Easter and St. Michael, shall make proclamation by their discretion according to the dearth of victuals, how much every Mason, Carpenter, Tiler, and other Craftsmen, Workmen, and other Labourers by the day, as well in harvest as in other times of the year, after their degree, shall take by the day, with meat and drink or without meat and drink, between the two Sessions before said, notwithstanding the Statute thereof heretofore made, and that every man obey to such proclamation from time to time as a thing done by Statute."

Pike offers the following remarks upon the Gilds of the 14th and 15th centuries :—

"Not the least curious feature in the history of our towns during this period (1348—1485) is the persistence of the Gild Social or Religious in its old form and in full vitality, while the Craft-Gild, though still existing, was losing its original character, and showing signs of old age. Reference has already been made to the Ordinances of various Gilds returned to Parliament in the year 1388. Later records show not only that the Social or Religious Gilds continued to be an important element in town life, but that they were sufficiently popular to obtain new endowments and a new constitution as late as the latter half of the 15th century. Though there was much in their traditions which was evil, there was much in their practice which was good. They are a connecting link between that spirit of partizanship, with all the attendant lawlessness, which prevailed before the Conquest, and those associations for mutual aid and charity which are the pride of the 19th century. Of the ill which they did enough has already been said ; it is but fair to say a little of the benefits which they conferred, at any rate in later times.



### Peterborough Cathedral.

**A**S already briefly announced by us,\* the demolition of the great tower of Peterborough Cathedral has been commenced, with a view to a general restoration of the central and eastern portion of the sacred edifice. Not only the tower, but also much of the eastern end of the building has for several years been in a sadly dilapidated and tottering condition, a state of things which was remarked during the visit of the British Archaeological Association to Peterborough three years ago.

It is satisfactory to know that the tombstones and monuments

---

\* See *ante*, page 97.



are not to be disturbed. Huge pieces of scaffolding have been hoisted above the platform, below the lantern windows, where the arches are being shored prior to the stonework being removed. The masonry, as it is disturbed, will be lowered to a place enclosed in the graveyard for its reception, where every portion will remain until the contractor is ready to rebuild the tower.

Up to the beginning of February, a little over £6,000 had been subscribed; and the treasurers have issued a special appeal to the country for assistance, in conformity with a suggestion which had been made in the *Times* newspaper. With respect to this appeal for assistance towards rebuilding the tower, Mr. T. J. Walker, M.D., of Peterborough, writes as follows:—

“Why, Sir, should the appeal which you so forcibly made to the inhabitants of England not be extended to the English-speaking nations throughout the world, who one and all have an hereditary interest in this ancient building? It is the fashion of certain writers to speak of the mighty civilisation of America as if it were the mushroom-growth of the last few years, forgetting that it, as much as our own, is the outcome of the life the records of some 20 centuries of which may be found in our Cathedral and its surroundings. Although these ancient churches mark especially the grand step in our progress resulting from the establishment of Christianity, they are also closely connected with the earlier history of our nation, erected as they are on the sites which were the centres of the political and religious life which preceded them. The great fen district, on the borders of which Peterborough is situated, has been by the persevering exercise of skill and industry converted into one of the most fertile and highly cultivated districts of England; but in its original state of marsh and morass, with extensive gravel islands, difficult of access, it was a region especially adapted for defence, and in and around Peterborough Cathedral are to be found clear traces of the life and struggles of the various races who have during the last 2,000 years inhabited Britain, and all who have left their impress on the great Anglo-Saxon peoples who constitute, in each hemisphere, the freest nations of the world.

“Mounting the centre tower of the Cathedral while it still remains standing, and taking my post on its summit, I can, within a circle of 1,000 yards radius, see records of each of the races who have dwelt in this island from the earliest known times. Looking over the north-west turret I see the spot where last summer I had the photograph taken of the skeleton of an adult Roman as it lay where it was placed 1,800 years ago. In the same place I have collected the bangles, the rings, the brooches worn and the money carried by the disciplined, stalwart, and brave invaders who drove the equally brave, bigger-brained, though smaller bodied and less civilised British, into the fastnesses on the borders of which these Romans here lie buried. For more permanent traces of their life and work here I have but to turn

to the east, and looking over the apse of the Cathedral, I see running just beyond it the Carr Dyke, which, skirting the fen from Peterborough to Lincoln, was the first great engineering work for the drainage of the fens, and which is attributed to these same Romans who lived among us for over 350 years, and whose blood still runs in Anglo-Saxon veins. Of actual Roman buildings no trace is known within the limits of the city nearer to the Cathedral than the village of Castor, where, at a distance of four miles from Peterborough, the foundations and ruins of Durobrivæ, an important Roman town and settlement, still exist. It must not be forgotten, however, that the apse of our own and some other Cathedrals is a relic of a Roman architecture which is held to indicate the construction of these great Christian temples on the plan of the Basilica. Turning again, I see the spot where at sunrise the shadow of the south-west pinnacle, the culminating glory of our Cathedral, points to the graves where lie hundreds of those hardy rude adventurers who followed the Romans as invaders of and settlers in this island. Here I have taken from beside the skeleton of the Saxon warrior who wielded it 1,400 years ago the spear which he had probably used against the Britons whom he had assisted to drive into the fastnesses of the fens. And here in the rough pottery, the bronze and gold-plated brooches, strings of glass beads, weapons, &c., which lie buried with their former owners, we get a glimpse into the semi-barbarous life of our pagan Saxon ancestors. Of that other more powerful and still more adventurous northern race, the Danes, who landed again and again on the eastern side of our island, traces exist in the names of the hamlets of Peterborough, the Medehamstede of the period when those Saxon bones, clothed with living flesh and animated by living souls, were the men who worshipped Wodin, where now stands the grand monument of mediæval Christianity for whose preservation we plead. It is in tradition, in local names, and ancient manuscripts that we find the history of the early Christian church, founded here about A.D. 650 by Peada, King of the Mercians, a church the history of which, from the nature of the locality, is a reflection of the troublous times which preceded the Norman Conquest. Twice, at least, it was burnt down by the invading Danes. According to some authorities it was last destroyed by Sweyn, another building being erected at the beginning of the 11th century under the auspices of the Danish King Canute, to whose instigation is attributed another great engineering work, the raised causeway across the fens still called King's Delph, the commencement of which can be seen two miles away looking south from my position on the central tower. A few years later, this Cathedral having passed under the hands of the Norman Abbot Torold, had to be fortified to stand the attacks of Hereward and his Saxons, who in the recesses of the fens held their own against the Norman Conqueror after all the rest of England had succumbed. This 11th century building shared the fate of its predecessors, and it was after its destruction, about 1118,

that the Cathedral now standing was commenced. Although, doubtless, many of the stones hewn for its predecessors are incorporated in the structure, they are not traceable, and no part of the building can be assigned to an earlier date than that given.

"Into the details of the gradual additions, century after century, by which was accumulated the pile of buildings of which from this tower we have a birdseye view, I need not enter; each addition to the cathedral marking by its own characteristics the age in which it was made. The strong gateway, with its ancient portcullis, the adjoining prison, the buried bridges over the moat, the ruined infirmary, with its chapel and ante-chapel, the infirmarer's house, the cellarer's house, the cloisters, all combine to tell the history of the successive centuries during which were concentrated in the church the learning and the greater part of the wealth and power of the country; when the abbeys were the centres of literature and art, and not only of the architectural but of that engineering skill of which we find evidence in other great works executed for the drainage of the fens, and notably in that embankment and cutting which was carried out by Abbot Morton of Ely, in 1480—90, and which, commencing just behind the cathedral, runs more than twenty miles through the fens, and is still known as Morton's Leam.

"Of the mighty change which swept over Britain in the sixteenth century, destroying many of these ancient churches, and changing others, like Peterborough, from abbeys to cathedrals, the grave of Katharine of Arragon, in the choir below me, is a silent record, since to the presence of her body in this abbey it is said we owe its preservation at the dissolution of the monasteries, and its conversion into a cathedral of the Reformed Church. The stone which covers the spot where Mary, Queen of Scotland, lay for twenty-five years after her execution marks further the continuance of the struggle between the two great religious parties, while the ruined cloisters carry us on 100 years further to the great struggle for liberty in 1643, when this cathedral suffered so terribly at the hands of the Parliamentary soldiers.

"Of the importance of this locality in the struggles of the Romans and Saxons against the ancient Britons, we find records, as I have shown, in the skeletons of the invaders which lie buried here on the edge of the fens. Of its importance in the struggles of Danes and Normans against the Saxons we find the records in traditional history committed to writing by those who lived shortly after the events. Of its importance in the great struggle between King and Parliament we have the record in the words of an actual combatant, Henry Cromwell, who writes to Captain Berry, July 18, 1643—"to hold Peterborough at all costs, as it is the key to the fens, which, if lost, much ill may ensue." Must we be surprised if it is in the ruins around me, in the matrices of the monuments from which the brasses have been torn, in the fragments of the wrecked choir, that we read

how the Puritan soldiers, fighting for political and religious freedom, half-blinded by party zeal, probably smarting under the recent defeat of their comrades at Stamford and Croyland hard by, and possibly missing the restraining hand of that commander who could rule alike friend and foe, ruthlessly robbed the cathedral of treasures associated in their minds only with false religion and political tyranny and thus incurred the odium of posterity? I need not trace the changes in the cathedral during the last 240 years, although they reflect the domestic life of our nation during that period. Happily since 1643 the only invading hands which have marred the beauty of the building have been those of time and bad taste, and it is to repair their ravages that an appeal is made now not only to Englishmen, but to their brethren throughout the world.

"Would Dean Perowne, in tracing back the history of his family, ignore the years prior to 1685, in which were growing up in his race religious fidelity, love of freedom, independence of thought, courage, the qualities which inspired his Huguenot ancestor when with so many others of his countrymen he came to settle in these eastern counties and cast in his lot with our nation, qualities which still survive in the race and characterise the Dean of Peterborough himself?

"Similarly, would any intelligent American, glorying in the present pre-eminent greatness of his nation, or any British colonist, deny that the struggles, the proofs of which may be found within 1,000 yards of where I am standing, have contributed to form the national character which has made America, the British colonies, and other Anglo-Saxon nations, what they are? As children who have inherited qualities which have enabled them to grasp opportunities and win successes would gladly contribute to maintain a monument which recorded the life and history of their ancestors, so, I believe, would the citizens of these nations throughout the world, if the appeal could reach them, gladly assist out of their wealth to preserve and restore this ancient monument of their history before they began their separate existence apart from the mother country."

Subscriptions in aid of the above work can be sent to Andrew Percival, Esq., at Peterborough, the treasurer of the fund.



THE new volume of Mrs. Everett Green's "Calendar of State Papers of the Commonwealth," which will shortly be published, includes an abstract of all documents dated between November, 1655, and June, 1656. One interesting feature of it will be the account given of the numerous Royalist letters that were passing to and fro at this period, some of which fell into the hands of the Government, and others—notably the correspondence in cipher of Secretary Nicholas with Thomas Ross or Rowe, and Jos. Jane—seem to have been deposited in the State Paper Office after the Restoration. The precautions taken by the Protector for his own safety, as well as the increasing stringency of his home policy, receive new and ample illustration.

**The Tapestry of St. John's Church, Valletta.**

**A**MONG the art treasures of which this former stronghold of the chivalrous and wealthy Order of St. John is full, few persons perhaps are accustomed to rank the tapestries which they are told may be seen, at rare intervals, in the Collegiate Church of St. John. The entire seclusion to which these hangings are consigned after their very short exhibition on a few great festivals, and the state of disrepair into which they have been unfortunately allowed to fall, has prevented their real value from being generally appreciated. Fortunately, the good taste of the Executive Government of Malta has interposed to prevent their being allowed to moulder into fragments. About three years ago, an Italian artist, Signor Palmieri, was entrusted with the task of repairing them; and, some doubts having been suggested as to the propriety of the mode which he adopted in his restoration, a report, now before us, was obtained from M. Darcel (*Administrateur de la Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins*), which supplies a concise and exhaustive description of the whole of these valuable works of art, their history and present condition, and the means proper to be employed to put them into a state of repair befitting their merit, and the dignity of the locality to which they appertain. They consist of fourteen large subjects, said to be after the designs of P. P. Rubens, intended to be hung between the arches of the church from west to east in pairs, thus: First pair, The Annunciation and the Four Evangelists; second pair, the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi; third pair, the Entry into Jerusalem and the Last Supper; fourth pair, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection; fifth pair, the Institution of the Holy Sacrament and the Triumph of Charity; sixth pair, the Triumph of the Church and the Triumph of the Faith; seventh pair, Time discovering Truth, and the Destruction of Idolatry. These hang across the entrances to the lateral chapels into which the aisles of St. John's Church are divided. Including a fifteenth large panel intended for the west end, which represents the donor of the tapestry, accompanied by figures of Charity and the Archangel Michael, with a long inscription beneath, these pieces have an area of 558 metres (French measure). Twelve of them, M. Darcel thinks, are undoubtedly from Rubens' designs, although in some instances altered and modified to suit the exigencies of space. The one which represents the Triumph of the Faith is a copy of the picture in the Louvre, and the Crucifixion of that at Antwerp. Two of them, however, M. Darcel pronounces to be after designs from other pencils, the Entry into Jerusalem by an unknown hand, and the Last Supper, from its classical grouping and drapery, he considers to have been designed by Nicholas Poussin.

There are also fourteen pieces, of equal height but narrower, representing in grisaille, our Lord, the Virgin, the eleven Apostles, and

St. Paul, with, beneath each figure, a trophy of arms and banners surrounding the arms of the donor; these present a surface of 140 metres (French measure), and are suspended against the piers which divide the side chapels. Each piece is surrounded by a border in imitation of a carved and gilt frame, interspersed with the arms and cypher of the donor, and the eight-pointed cross of the Order of St. John. All along the upper portion of the tapestry runs an imitation of a balustrade, gilt, and decorated with medallions and garlands of fruit, and occupying the place of a cornice.

The whole of the tapestry was given to the Church by Raymond de Perellos, elected Grand Master in 1697, and was placed in the Church in 1701. It was executed by the famous weavers De Vos, of Brussels, as is proved by the name "Jodicus De Vos," and a mark of a double capital B, with an escutcheon gules, upon the list at the bottom of each piece. So large a surface having to be finished in three years, some traces of haste are observable in the execution. Each of them appears to have been fabricated in three distinct portions, and the angles of the frames which surround the principal subjects do not always connect properly with each other. In the grisaille portions, which are the least highly finished, it is pretty evident that two weavers commencing from opposite sides have worked together, and the shades have not in some cases met in true harmony in the centre of the figure. This is particularly observable in the figure of the Blessed Virgin, where inferior artists have evidently prepared the less important portions of the design for the finishing touches of those more skilled artizans known as "officiers de tête."

The state of disrepair into which these fine pieces had fallen was partly attributable to the pernicious effects of the dust and sun of the Maltese climate, but chiefly to the practice of hauling these large masses up to their positions in the church by cords attached to rings sewn into the perpendicular threads or woof of the tapestry instead of to the warp. This is shown by the fact that the upper portion of the tapestry, though of more enduring materials, has suffered the most. The high lights, which were put in with silk, have also given way both in texture and colour, although happily the carnations have preserved their lustre. Mr. Palmieri commenced his work of restoration by darning with Berlin wool the ragged places, inserting, where the warp itself had given way, fresh threads, and then copying the old design upon the new ground-work. In fact he adopted the method of the fine-drawer rather than of the weaver. The material he used was deficient in the substance requisite to produce the desired effect, too loosely twisted, and without a sufficient number of gradations of colour to match exactly the old shadings. It is probable, too, that wool of the quality employed would rapidly fade. M. Darcel recommended that application should be made to the Director of the Gobelins factory for a supply of spare wool, which having been in stock for a considerable time would not lose its colour, while in

texture it would match the old material. This advice was taken, and (through the kindness of the French Minister de Beaux Arts) Mr. Palmieri is now working with satisfactory material.

To obviate the future disruption of the fabric by the necessity of hauling into its place, M. Darcel recommends the tapestries to be lined, and the lining to be carefully sewn wherever the strain takes effect, and fastened to wooden rods or frames at the upper side of each piece, to which again the cords of suspension should be attached. He emphatically disapproves of the use of gold, silver, or silk threads in tapestry weaving, the two former being objectionable as liable to tarnish and turn black, the latter as losing its colour more rapidly than wool. So much has this been the case with the tapestries of St. John's Church, that the wool now employed suffices to reproduce the effects which silk was originally introduced to attain.

The portions of the tapestry at present undergoing restoration are the grisailles only, and M. Darcel recommends that the more important portions should not be attempted until these are completed, and the workpeople employed have gained habitude by experience. He pronounces on the whole in favour of continuing the restorations in Malta itself, and under the present direction, instead of running the risk of sending such valuable possessions to Paris or London, and losing the active supervision of those who are mainly interested in the thorough success of the work. But he recommends for the more important portions the employment of a skilled designer, who by the aid of photography and comparison with the engravings of Rubens' works, might ensure that the parts absolutely destroyed should be reinstated in fac-simile, and generally satisfy himself that the restoration is satisfactory.

In a supplemental letter M. Darcel deals with the well-known and beautiful tapestries in the Council Chamber of the Palace. These were also presented by Grand Master Perellos, whose arms are upon them, and were executed at the Gobelins some time during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. They are from a series of designs originally painted by Le Brun for Louis XIV., from pictures presented to that monarch by a prince of Nassau, representing tropical animals, figures, and plants. Le Brun's designs being worn out with frequent use, Francis Desportes, about 1725, was entrusted with the task of reproducing them, which he did with some modifications of his own. The Mobilier National of France possesses specimens of both designs, which may be seen on the staircase of the Exposition de Beaux Arts, when open at the Palais de l'Industrie. Those at Malta have preserved their colour in a marvellous manner; and, with the exception of a few trifling repairs, and the rectification of an injudicious arrangement by which some of them are made to double round corners, nothing is needed to make the *ensemble* of the room perfect, save the substitution of a more suitable subject for a small piece after Teniers over one of the doors.

## Collectanea.

**RELICS OF THE CID.**—A Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* writes: Señor Tubino, a Spanish *savant*, who represented King Alphonso at the Vienna Exhibition of 1882, discovered in the possession of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, at Sigmaringen, a cinerary urn containing the bones and ashes taken from the tomb of El Cid and Jimena, his wife, the mediæval heroes of Catholic Spain. Investigations made by Señor Tubino in Paris and among the German archives left no doubt as to the authenticity of the remains, and King Alphonso and the Madrid Government resolved to ask for the restitution of the ashes of the popular hero. The Prince of Hohenzollern consented to give them up on receiving an autograph letter from King Alphonso, and this being granted, Señor Tubino has now brought hither the precious marble urn, and placed it in the hands of the King at the Palace. The ceremony took place yesterday in the presence of the Queen and royal family, Señor Sagasta, deputations from the scientific societies and the Academy of History, and the senators and deputies of the province of Burgos, where it is supposed the sepulchre existed. Other records of El Cid exist, yet the King delighted the representatives of the ancient capital of Castille by telling them that he entrusted to the town council of Burgos the urn and ashes which have been recovered in so singular a manner.—*St. James Gazette*, January 29.

**CONDUIT STREET CHAPEL.**—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice a curious history was related recently of the old chapel-of-ease that formerly stood in Conduit-street. In a case before the court relating to the disposal of the funds derived from certain property in the street, Mr. Vaughan Hawkins stated that in Charles II.'s time the land on which Conduit-street was built formed a meadow called Conduit Mead. A little later on, when people began to build in this part of London, there was some difficulty in finding tenants for the houses by reason of the distance of the suburb from the parish church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The builders, therefore, determined to build a chapel-of-ease, and in the reign of William and Mary a wooden structure was erected on a part of Conduit Mead. When in course of time this wooden building became ruinous a permanent chapel was built, which was subsequently let as a proprietary chapel, and remained a proprietary chapel until 1875, when the site was let on a building lease and the chapel converted into a tailoring establishment. Mr. Vaughan Hawkins did not mention the fact that the old wooden chapel to which he referred had previously to its appearance in Conduit-street done duty as a travelling van. Such, however, appears to have been the case by the story told of it by Pennant, the antiquary, in his account of London, published last century. "The history of Conduit-street Chapel, or Trinity Chapel, is," he says, "very remarkable. It was originally built of wood by James II. for private mass; and was conveyed on wheels, attendant on its royal master's excursions or when he attended his army. Among other places, it visited Hounslow Heath, where it continued some time after the Revolution. It was then removed and enlarged by the rector of the parish of St. Martin's, and placed not far from the spot on which it now stands. Dr. Tenison, when rector of St. Martin's, got permission from King William to rebuild



it; so, after it had as many journeys as the house of Loretto, it was by Tenison transferred into a good building of brick, and has rested ever since on the present site."—*St. James' Gazette*, January 29.

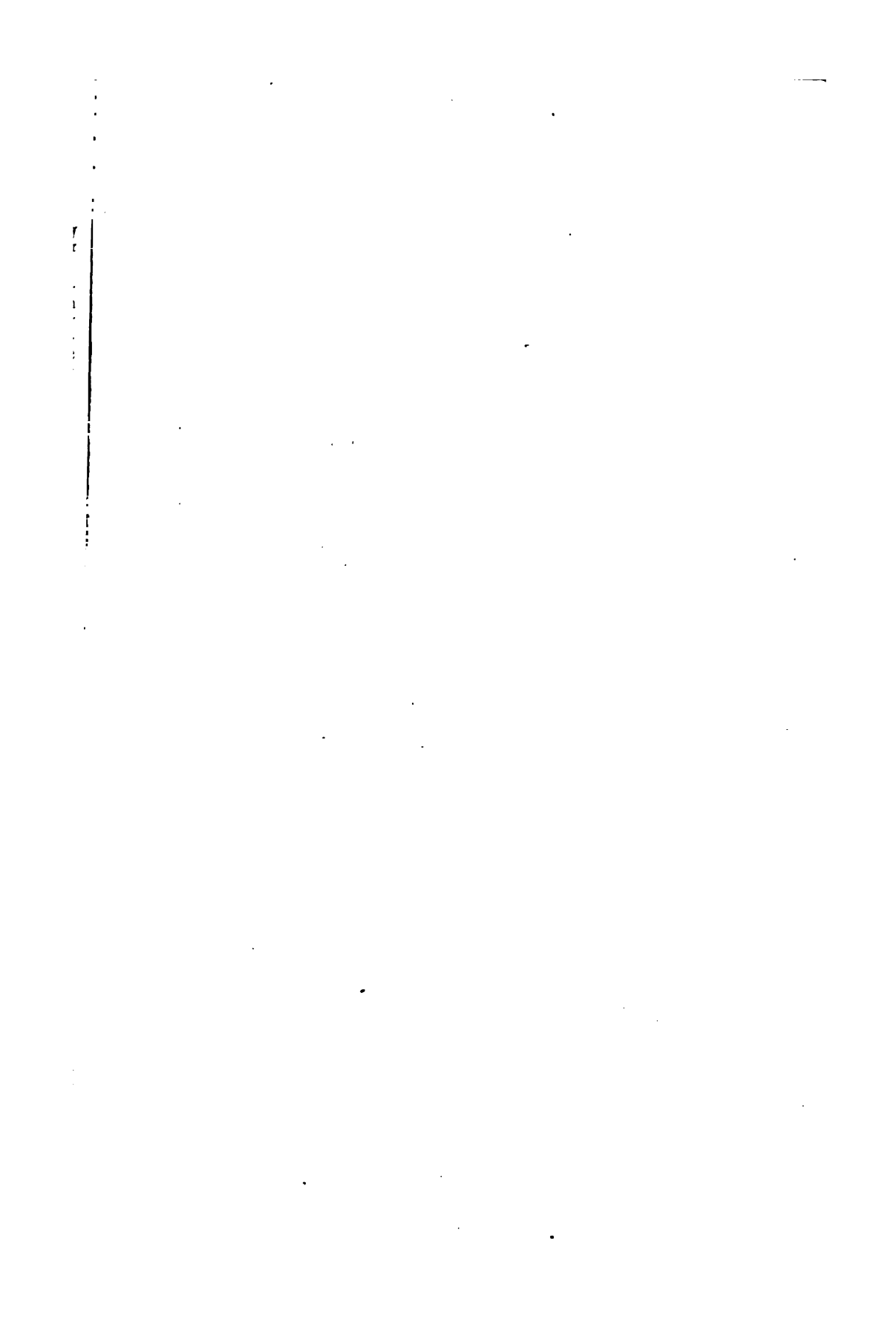
ORIGIN OF ENGLISH INDUSTRIES.—Mr. G. P. Bevan observes in a communication to the *Times* that "the majority of our industries have arisen from very varying causes, although once established they have naturally attracted others, and thus formed the foundation of the future manufacturing district or commercial town. Mere chance has determined the locality of many trades, just as it has determined many inventions; while several of our most important industries might never have taken root in England had it not been for the far-seeing shrewdness of those who in early days held the destinies of the State in their keeping. It was to Edward III., and his wise encouragement of the Flemish woollen weavers, that we owe our woollen trade; our carpet trade was almost entirely due to Charles I. and James I., who established the Mortlake factory, and brought to it not only the labour of French and Flemish skilled artisans, but the art talents of Vandyck and Rubens. The cotton trade was first begun at Bolton by Edward III.'s Flemish clothiers, attracted by the success of the woollen weavers, and expecting, as old Fuller tells us, 'that their bed would be good and their bed-fellows better, seeing that the richest yeomen in England would not disdain to marry their daughters to them.' Even in Ireland, the linen trade, the only one that can be said to be a prosperous national industry, was commenced by Flemish and Picardy weavers, not because there was any economic demand, but because they sought a quiet refuge from religious home troubles. Nor, in all probability, would this linen trade ever have flourished, or at all events attained its present proportions, had it not been judiciously fostered by a system of grants to the amount of £20,000 per annum. These grants were given up in 1828, but not until the trade was sufficiently established to stand upon its own bottom."



## Reviews.

*Pictorial Guide to Warwickshire.* Ward, Lock & Co., 1883.

THIS work, which is profusely illustrated with woodcuts, and is published in a cheap and handy form, deals in an agreeable and pleasantly-readable manner with the various tourist resorts in the county of Warwick, its chief towns and villages, its antiquities, literary and historical associations, and its manufactures and industries. The aim of the editor has been "not so much to attempt any exhaustive description of the many beauties of the county, as briefly to indicate the whereabouts of its most attractive spots, to point out what is most worth seeing in the pleasant and fertile heart of Old England—to epitomise the historical associations of each place visited—and to direct the tourist how best to reach every nook and corner of the county, with the least possible expenditure of time and money." The editor has fixed upon the practically united towns of Leamington—the fashionable watering-place—and Warwick—the county town—as his starting-point; and, in a succession of routes, has conducted his readers to all the most famous and picturesque spots in the county, terminating his pleasant wanderings at Birmingham in the north-west, the famous

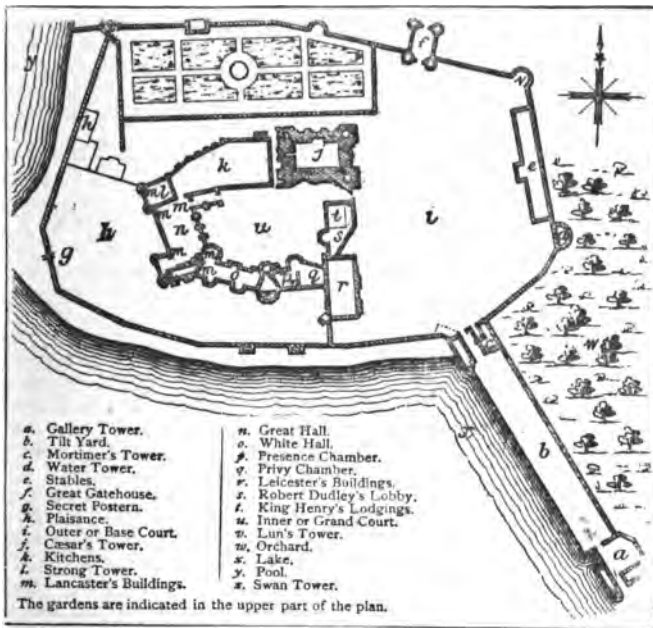




OLD HOUSE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

*From the "Pictorial Guide to Warwickshire," see p. 143.*

manufacturing capital of the Midlands, without a notice of which and its industries no Guide to the county could be complete. "Though comparatively small," as the editor tells us in his opening remarks, "there is a wealth of association about this inland shire which makes it a favourite haunt of the pleasure-seeker, the antiquarian, and the man of science. . . . Its literary celebrity is not one whit behind its other attractions." That Shakespeare was born and died at Stratford-on-Avon is known by every one; but it is perhaps not so generally known that Dugdale, Drayton, Edward Cave, and Samuel Johnson, and many others who have distinguished themselves in various fields of literature, and whose names are mentioned in the book under notice, were also natives of Warwickshire. In the historical portion of the work, the editor has dealt, as fully as space allowed, with



PLAN OF KENILWORTH CASTLE.

the various Roman roads, encampments, and other relics of far-off ages, whilst several castles and manor-houses, monastic institutions and churches, are graphically and concisely described. By the kindness of the publishers we are enabled to reproduce two of the illustrations of the work, namely, the plan of Kenilworth Castle, and the view of an old house at Stratford-on-Avon. The building was originally a public-house called the "Greyhound," and here, probably, Shakespeare often met his friends. The timber-framing of the house, which is still in excellent preservation, is richly ornamented with fleurs-de-lis and interlacing designs. Under the first-floor windows appear the initials A. R. and T. R. The house dates from the end of the sixteenth century. Though flat in parts, Warwick-

shire is a fairly picturesque county, and few of the counties of England, even those which contain a cathedral city, can produce historical associations equal to those which hang about the walls of Kenilworth and Warwick Castles, and of the parish church of Stratford-on-Avon.

*Benvenuto Cellini, orfèvre, médailleur, sculpteur; recherches sur sa vie, sur son œuvre, et sur les pièces qui lui sont attribuées.* Par EUGENE PLON. 4to. With upwards of Ninety Illustrations. Paris: Plon.

THE book we are announcing here addresses itself both to historians and artists. It will supply the former with a thoroughly elaborate and interesting commentary on a work which surpasses in fascination most autobiographies both ancient and modern; to the latter it will give, profusely illustrated, a catalogue as complete as possible of Benvenuto Cellini's *chefs-d'œuvres* of every kind, and also of the pieces which have been by common consent ascribed to him. Some of these, although entered under his name in the hand-books of museums and probably his work, are not satisfactorily identified; whilst others are really the productions of his pupils, or in some cases even clever imitations from the chisel of modern artists.

An Italian critic, alluding to the *Vita . . . scritta da lui medesimo*, likens the effect which we feel on reading it to that which a man would experience, if he watched from a "coign of vantage" and a place of security the movements of beasts of prey anxious to devour him, if they had a chance. Benvenuto Cellini was essentially of a fighting nature, ever with sword or dagger in hand, quarrelling with everybody, making himself enemies of Baccio Bandinelli, of Altoviti, Primaticcio, of the Medici, of laymen and clerics, soldiers and statesmen, popes and cardinals. Eaten up with conceit, ever boasting and bragging, jealous of all those who had any pretensions to artistic talent, he damaged his own chances of popularity by neglecting too much the disagreeable but necessary art of swimming with the tide, and not being too fastidious.

M. Eugène Plon, who has devoted several years' unremitting study to the life and work of Benvenuto Cellini, has been fortunate enough to discover at Florence a considerable number of letters written by the artist, and many of which had never yet appeared in the original Italian. Some of these documents, translated for the first time into French, form the natural commentary on the artist's autobiography, and illustrate the details it contains. We have thus unfolded before us not only Cellini's life, but the whole history of Italian society and politics during the sixteenth century, together with a large store of anecdotes, the more valuable because they exhibit the hero in all the *naïveté* of his extraordinary character.

Catalogues are proverbially dry reading, but we must make an exception in favour of those which M. Plon has added to his volume; many of the specimens described have their entertaining legends; some necessitated diplomatic transactions, and were the subject of active correspondence between rival potentates. To quote only two instances: the forwarding to the Spanish Court of Cellini's celebrated marble statue of our Lord was as serious a matter as the Treaty of Madrid itself; and the migration of the famous salt-cellar belonging to Francis I. from Paris to Vienna assumed the proportions of a political event. M. Plon has visited England, Germany, and Italy in quest of trustworthy information for his twofold catalogue, and out of one hundred and forty specimens

described, one hundred are here reproduced in various styles of art, photography, woodcuts, etchings, and steel engraving.

Benvenuto Cellini's works may be arranged under several classes, as follows :—

1. Gems and jewels, clasps, rings, brooches, &c. 2. Goldsmiths' work : candlesticks, salt-cellar, water jugs, chalices, and other articles of church furniture. 3. Seals. 4. Medals and coins. 5. Works of sculpture : busts, statues, pulpits, church stalls, and bassi-relievi, &c. 6. Architecture. Benvenuto Cellini did not produce much in that line ; he tells us, however, in the "Vita," that Francis I. consulted him on the subject of the fortification of Paris, especially the Faubourgs Monmartre, du Temple, Saint Antoine, Saint Jacques and Saint Michel, at the time when the Imperial troops, having crossed the French frontier, had advanced as far as Epernay and Château-Thierry. Marshal d'Annebault, influenced by Madame d'Etampes, contrived to substitute in the place of Benvenuto Cellini the more competent engineer, Girolamo Bellarmati, formerly professor of mathematics and of military engineering at the University of Senna, and to whom France is indebted for the fortifications of the town and citadel of Le Havre. 7. Arms and miscellaneous works in iron and in steel.

The catalogue of dubious works is, like the previous one, subdivided into seven classes, and copiously illustrated with etchings, woodcuts, and heliographs. Some of the pieces arranged under this category are quite equal in point of artistic beauty and of historical interest to the best authenticated ones. Let us name, by way of specimen, the magnificent ewer and basin belonging to the Marchesa Fontanelli, *née* Coccapani, of Modena ; the former of these productions is forty-two centimetres high, including the elevation of the handle ; the latter is fifty-three centimetres in diameter ; they are both in silver, and the medallion forming the centre of the basin is gilt. It may boldly be affirmed that the Renaissance has left behind few monuments approaching in richness of ornamentation and in exquisite finish the Lercaro *chefs-d'œuvre* ; but, besides, it recalls an event which created considerable sensation during the sixteenth century, and which affected the relations of the Genoese with the Emperors of Trebizond. Agostino Giustiniano (Storia di Genova, lib. iv.), Pietro Bizari (Senat. popolare Genov. rerum domi forisque gestarum, lib. vii.), Uberto Foglietti (Claror. Ligur. elog.), Bandello (Novell. xiv.), Paolo Interiano (Restretto delle Istorie Genovesi), and several others have related the episode of Megollo Lescaro's deadly feud with the Emperor ; its various incidents are engraved on the ewer and basin here alluded to, and the true heliographs given by M. Plon enable us to follow almost step by step every detail of his excellent description.

We have said enough to show the great importance of this new work on Benvenuto Cellini ; it entirely supersedes all that has been up to this time written on the illustrious Florentine artist, and it is an amusing and accurate commentary on the political, social, and intellectual life of Europe during the sixteenth century. An appendix of *pièces justificatives* terminates the volume ; it comprises, amongst other items, first, a list of all the goldsmiths, jewellers, engravers of coins and medals who worked for the Popes between 1550 and 1565 ; second, a long extract from an unpublished manuscript, by the armourer Pettrini, together with facsimile reproductions of the respective marks of several celebrated *maestri* belonging to the Italian School.

*The Wentworth Papers, 1705—1739.* With a Memoir and Notes by JAMES J. CARTWRIGHT, M.A., of H.M. Public Record Office. Wyman & Son, 1883.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, Lord Raby, and eventually, by creation, Earl of Strafford, was one of those statesmen who, following the fortunes of William III., have somehow or other not come to be as well known in the pages of history as they deserved to be. Possibly the reason may be that, at all events till Macaulay's time, *carebant vate sacro*; but possibly also they were so overshadowed by the greatness of the Sovereign and the Duke of Marlborough that they never fairly emerged from the shade in which they stood. Be this as it may, however, it is well for those who wish to study English history at first-hand that so very large a portion of the private and family correspondence of this statesman is in the treasure-house of the British Museum, and, better, that the task of editing it has fallen into such competent hands as those of Mr. Cartwright.

We gather from the Editor's preface that these private papers fill as much as a hundred volumes, and that it was only at a comparatively recent date that they were acquired by the trustees of the Museum. Many of these letters are mainly of diplomatic and official interest, whilst others relate to such purely personal matters as Lord Strafford's household expenses; of these we do not find much in this volume, but on the remainder, consisting of letters to and from his intimate friends and acquaintances, the editor has drawn largely; and it must be owned that he has used great judgment and discretion in his labours. He gives us, in consequence, a picture of the man himself, Thomas Wentworth, describing to us *quæ vita qui mores fuerant*. He exhibits him to us as a youth, with a somewhat desultory education, appointed first a page at Court and then an officer in the army. He takes him through the campaigns in Flanders, under Churchill, and in attendance on the King at the siege of Namur; he then takes him to Paris as one of the train of Lord Portland, and to Berlin on a special mission as representative of his royal master at the coronation of Frederick, first King of Prussia. From Berlin he writes home to his relatives letters descriptive of the death and funeral of Frederick's Queen, the sister of our George I., and of a visit paid to that Court by the Duke of Marlborough. In due course he was accredited to Berlin as Ambassador Extraordinary, and was raised to the Earldom of Strafford, a title which had been borne by his uncle, the high-minded and unfortunate minister of Charles I., and was now revived in his favour. He served along with Dr. Robinson, the Bishop of London, as joint Plenipotentiary from England to negotiate the Peace of Utrecht, the last instance in which an ecclesiastic was invested with diplomatic functions.

After the accession of our first Hanoverian Sovereign, and on the downfall of Lord Bolingbroke and the Tory party, it was a matter of course that Lord Strafford should have been superseded in his diplomatic office, and accordingly he returned from the Hague and settled down quietly on his Yorkshire estates, where he employed himself as one of the county magnates in building a fine mansion—Wentworth Castle, "something like that of my neighbour, the Duke of Leeds, at Kiveton"—and entertaining his neighbours and friends with the bounty and hospitality of an old English gentleman. Here the best and most domestic parts of his character come out, and we only wish that the picture of him at his Yorkshire seat were more detailed than it is. The matter least to his credit, perhaps, is that although apparently he subscribed the oath of allegiance

to the new Hanoverian dynasty, he appears to have kept up a secret correspondence with members of the exiled House of Stuart at St. Germain, thereby compromising his loyalty to some extent. But in so doing he merely followed in the wake of Bolingbroke and other leading spirits with whom he had acted, and in whose confidence he stood high. Lord Strafford died at his Yorkshire seat in 1739, and lies buried at Toddington, in Bedfordshire. The title passed to his son and then to a nephew and a great-nephew, but it became extinct at the close of the last century. The proud castle of Wentworth is now the property of the Vernons, and the Earldom of Strafford has been revived once more in our own time in the person of a gallant Peninsular officer, General Sir John Byng. *Sic transit gloria.*

*A Comprehensive Essay on the Art-Archæology of the Organ.* Containing accounts of the most interesting Ancient Organs from various parts of Europe, with Antiquarian and Musical Notices. By ARTHUR GEORGE HILL, B.A., F.S.A. Illustrated by numerous Fac-similes of Original Drawings by the Author. London: David Bogue, 1883. Folio.

In this fine work Mr. Hill has treated in the fullest manner a most interesting, and hitherto almost unnoticed subject. The admirable treatise on the organ published some years ago by Messrs. Hopkins and Rimbault will always retain its position as the standard work on the construction and designing of the internal portions of this instrument; but until now, no one, as far as we know, has attempted to bring together the facts relating to the case and general art-archæology of the subject, or to undertake a research into the art-history of the organ such as Mr. Hill has so efficiently done.

Perhaps the most valuable feature of the work is seen in the admirable series of plates with which it is embellished. These are photo-lithographic fac-similes of the originals, drawn by the author himself, and we have here one of the few instances of a large work both written and illustrated by a single person. To Mr. Hill's talents as a draughtsman we cannot but pay the highest tribute; and we may add that the drawings are executed with an accuracy and regard for detail which will make the book of special value to the architect.

The scheme of the work is as follows: First is an account of the "destruction of ancient organs" in England during the Rebellion, with extracts from old authorities; secondly, come some observations on "remarkable organs of early and late times;" and thirdly, "English organs of the Middle Ages." Then follows an interesting list of fine organ-cases still remaining in various places on the Continent; after which comes a critical essay on the artistic treatment of the organ-case and pipes, the latter portion of the subject being illustrated by a plate of specimens of old embossed pipes.

The greater portion of the book is taken up by detailed accounts, architectural and historical, of numerous fine specimens of old organ-cases; and these accounts are accompanied by the plates—some forty in number—illustrating most fully the architectural side of the subject from the fourteenth century until the time of the building of the great organ at Haarlem. These accounts, with their attendant illustrations, are arranged chronologically, beginning with the old organ at Sion, in Switzerland, which is believed to possess the earliest remaining case, and ending with the famous Dutch instrument above mentioned.

Mr. Hill has been careful to draw no organ which does not possess a case of architectural value, and, consequently, the rococo cases which



enclose such celebrated organs as those at Weingarten, Friburg, Ulm, &c., &c., have not been drawn.

It cannot be denied that the modern organ-case, even as designed by many of our well-known architects, is one of the most wretched contrivances imaginable; and Mr. Hill has made many well-deserved attacks upon such productions; and further, in his chapter "on the position of the organ in our churches," he has ably defended the propriety of giving a prominent place to the organ, advocating more particularly the choir-screen and the western gallery as the proper situation. The subjects of hardly any of the drawings given in this exhaustive work are known to the general public; and we must especially call attention to the exquisite cases which remain at Dortmund, Jutfaas, Nördlingen, Augsburg, La Ferté Bernard, Argentaui, Stralsund, and Chartres, all of which are here illustrated. Portraits of many curious cases, now destroyed, are also given, and this adds much to the interest of the volume.

A large amount of labour must have been expended in collecting material for the work and in drawing the plates, the subjects themselves being distributed in the most diverse parts of Europe, including Italy and Spain; and we congratulate the author upon the successful termination of his labours, and trust that the public will well appreciate his exertions.

The work is most admirably "got-up" and printed; the illustrations being executed by Akermann in his best manner.

*A Critical Inquiry into the Scottish Language, with the view of illustrating the Rise and Progress of Civilisation in Scotland.* By FRANCISQUE MICHEL, F.S.A. 4to. London and Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons 1882.

WE owe an apology to the author of this work for the long delay which has occurred in noticing its contents. The author's design is apparent, and one which will approve itself to all scholars and students of history—namely, to show how close was the ancient alliance between the lion of Scotland and the lilies of France, and to what extent the early civilisation of "our kinsmen north of the Tweed" has been influenced by, if not actually derived from that of the latter country. And he has used the language of Scotland—not merely that of Scottish poetry and romance, but the plain prose of daily life—in order to illustrate this point, which must, we think, have struck most intelligent scholars, at least in a haphazard way. As Mr. Michel remarks in his preface, "the close political and social ties that bound Scotland to France form a very striking feature in the history of both countries, and more especially of the former."\* And his remark is so far true that, although he has devoted nearly 500 quarto pages to a consideration of French terms that have been naturalised in Scotland, we fancy he would find it a very much more difficult task to fill a small duodecimo pamphlet with Scotticisms that have gained a French domicile. Niebuhr, and after him Dr. Arnold, have been at great pains to show, that while the terms relating to agricultural and peaceful pursuits are for the most part the same in

---

\* A curious illustration of the intimate connection between France and Scotland may be seen in the "Sentimental Journey" of Lawrence Sterne, who writes: "All the effects of strangers, Swiss and Scotch excepted, dying in France, are seized upon by virtue of this law *Les Droits d'aubaine*."

both the Latin and the Greek languages, those relating to war are different ; and from this identity and this difference they have inferred the existence of a large original Pelasgic element common to both Italy and the ancient Hellas, and mixed with an element entirely distinct, appearing in the Hellenic tribes in the one country, and in the other in the Samnites and other warlike people, for whose extraction, therefore, they argue a different source. But here Mr. Michel shows that the great likeness, and even identity, shows itself not only in the terms used in daily life, such as the names of animals, the speech of war and of seafarers, the names of games, sports, dances, &c., which would date from the earliest times, but also in the terminology of the upper classes, that of architecture, domestic furniture, and the fine arts, of banqueting and feasting, education, music, law, and medicine, and of words expressing abstract ideas, which of course would naturally be those of the latest date.

No doubt the Scottish and the English, that is, the Saxon tongue, were both formed in the same manner and out of the same elements, but were from the first so far independent of each other, that they "ran on in parallel lines without meeting." The district to the north of the Tweed had doubtless in it even a stronger Norse element than that which appears in the Saxons ; and so far was this the case that Jamieson, in his "*Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language*," draws attention to the fact that the names of herbs and animals in general are still either the same, or, at all events, very nearly akin, as used by the common people in Scotland and in Sweden.

Mr. Michel tells us that David I., like an enlightened prince, endeavoured to civilise his northern and semi-barbarous subjects by encouraging the emigration of the Normans, as heirs and representatives of the Norsemen, into Scotland ; and he corroborates this view by quoting the names of the witnesses to a charter of William the Lion still extant, all of them obviously Norman. After the reduction of England by William the Norman, many of his friends and followers were borne northwards on the wave of conquest, and carried beyond the Tweed the manners, customs, and phrases of chivalry, and the surnames which they adopted for their ancestral castles on the other side of the Channel ; and princes could not fail to recognise the French element among their subjects in the De Hays, De Berkelais, De Viponts, De Morevilles, Grays, De Vescis, De Veres, and Lyndesays. The name Berkelai, or Berkeley, is generally spelt Barclay in Scotland, apparently on the phonetic principle ; and the grand old Norman names of De Vesci and De Vere still survive, though vulgarised respectively into "Veitch" and "Weir" ! So much for educational progress in one respect.

The intimate connection of Scotland with France was largely assisted by a variety of circumstances ; very much doubtless by the mutual jealousy of the English and Scottish Courts, and also, as Mr. Michel takes much trouble to prove, by the Scottish clergy, both secular and regular, who were for the most part educated on the Continent, and who brought back from it those stores of scientific knowledge which enabled them to become the teachers of the people in architecture, agriculture, and other useful arts. "They were," he writes, "the great architects and builders. Beautiful churches, and princely convents and monasteries, rose under their hands, with a splendour of ornament and a grandeur of effect which contrasted with the houses of the nobility, and much more with the huts which crowded round the walls of those huge piles which not unfrequently

were called by French names, as, for instance, 'Sweet Heart Abbey,' in Kircudbrightshire, what was originally 'Douce Cœur,' or 'Dulce Cor.' To this it might have been added, that even to the present day, in spite of "restorers" and the lapse of ages, there is a strange family likeness to be discerned between the lofty roofs and quaint towers of many French chateaux and many Scottish castles, especially those along the southern border; and who, on first seeing the grand old chateau of St. Germain-en-Laye, has not had his memory carried back to the castles north of the Tweed?

So deeply and so strongly rooted were the foundations of this likeness between Scotland and France, that even the efforts of John Knox and his tasteless coadjutors, the Scottish Reformers, failed to overthrow them. They might and could, and as a matter of fact they did, abolish the Mass, and destroy those noble abbeys and cathedrals which were the symbols and proofs of the civilisation and Christianity of their forefathers. But they could not wholly break with the past; they could not snap asunder the links of union between the two countries which then survived, and which, for the most part, still survive, embodied in law terms, in titles civil and municipal, in works of art—painting, architecture, and so forth—all of which bespoke of days when Scotland and France were sisters. The history of Mary Queen of Scots, so familiar to every English child, will, in itself, always serve as a remembrance of the fact that the lilies of France and the lion of Scotland were constantly quartered on the same heraldic shield, a standing proof of the truth which Mr. Michel has been at the pains of illustrating by a patient investigation into the use of several thousand words, which show by their form that there is a close relationship *au fond* between the two countries.

It should be added that the work is beautifully printed and tastefully got up, on excellent paper with rough edges, and bound in the favourite Roxburghe style. The impression is limited to 500 copies.

THE February number of *English Etchings* (W. Reeves, 185, Fleet-street) contains, *inter alia*, a spirited plate, by Mr. S. H. Baker, of Welburn Hall, a picturesque mansion of the Tudor period, standing at the foot of the East Yorkshire moors, in the heart of Ryedale; also a plate by Mr. H. Castle, showing the time-worn walls of "St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell."



### Obituary Memoirs.

"Emori nolo; sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo."—*Epicharmus*.

THE REV. WILLIAM HENLEY JERVIS, author of "The Gallican Church, a History of the Church of France, from the Concordat of Bologna to the Revolution," died on the 27th January, at his residence at Kensington, in his seventieth year. The deceased was a son of the late Very Rev. Dr. Pearson, Dean of Salisbury, and brother of the late Rev. Hugh Pearson, Canon of Windsor, and he assumed the name of Jervis on account of his marriage with an heiress of the Earl of St. Vincent. He was a man of highly cultivated tastes, fond of the study of the past, and had been for many years an active member of the Royal Archæological Institute.

THE REV. DR. JAMES MELVILLE MCCULLOCH, of Greenock, author of "Curiosities of English Etymology," died recently, at the age of 82.

MRS. ANNA ELIZA BRAY, the authoress of several well-known antiquarian works, died on the 21st January, at her residence in Brompton-crescent, in her ninety-third year. She was the daughter of the late Mr. John Kempe, a descendant of an ancient family, and in early life turned her attention to painting. Shortly after her first marriage, in 1818, with Mr. Charles Stothard, the well-known antiquary, she visited, with her husband, the old towns of Normandy and Brittany, and soon afterwards published her first book, a series of animated letters descriptive of her tour. Mr. Stothard was accidentally killed, in 1821, by a fall from a ladder whilst making a drawing in Beer Ferris Church, Devon. With the assistance of her brother, Mr. Alfred J. Kempe, himself a distinguished antiquary, Mrs. Stothard edited her late husband's incomplete work on the "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," and in 1823 published his memoirs. She afterwards married the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, Vicar of Tavistock, and soon discovered interest and employment in the legendary lore and relics of antiquity with which Devonshire abounds. Among Mrs. Bray's published works may be mentioned "De Foix," a romance illustrative of the habits and manners of the fourteenth century; "The Protestant," a tale of the reign of Queen Mary; "Trelawny of Trelawne;" "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy;" "The Good St. Louis and his Times," &c. Mrs. Bray, says *The Times*, has left to the British Museum her beautiful collection of Mr. C. Stothard's original drawings for his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain."



## Meetings of Learned Societies.

### METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*Jan. 11*, Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., in the chair. The meeting was occupied by the ballot for new members, and the transaction of other routine business.—*Jan. 18*, Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the chair. The Rev. Henry Lansdell, D.D., author of "Through Siberia," having recently returned to this country, after a journey of some 11,000 miles, gave an impromptu account of some of the antiquities he had seen (some of which he had secured) in the course of his journey, such as a Calmuck idol at Kuldja, a knife made of sand-iron washed up after storms on the north shore of Lake Issik Kul, the tomb of Tamerlane with several medresses and mosques, at Samarcand, a coat and casque of mail from Kokhand and Bokhara, enamelled bricks from the ruins of Samarcand and Kunya-Urgentch, together with a number of Chinese, Bactrian, Kokhandian, Bokhariot, and Khivan coins, some of them more than 2,000 years old. Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite communicated some notes on an unexplained figure in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The figure forms one of the illustrations to Mr. Micklethwaite's paper on the imagery of that chapel (*Arch.*, vol. xlvii., plate xii.), where it is described as "unknown." Mr. Micklethwaite, however, has since come to the conclusion that it represents, strange to say, an image of All Hallows. This idea is borne out by the multifarious garments, indicative of all "sorts and conditions" of men, in which the figure is clothed. Mr. Micklethwaite also read a paper on a cross, or rather on an account of a cross, stated to have been found in 1685 in the coffin of King Edward the Confessor, and

offered a solution of an inscription on the back of the cross which had hitherto defied elucidation. Among the objects exhibited were a bronze "winged" celt, found on Sidbury Hill, Wilts, and a tracing of a wall-painting from Friskney Church, Lincolnshire.—*Jan.* 25, Mr. A. W. Franks, V.P., in the chair. The Hon. J. B. Leicester Warren, author of a work on Book Plates, was elected a Fellow. Mr. E. Freshfield exhibited a polished stone axe, of greenish colour, found in the island of Antigua, and closely resembling in type one found in Jamaica and figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. p. 222. Mr. S. D. Walker communicated an account of a rock cave recently found near Castle Gate-street, Nottingham. The floor of it was twenty feet from the surface. Mr. Walker believed this cave to have been a mortuary chapel with a side chapel, and that the date, judging from the pillars, may have been pre-Norman. More than one of the Fellows, however, expressed the gravest doubts as to the correctness of the date or of the alleged use of the cave, which they considered may have been only cellarage. The Rev. G. Ward exhibited a silver groat of Philip and Mary, two Nuremburg tokens, and a halfpenny of William III., found in his garden at Mavis Enderby, also a coin of Postumus found at Horncastle. Mr. H. F. Napper communicated some notes on the identification (often, as he believed, erroneous), by Camden, of places in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and attempted to account for sundry discrepancies. The Rev. George R. Hall gave an account of some excavations of a barrow near Matfen, Northumberland. Mr. E. W. Prevost communicated "Notes, the Result of Chemical Analysis, on the Composition of the Plaster bearing Wall-paintings at Fountains Abbey."—*Feb.* 1, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, vice-president in the chair. Mr. Alfred J. Butler, Fellow and Bursar of Brasenose College, Oxford, exhibited two fine specimens of pre-Reformation chalices similar in type to the well-known Nettlecombe chalices, adding a few remarks on their leading characteristics. Very few of the Oxford Colleges possess plate of this early date, and it is usually said that Brasenose was the only College which did not melt down its plate for the use of King Charles. An interesting paper was also read by Mr. J. H. Cooke, F.S.A., on the wreck of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on the Scilly Isles in 1707, the materials being mainly derived from newly-discovered family letters and documents hitherto unpublished.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Jan.* 17, Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., in the chair. Among other interesting subjects exhibited was a series of coloured drawings by Mr. Watling, of specimens of stained glass windows, from churches in Norfolk and Suffolk of the 14th and 15th centuries. One of these contained a portrait of Lady Percy, daughter of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, habited in a costume on which she bore the arms of her first husband, a member of the Hungerford family, quartered with her own. This was commented on by Mr. William H. Cope, Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., Mr. Edward Walford, and others. A conversation took place with reference to Sir John Lubbock's Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, passed last year, the Rev. Lach-Szyrma observing that unfortunately it did not go far enough, and that it was to be regretted that ancient houses, Roman pavements, and objects of mediæval regard were in no way included in the Act. To this Mr. Wright, F.S.A., replied that it was too difficult and dangerous at first to attempt to incorporate all objects of antiquity, and that such must be left to the action of corporations and of parishes, instancing the good examples already set of such local bodies aiding in the useful preservation of old buildings for public purposes. Among these ought to be mentioned the purchase by

the town of Maidstone of a mediæval house, as the town and county museum, the preservation of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon, principally by the efforts of Mr. Halliwell Phillips, F.R.S., assisted by the corporation, and the setting apart of the castle at Nottingham as a repository for objects of antiquity as well as exhibitions of fine arts and meetings of societies. Mr. E. Walford described some ancient stained glass still existing in Bishop Butler's old house at Hampstead, the counterpart of which is at Oriel College. The first paper was by Don Claudio Boutelou, on an ivory figure of thirteenth century date, called the Virgin of Battles, in the Royal Chamber of St. Fernando of Seville. In the absence of the author the paper was read by the Chairman, who had translated it from the Spanish. The statue was a remarkable example of carving, and the paper proved that it was the figure which had been carried to battle on the pommel of St. Fernando's horse. Mr. W. De Gray Birch, F.S.A., read a paper on a roll in the British Museum, relating to the foundation of Crediton Collegiate Church and Cathedral, and containing the will of the Prebendary Bartholomew de St. David, dated 1250, of certain bequests to the church, his family, and friends.—*Feb. 7*, Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., in the chair. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., read a memorial of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Great Yarmouth to the Lords of the Treasury, seeking permission to purchase the ancient Tolhouse, which had been once threatened with removal, but which through the energy of the late Mr. J. C. Palmer, Mr. T. Proctor Burroughs, and other antiquaries of the borough and neighbourhood, had been saved from destruction, and would now, on its becoming the property of the borough, be used as a museum and a library for the town, and thus remain an interesting relic of past times. It was bequeathed to Yarmouth by Stephen de Stalham in 1362, and used as a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery until 1814. The Tolhouse was used by the Corporation for the collection of the ancient tax on fish, and hence its designation. The chairman promised the petitioners the support of the Association. Among the many exhibitions made during the evening was one by Mrs. Arthur Cope, of two ancient silver coins, which Mr. George Wright said were evidently of the well-known type belonging to the satraps of Persia proper, under Parthian kings, and were probably minted at Persepolis, the satraps or rulers having power to coin, given them by the Persian monarchs; their date would be about the second century before the Christian era; the inscription on one of them was Pehlvi, an Oriental term, which, unfortunately, to the present time has never been deciphered. The emblem of the crescent moon, with a star enclosed (meaning the sun), on the reverse of this coin, was Byzantine, and formed to this day the Turkish symbol of sovereignty, having been adopted by the Turks after their conquest of Byzantium as the national emblem. Other exhibitions were made of coins and silver plate, by Messrs. H. O. Compton, Arthur Cope, and George Lambert, F.S.A. Mr. Lambert then read a paper on "The Cromwell Family," particularly relating to the plots and conspiracies at work before and after the death of "Oliver," in 1658, and the short Protectorate of his son, Richard Cromwell, ending April, 1659, to get rid of the Commonwealth rule and restore the Monarchy, alluding to the term of "Tumble-down Dick" as applied to Richard Cromwell. A comprehensive paper on "Old Traders' Signs in St. Paul's Churchyard" was afterwards read, in the absence through illness of the writer, Mr. H. Syer-Cuming, F.S.A. (Scot.), but its discussion, owing to the lateness of the hour, was adjourned to the next meeting.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*Feb. 1*, Sir John Maclean in the chair. Mr. W. Flinders Petrie read a paper on sundry Egyptian antiquities, chiefly pottery, which he had found near Cairo and in other places, and most of which belonged to the Greek and Roman periods. Mr. W. Brailsford read a paper on the monuments in Tideswell Church, Derbyshire, exhibiting at the same time a fine rubbing of the brass of Sir Sampson Maverell (A.D. 1462), a valiant knight who served in the continental wars under the Earl of Salisbury and the Duke of Bedford. Mr. Albert Hartshorne also read a paper on the Chapel of Kirkstead, an old Cisterian abbey on the Witham, Lincolnshire, which was illustrated by photographs and other drawings. Sir Henry Dryden exhibited some heraldic tiles from several Northamptonshire churches; and among other articles exhibited were a covered cup of steel, inlaid with silver, and a brass clock dated 1661, by Mr. Hartshorne. On the motion of Mr. Edward Walford, a letter of condolence was ordered to be written by the secretary to the widow and family of the late Rev. W. H. Jervis, an old-standing member of the Institute, of whom a notice will be found in our obituary.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*Feb. 6*, Dr. S. Birch, president, in the chair. The paper read was "On Babylonian Tablets relating to Householding," by Mr. T. G. Pinches.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*Jan. 24*, Mr. J. W. Bone in the chair. Mr. J. S. Hodson read a paper "On Pictorial Illustrations to Literature," in which he described the productions of the fifteenth century, and, taking the "Biblia Pauperum" as an example, briefly traced the history of the older forms of engraving, from their rude beginnings to the perfection attained in the works of the present time. At the close of the paper Mr. W. Blades stated that there was evidence to show that the initial letters in the celebrated Mentz Psalter were not specimens of printing in colours, but the work of an illuminator.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*Jan. 9*, Mr. A. L. Lewis in the chair. Mr. W. G. Smith exhibited four palæolithic implements from Madras. One of them weighed about 4½ lbs., and the author believed that it was the largest specimen of the kind extant. Mr. W. S. Duncan read a paper "On the Probable Region of Man's Evolution," starting with the assumption that man was evolved from a form lower in organisation than that of the lowest type yet discovered; and that his origination formed no exception to the general law of evolution.—*Jan. 23*, *Anniversary Meeting*, Dr. J. Evans, V.P., in the chair. The Treasurer's report and the report of the Council were read and adopted. The Chairman delivered an address, in which he briefly reviewed the work of the past year, and enlarged on the subject of the antiquity of man, discussing the evidence for and against his existence in tertiary times. The officers and Council for 1883 were elected.

NEW SHAKSPEARE.—*Jan. 12*, Mr. F. J. Furnivall, Director, in the chair. The Rev. W. A. Harrison read a paper "On the Textual Difficulties in 'Richard II.'" The text of the first quarto, he contended, was far the best; each of the others being a deterioration from the one before, down to the folio, which was the worst. The difficulties in the play might be divided into two classes, textual difficulties proper and editors' difficulties. Mr. Harrison then dealt, in their order, with nineteen difficulties, such as "The sly slow hours" (I. iii. 150); "far" or "fare" (I. iii. 193); "As praises of his state," &c. (II. i. 17); "self-borne" or "born" (II. iii. 80); "globe that lights," or "and lights" (III. ii. 37); "Three Judases"

(III. ii.) ; the "bucket" simile (IV. i.), &c.; and concluded with an exhaustive note on the "clock" simile (V. v.).

NUMISMATIC.—*Jan.* 18, Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair. Among the objects exhibited were four varieties of the Pontefract Castle siege piece, dated 1648—two issued in the reign of Charles I., and two after his death—by Mr. Evans; and a silver medal struck to commemorate the erection of the Egyptian obelisk in the Central Park of New York, by Mr. B. V. Head. Mr. J. G. Hall exhibited a specimen of the "Rebellen Thaler" of Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, 1595, on the reverse of which is a representation of the destruction of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, accompanied by the letters N. R. M. A. D. I. E. S., supposed to stand for "Non recedit malum a domo ingrati et seditiosi." This was probably intended as a warning to the citizens of Brunswick, with whom the Duke was then at feud on the question of rights and privileges. Mr. H. Montagu exhibited an unpublished rose-noble of Edward IV., in fine preservation, with a small fleur-de-lis as a mint-mark on the reverse and on the obverse a sun; also unpublished varieties (1) of the noble of Edward III. with HIB. or HYB. still further contracted to the single letter B. in the obverse legend, and (2) of the light noble of Henry IV. with an annulet on the side of the ship in juxtaposition to the usual trefoil. Mr. Head read a paper, by Mr. E. H. Bunbury, on some unpublished tetradrachms bearing the name of Alexander the Great. Among these the most remarkable was one of very fine style and perfect execution, and having in the field of the reverse as an accessory symbol a small copy of the celebrated statue known as the Farnese Hercules, or rather of the original statue of Hercules by Lysippus, of which the existing statue by the Athenian sculptor Glykon is itself a copy.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*Jan.* 15, Mr. W. R. Dunstan, V.P., in the chair. Discussion took place on the President's address.—*Jan.* 22, Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair. The study of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" was resumed and further progress made, Mr. H. W. Carr opening the discussion.—*Jan.* 29, Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair. A discussion on the fundamental questions raised by Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" took place, opened by Mr. E. B. Bax and Mr. J. Fenton.

PHILOLOGICAL.—*Feb.* 2, Dr. Murray in the chair. Mr. H. Sweet read a paper on the derivation of *Viking*, which he made a warrior, *wig-ing*, from *wig*, war; *hive*, which was the equivalent of Lat. *cupa*, vessel (Welsh *cuch* was both boat and beehive); and *ait*, M. Eng. *eyt*, which was from *igðe*, a contraction of *igeoðe*, the dat. of *iggap*, an island (*eyot* was a modern spelling from false analogy with *eye*); and on the history of *g* in the Teutonic languages. In the earliest Anglo-Saxon glossary, the Epinal, cuckoo-sorrel was *geaces sure* (*geac*, gowk, cuckoo), while in the next glossary, the Erfurt, of the eighth century, *geaces* appeared as *ieces*. Mr. Sweet showed how early the soft sound of *g* existed, and how thence *g* passed into the later *y*. Dr. Murray stated that in the Anglo-Saxon forms in the Society's Dictionary he always used the letter *g* for the hard sound, as in *god*, while for the soft sound he employed the *g*, and thus prepared the eye for its change into the Middle English *g* and modern *y*.—*Athenæum*.

HISTORICAL.—*Jan.* 17, Mr. Cornelius Walford in the chair. The Rev. E. R. Christie read a very able and interesting paper "On the Govern-



ment of Charles I." A discussion followed, in which the Rev. Dr. Thornton, Mr. E. A. Ainslie, Mr. Alderman Hurst, and the Chairman took part.

ASIATIC.—*Jan. 22*, Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., President, in the chair. Mr. Cust read abstracts of three papers, which will eventually be printed in the Journal of the Society. These were, "The Northern Frontages of China, Hia or Tangut," Part vi., and "The Shato Tribes," Part vii., by Mr. H. H. Howorth, and "Early Kannada Authors," by Mr. L. Rice.

#### PROVINCIAL.

JERSEY SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*Jan. 31*, annual meeting, Mr. C. P. Le Cornu, F.S.A., President, in the chair. The Executive Committee, the Committee for History and Dialect, and the Museum and Natural History Committee were elected for the ensuing year. The President gave a succinct account of the excavations which are being made among the ruins of Grosnez Castle under the direction of the society. The complete absence of either early documentary mention or of any tradition with reference to this ruin shrouds its history in mystery. So early as 1607 it is stated to have been little more than a heap of stones within the memory of man, and at present all that remains visible of the former building is one archway and a portion of the outer wall. By excavating, the foundations of some buildings within the castle have been brought to light, and several piles of sea-worn pebbles (evidently for use as missiles) have been found. A trace of the fosse, now filled with rubble, has also been discovered. The society decided to prosecute excavations in the spring. Copies of "The King's Rental of Jersey, 1668," printed for the society, were laid before the meeting.

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Jan. 29*, Mr. Thomas Brooke in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke about the proposal for publishing the Yorkshire parochial registers. He heard that a separate society might be formed for the purpose of editing and publishing registers and other documents which had such an important bearing upon the local history and families of different parts of the county. The proposal to remove the registers to London had attracted the attention of people who, perhaps, before thought very little about it; and he hoped that by means of their society and another society with which the Council would ask leave to co-operate, some effort might be made to publish those documents and other papers. A conversation took place as to the formation of a separate society for the purpose of publishing the parish registers, indexes to wills, manorial or other documents of the West Riding, and ultimately, on the proposal of Mr. Hirst (Saddleworth), seconded by Mr. Margerison (Calverly), it was resolved: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the Yorkshire Archæological Society should, at an early date, endeavour to promote the publication of the Yorkshire parish registers and other parish records, by the formation of a separate section of the society for the purposes named." Messrs. Wilson, Horsfall, Turner, Margerison, and Lister were appointed a sub-committee to put the matter into shape.

## Antiquarian News & Notes.

THE inhabitants of Ealing have resolved to adopt the Free Public Libraries Act.

MORE than a thousand gold pieces, mostly of the 14th century, have been found near Mayence. The coins have been secured for the museum of that city.

MR. J. P. EDMOND, of Aberdeen, is preparing for publication a "Bibliography of Aberdeen Publications," from the time of the introduction of printing into Aberdeen, by Raban, in 1622.

PROFESSOR SEELEY will publish, with Messrs. Macmillan, a volume entitled "The Expansion of England," based upon a series of lectures on English colonial history recently delivered at Cambridge.

MR. EDWARD WALFORD has lately sold to the British Museum some of his fine collection of early Roman Catholic Magazines, copies of which were previously wanting in our great national library.

MR. T. B. TROWSDALE, F.R.H.S., author of "Glimpses of Olden England," is engaged upon a new series of papers, which will shortly be published, entitled "Old Time Tales," dealing with interesting episodes in English history.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, whose name is well known as the author of several antiquarian works, is editing weekly, for the *Hull Packet*, an antiquarian column, entitled "East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire, Notes and Queries."

THE antiquaries of Wilts have been thrown into consternation by the report that a railway was projected right across the "Cursus" near Stonehenge. It is hoped that a firm protest will be entered against such destruction.

THE sixth congress of the International Literary Association will be held at Amsterdam in September. The association offers a prize for an essay on liberty of thought and speech in Holland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

A LARGE altar-piece by Ercole di Giulio Grandi has been placed in the National Gallery. "The Nativity," by Signorelli, will be added to the Gallery as soon as possible. This picture was lately owned by the Avvocato Mancini, of Città di Castello.

THE Hibbert lectures this year will be delivered by the Rev. Charles Beard, of Liverpool, and the subject will be "The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century in its Relation to Modern Thought and Knowledge." The lectures will be delivered both in London and in Oxford, and will be published as soon as they are concluded.

FROM the 107th annual report of the Committee of the Hull Subscription Library, recently issued, it appears that the library now contains upwards of 41,000 volumes, and that among the most recent acquisitions are Drummond's "Ancient Scottish Weapons," Thiers' "History of the French Revolution," and the "Vetusta Monumenta, 1747-1868."

THE ships on the West Indies and North American station are about to visit Puerto Cabello, off which place the body of Sir Francis Drake, enclosed in a lead coffin, was dropped into the sea. Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell is said to have taken up most heartily a suggestion made to him while the fleet was at one of the islands, that upon the ships reaching Puerto Cabello an attempt should be made to recover the coffin.

MR. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, in an article on "The British Peerage" in the *Law Magazine and Review*, offers some valuable and well-timed suggestions for modifying and reconstructing the existing tribunal for the adjudication of Scottish Peerage claims. The article seems to have been one result of the recent controversy, in our columns and elsewhere, with respect to the Earldom of Mar.

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the Lord Mayor, the Dean of St. Paul's, and the First Commissioner of Works on the subject of the condition of Queen Anne's statue in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, and has been referred for consideration to the City Lands Committee. The opinion of the First Commissioner of Works appears to be that it is the duty of the Corporation to execute whatever repairs may be necessary to the statue in question.

THE memorial statue of William Tyndale, first Protestant translator of the New Testament into English, to be placed on the Thames Embankment, has been designed by M. J. E. Boehm, and represents Tyndale in his doctor's robes, with his right hand on an open New Testament. On the pedestal will be inscribed the names of about twenty counties, towns, universities, and societies in Great Britain, the Colonies, and United States contributing to the expense.

A PAMPHLET has just been published, showing that the late Mr. James Chalmers, bookseller, Dundee, and not Sir Rowland Hill, was the originator of the adhesive stamp. Mr. Patrick Chalmers, the author, in a previously-published pamphlet, showed that the penny postage was a copy from a pre-existing blue-book. He now seeks to show, from official sources, that it was through his father's suggestion that the adhesive stamp was brought under the notice of the Government, and at last adopted.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY & WILKINSON have been instructed by the representatives of the late Rev. R. W. Eyton to sell by auction the copyright of the "Antiquities of Shropshire," the purchaser to be allowed to copy the notes left behind by the author for a second edition. "It is to be hoped," says the *Athenaeum*, "that this step may be the prelude to the issue of another edition of this learned work, the copies of which at the present time are extremely scarce and only to be procured with great difficulty and at a high price."

THE name of M. Gustave Doré, whose death occurred in January, was originally "Dorer"—a genuine and not unfrequent German name. Born at Strasburg, he consequently hailed from the old German stock of Alsace. This little known fact of the change of "Dorer" into "Doré" is vouched for in a letter addressed from Paris, by Mr. Bernhard Moldner, to the *Deutsches Montagsblatt* of Berlin. In spite of the Frenchification of his name, Doré's Teutonic blood showed itself characteristically in his illustrations of German fairy tales and weird myths.—*Athenaeum*.

LORD SALISBURY has given permission to the Historical Manuscripts Commission to calendar the priceless contents of the manuscript library at Hatfield House. The largest and most valuable portion of this collection is known as the Cecil Papers, and includes numerous letters written by Catherine Parr, Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth, James I., and Mary Queen of Scots. These documents will, no doubt, throw a flood of light on the secret history of the period with which they deal—a period of especial interest to Catholics.—*Weekly Register*.

THE following articles, more or less of an antiquarian character, appear in the magazines for February:—*Quarterly Review*, "Cardinal

Mazarin ;" *Edinburgh Review*, "The Life and Works of Raphael ;" *Art Journal*, "Mr. Ruskin on Cistercian Architecture," "The Relatives of Albrecht Dürer," and "Recent Acquisitions at the National Gallery ;" *Art and Letters*, "The Sculpture of Michael Angelo, and Antonio Casanova ;" *Contemporary Review*, "Ancient International Law ;" *Chambers's Journal*, "Monday at Her Majesty's Tower ;" *Leisure Hour*, "Hawarden ;" *Gentleman's Magazine*, "Names, Surnames, and Nicknames," and "Sculpture and Modelling ;" *Fortnightly*, "France and England in 1793 ;" *Tinsley's* "Some Memories of the Tuileries ;" *Hibernia*, "Archæology and Art," by Miss Stokes.

A SOCIETY called the "North Riding of Yorkshire Record Society," has been formed for the purpose of printing and calendaring documents relating to the North Riding, primarily those now preserved in the office of the Clerk of the Peace at Northallerton. The Calendars cannot fail to be of value as books of reference, not only for antiquaries but for all those who are interested in genealogy, folk-lore, or statistics. It is anticipated that they will contain an immense amount of curious and original information relating to local history, the social status and condition of the people, obsolete statutes and usages, prosecutions of Roman Catholics and of members of the Society of Friends, together with many archaic words and phrases, place names, and other matters of philological interest. The subscription is fixed at one guinea per annum, and at least one volume will be issued to members in each year, which will be edited by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, M.A., of Danby in Cleveland, whose labours in the field of antiquarian and historical research are both well known and appreciated. Mr. William Brown, of 26, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, is honorary treasurer and secretary of the society.

MR. G. W. CAMPBELL, a Scotchman, resident in Sheffield, produced at the recent annual celebration in that town of Burns' Anniversary an original letter of the Scottish poet, which has been in Mr. Campbell's family for fifty years, and was then made public for the first time. The following is a copy of the letter : "Sir,—The language of refusal is to me the most difficult language on earth, and you are the man of the world, excepting one of right honourable designation, to whom it gives me the greatest pain to hold such language. My brother has already got money, and shall want nothing in my power to enable him to fulfil his engagement with you ; but to be security on so large a scale, even for a brother, is what I dare not do, except I were in such circumstances of life as that the worst that might happen could not greatly injure me. I never wrote a letter which gave me so much pain in my life, as I know the unhappy consequences. I shall incur the displeasure of a gentleman for whom I have the highest respect, and to whom I am deeply obliged. —I am ever, Sir, your obliged and very humble servant,—ROBERT BURNS.—Mossgree, Friday morning."

IMPORTANT archæological discoveries have recently been made at Mitla, a village in Mexico, between twenty and thirty miles from Oajaca. Extensive remains of ancient palaces and tombs have been revealed, and they have been remarkable from the columns supporting the roof, a style of architecture peculiar to the district of Mexico in which they have been found. These ruins have been explored and photographed by Herr Emil Herbruger, although he was not permitted to excavate the sites. In a description of the ruins, Herr Herbruger states that the great hall contains six columns, and is 37 mètres long by seven broad. Each column

is 3½ mètres in height and is of solid stone. The hall, which is entered by three doorways, was used as an ante-chamber for the Royal Guards. The tombs are all of equal size and T-shaped. The walls are embellished with stone mosaics. The vault floor is one mètre below the surface, and at the entrance stands a monolith column. The tombs extend in order from the column, each being five mètres long by one and a half broad; there are also several columns, each two mètres high and one and a half in diameter. For some time Herr Herbruger and his Indian attendants used the tombs as sleeping apartments, but subsequently the Indians refused to sleep in the tombs, on the ground that they were haunted. The explorer intends to publish a work descriptive of these discoveries, with photographic illustrations.

EVERY Englishman who takes a patriotic pride in the splendid examples of ancient architecture still left to us, will receive with deep regret an announcement which we are enabled to make. The exterior stonework of Westminster Abbey, which has long been a cause of uneasiness to the Dean and Chapter, has now been found to be disintegrating so rapidly as to be almost a source of danger. Of late years the Abbey has grown blacker and blacker, until it is now hard to say which of the two metropolitan cathedrals is the grimmer. It is this constant deposit of harmful particles which has been silently doing the mischief which has now become so serious. The decision arrived at by the Dean and Chapter by the light of their professional advice is, we understand, that there is no alternative but to reface the entire fabric of the Abbey. "If it really be that there is no escape from this course," writes the *Times*, "we must make up our minds to the inevitable; but the nation will demand that so hallowed a piece of national property shall not be rudely or hastily dealt with. If it be essential to the safety of the Abbey that its stonework should be refaced, there is nothing to do but to reface it as quickly as may be, and with stone which shall be somewhat more durable than that of which the Houses of Parliament were built. Most people, we imagine, have a greater veneration for the interior of the Abbey than for the exterior; but the Dean and Chapter—who, we feel sure, may be trusted to act cautiously and reverently in the matter—must remember that unless very good cause can be shown for so extreme a step, they will have to face a storm of public obloquy such as has not in modern days been aroused in England upon a purely artistic question."



## Antiquarian Correspondence.

Sin scire labores,

Quere, age: quarenti pagina nostra patet.

*All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication.*

### HISTORIC TREES.

(See vol. i. p. 282.)

SIR,—Much interesting and seemingly authentic information on this subject is contained in "Woodland Gleanings," by the author of "The Sentiment of Flowers," London, 1837. This work, though published anonymously, seems to have been written by "one having authority;" hence this note.

*Leith, N.B.*

P. J. MULLIN.

# THE ONLY (?) LIVING GENEALOGIST.

(See vol. ii. p. 324, and *ante*, pp. 51 and 102.)

SIR,—In your last number I find a letter from a "Genealogist," who making much of a printer's error in copying my letter to you in your December number, who had printed "with" instead of "in the," tries to display his grammatical knowledge. With respect to Public Records, and the County Histories to which this would-be genealogist refers, I beg to call your attention to the 1st vol. of General Harrison's History of Yorkshire, now in circulation, of which the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, the very highest authority existing on such matters, speaks as follows: "With respect to this magnificent volume I shall certainly, I may say, not be among the few who, not having practical experience of the intrinsic merits of this laborious work, will be inclined to appreciate it chiefly for its outward beauty and costliness. I know the real value of such labour, and how much the worth of information of this nature is increased by the fact that it has been derived from original sources, ancient legal records of unquestionable authority—never hitherto seen or consulted by Topographical and Genealogical writers. The work is sumptuously illustrated, and the *pedigrees elaborately worked out from contemporary materials of undoubted authority.*"

I had the honour of compiling all the pedigrees in this unique County History, and I fully confirm this opinion. With respect to the burning of the waste-paper in the British Museum, &c., it would be the best thing that could be done with it; and as for the marriage licences, parish registers, and wills, they extend back only a few years, and are very unsatisfactory guides in genealogical matters. When men made their wills, until quite recently, they commenced, in order to cheat the devil, by bequeathing their souls to Almighty God, and then they chose some snug place wherein their bodies might rot in peace; after which they generally mentioned only their children then unprovided for, leaving out altogether those who had offended them, or had received their child's portions previously; and therefore they are of little value. Such information as they do contain may enable genealogists of the calibre of your correspondent to string a few names together and call the work a pedigree. But I must confess that any man professing to be a genealogist, whilst he knows very well he is only a "pedigree-prig," and cannot even read or understand the records, and who receives money (\*) from the unwary under the pretence of being a competent genealogist, is, in my opinion, as great a rogue as a pickpocket.

JAMES PHILLIPPE.

93, Highgate Road, N.W., Feb. 5.

[\* It is only fair to certify, as we do from *personal knowledge*, that the writer who signs his name "Genealogist" is not open to the charge of seeking to make money by his researches or writings, or to that of writing on a subject of which he is not really master.—ED. A. M. & B.]

## BOOK-PLATES.

(See p. 104.)

SIR,—It may not be generally known why the book-plate mentioned by E. Farrer as "University of Cambridge, by J. P. (2 sizes), 1715," was engraved. An illustration is given in Warren's Book-plates, p. 40. There were four sizes, the largest and the smallest being signed by J. Pine. Some later copies, which doubtless have been re-touched by another engraver, have J. B., instead of J. P. The occasion of its being engraved was this.

George I., in 1715, bought the very choice and valuable library of John Moore, Bishop of Ely, who had just died. The library consisted of 30,755 volumes, of which 1,790 were MSS., for which £6,000 was given. This splendid collection the King gave to the University of Cambridge, who deposited them in their Public University Library. It was this gift directly after which the Government had to send a squadron of horse to seize certain officers at Oxford, that an Oxford wit produced the following epigram:—

“The King observing, with judicious eyes,  
The state of both his universities,  
To one he sends a regiment : For why?  
That *learned* body wanted *loyalty*.  
To th’ other books he gave, as well discerning  
How much that *loyal* body wanted *learning*.”

To which Cambridge, through Mr. (afterwards Sir) Wm. Browne, no less wittily replied:—

“The King to Oxford sent his troope of horse :  
For Tories own no *argument* but *force*.  
With equal care, to Cambridge books he sent :  
For Whigs allow no *force* but *argument*.”

*Cambridge.*

G. J. GRAY.

#### NUMISMATIC.

(See p. 106.)

SIR,—May not the silver medal about which Mr. Horsburgh seeks information be that of a friendly society, calling itself “The Ancient Order of Druids”? Such societies are to be found in Wilts and Hants. “Choir Gaur,” is preferred to “Stonehenge” by some theorists.  
*Southsea, Portsmouth.*

H. T. JENKINS.

#### THE USE OF “YE” FOR “THE.”

(See vol. ii. pp. 46, 106, 164, and 323 ; vol. iii. pp. 103, 104.)

SIR,—Permit me to thank your correspondents, Mr. Prince and Mr. Godfray, for their letters on this subject, which contain just that kind of information which my first letter to you was destined to elicit.

I have not yet had an opportunity of consulting the books and MSS. to which your correspondents refer, but I cannot, of course, doubt the accuracy of their quotations, and I must therefore admit that the instances which they cite are evidence against the theory which I ventured tentatively to propound, so far, at least, as regards the period when “y” first began to be used for “th” in print and in MSS. respectively. It would appear that this was earlier than I imagined, and that the practice, perhaps, originally arose from the use of “y” for the Anglo-Saxon “þ,” as suggested by your correspondent “C. P.” on the authority of Professor Skeat. Nevertheless, the extract from “The Bookhunter,” given by your correspondent “Bibliophile” (whose letter I had not seen when I wrote my second one on this subject), clearly proves that I am not at all singular in my objection to the use of “y” for “th” in modern productions to give them a supposed flavour of antiquity, and also that this use of the letter “y” is much more common in spurious than in genuine “old” printing and MSS.

With respect to Dr. Nicholson’s letter on this subject, I will only remark that it appears to me, to say the least, to be singularly wanting in courtesy.

T.

GRUNDY FAMILY.

SIR,—Any particulars of the marriages of the following members of this family would be gladly received : Robert Grundy, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, living 1574 ; his son Robert Grundy, baptized Feb. 17, 1564, and buried Nov. 12, 1603 ; John, son of the preceding, and his son Thomas, who married Elizabeth [                      ].  
HIRONDELLE ARGENT.

JOHN CHAUCER'S SEAL.

(See *ante*, p. 82.)

SIR,—The fact that Chaucer's father adopted, and has left us evidence, that he used a particular coat of arms, as shown by you, appears to me to throw still further obstacles in the way of those who are disposed to cling to the traditional connection between the poet and Thomas Chaucer, courtier, and Speaker of the House of Commons. Since the discovery of the unique Deed preserved among the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer's side of the Exchequer, this shadowy association of two persons, who, perchance, only happened to bear the same surname, has rested, I may say entirely, upon that document and its appendant seal. Thomas Chaucer therein states that he has affixed his seal, "writ"—that is, his name, we are forced to assume—"as above." Since the seal does not bear his name at all, and as there is merely an impression of his *secretum* (a bird's wing) on the back, we are at once placed in an awkward dilemma. Nevertheless, because it has been generally admitted by experts that the legend on the seal cannot be read otherwise than *S(igillum) [G]hofrai Chaucier*, many have jumped to the conclusion that it is the seal of Thomas's father, that his father's name was Ghofrai Chaucier, and that this Ghofrai Chaucier is identical with Geoffrey Chaucer the poet. These assumptions are, to say the least, unwarranted by any evidence, either of the document in question, its seal, or any to be found elsewhere. The balance of probability, indeed, is strongly against Thomas Chaucer having been, at any rate, so *close* a relation of the poet. At the close of Chaucer's career we find the politician in affluence, whereas the literary man was in all but indigent circumstances, and it is difficult to reconcile this with the tale that they were father and son.

When considering the circumstance that the above seal used by Thomas Chaucer may be one belonging, or which had belonged, either to a near relative of his or to some member of that family, it is expedient to notice :—

1. The foreign character of the legend, particularly as regards the Christian name, though, also, with respect to the singular orthography of the surname (*Chaucier*).
2. The fact that (apart from the assumed connection with the poet, and *his* belongings) literally nothing is known as to the antecedents of Thomas Chaucer ; nor is it certain where he sprang from. I would also particularly call attention to the circumstance, that if it were ever mooted, as it reasonably might be, upon the authority of this seal, that the ambassador and courtier may have been of foreign lineage, it would not be an easy matter to prove the contrary.

Thomas Chaucer, we know, used the same arms that are depicted on this seal of [G]hofrai Chaucier, namely : Per pale, a bend over all ; but I am not aware of any *contemporary* authority for associating such a coat with the poet. We find the poet's father adopting for his arms, a shield, in which particular charges were introduced, seemingly to commemorate



a connection by marriage with the knightly family of Heron, upon which, no doubt, he prided himself. Under these circumstances, and in the absence of any evidence to show otherwise, we are not, I think, justified in hastily assuming that the poet, if he ever used arms, abandoned this esteemed coat of his father and adopted an entirely different one.

JAMES GREENSTREET.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Books Received.

1. Collections towards the History of Pontefract. I. "The Booke of Entries." Edited by R. Holmes. 8vo. *Advertiser* Office, Pontefract.
2. Pontefract: its Name, Lords, and Castles. By R. Holmes. 12mo. *Advertiser* Office, Pontefract.
3. Our Iron Roads. By F. S. Williams. 8vo. London and Derby: Bemrose & Sons.
4. Parish Registers of Leigh, Lancashire. By Rev. J. H. Stanning. No publisher's name. Leigh. 1883.
5. History of the Charterhouse at Hull. By J. Cook, F.R.Hist.S. Peck & Son. Hull. 1882.
6. City of London Directory for 1883. W. H. Collingridge & Co.
7. New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston. Jan., 1883.
8. *Telesphorus*. By Warwick Wroth. Reprinted privately for "The Journal of Hellenic Studies." 1882.
9. The Earldom of Mar. A Letter by Lord Redesdale. Murray.
10. Kelly's Directory of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. Also Directory of Essex, Herts, and Middlesex. Kelly & Co. 1882.
11. Pictorial Guide to Warwickshire. Ward, Lock & Co.
12. Organs, and Organ Cases. By A. G. Hill, F.S.A. Folio. Bogue.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Books, &c., for Sale.

*Illustrated London News* from commencement to 1880, bound. *Gentleman's Magazine*, about 100 volumes, 1730-1830, not uniform. *Guardian Newspaper*, from commencement to 1864, bound; and 1865-70, in numbers. Offers to E. W., 17, Church-row, Hampstead, N.W.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Books, &c., Wanted to Purchase.

Autograph Letters of the following Bishops wanted:—\*Auckland (Sodor and Man); \*Bagot (Bath and Wells); \*Blomfield (London); \*Blomfield (Colchester); \*Bowstead, Colquhoun, \*Graham, \*Hinds, How, Hughes, Jeune, Jones, \*Lee, Lightfoot, \*Longley (York); Mackenzie, MacLagan, Pepys (Sodor and Man, and Worcester); Philpotts, Powys, \*Shuttleworth, \*Sumner (Winchester); Thomson (Gloucester and Bristol); Trollope, Utterton and Wilberforce (Newcastle). Also Photograph, *carte* size, of those marked with asterisk; and of the following:—Turton, Sumner (Canterbury); Short (St. Asaph); Musgrave, and Hampden, Address. Rev. P. H. Jennings, Longfield Rectory, Gravesend.

*Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, several copies of No. 2 (February, 1882) are wanted, in order to complete sets. Copies of the current number will be given in exchange at the office.

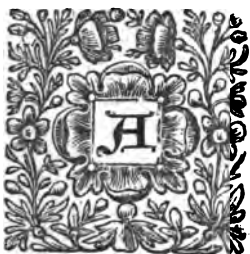
East Anglian, vol. i., Nos. 26 and 29. Address, E. W., 17, Church-row, Hampstead, N.W.



*The*  
*Antiquarian Magazine*  
*& Bibliographer.*



**Jack Cade's Rebellion.**



AN interesting episode connected with the rising of the Kentish population under the leadership of Cade has recently come to light in an out-of-the-way source of historical information. An ancient contemporary file of Chancery proceedings has been found to contain two documents of decided historical value, as will be seen from the perusal of the following summary of their contents. They are two bills, which refer to a dispute between Richard Horne, of London, stock-fishmonger, and Laurence Stokewode, of London, salter; and in the course of the pleadings it is set out that considerable ill-feeling was manifested against the plaintiff and one John Judde, both of them citizens of London, by other their fellow-citizens, who had favoured Cade, and supported him in his treasonable designs. The ill-feeling appears to have arisen in this way: Cade having conceived a plan to get the inhabitants of the metropolis into his power by seizing upon and controlling the supply of provisions which came thither by water, the said Horne and Judde, at the King's command, put off in two barges, and frustrated the traitor's intentions. As a result, when Cade entered London, Judde's abode was among the first visited, and one of the documents informs us that Mrs. Judde was compelled to pay the rebel leader a large sum of money to prevent the despoiling of her husband's house.

It is worthy of remark here how authorities differ both in their accounts of Cade and of the transactions connected with him. He is at times spoken of as an Irishman, but this statement as to his

nationality seems to be made principally by those who affect to disbelieve in other statements which assert that he was instigated to personate a Mortimer by the Duke of York, at the time in Ireland. Perhaps it was this alleged connection with the Duke and Ireland which gave rise to the description "Irishman." Hall's Chronicle says: "And, to thentent that it should not be knowen that the Duke of Yorke, or his frendes, were the cause of the sodayn rising, a certayn yong man, of a goodely stature, and pregraunt wit, was entised to take vpon him the name of Jhon Mortymer, all though his name were Jhon Cade," &c. It appears extremely probable that he was really a native of Kent, and of far from ignoble extraction. In the same file which contains the two documents under consideration, "Thomas Cade, of London, yeoman," occurs as one of two persons pledged to prosecute (membrane 256). We can well believe that after the defeat and death of Cade his character would be vilified to the utmost by the powers that then were. This was no doubt a politic proceeding on their part, since the first of the documents concludes with the significant words, in modern dress, "for the traitor, John Cade, by some people is not yet forgotten." In Kent the name survived in connection with property until the time of Elizabeth, when there still existed a Manor, in Ospringe, called "Cade's."

These two newly-discovered Bills are given *in extenso*, as they not only furnish an excellent example of the state of the English language at the period, but also throw considerable light upon those double dealings in the settlement of disputes which the adoption of a system of arbitration at that time gave rise to. Readers interested in the early "y" question will find numerous examples in these documents, which run as follows:—

## I.

"To the Right Honourabill and most gracious fader in God, the Archebisshop of Yorke, and Chauncellier of England.\*

"Scheweth to your good and gracious lordeship your seruantz Richard Horne and John Judde, A grete mater of conciens. Forasmoch as your saide Suppliantes late wer areste in London by an Axcion of trespase at þe Seute of on Lawrens Stokewode, of London, Salter, which late called him selfe Lawrans Stokewode, of London, Alderman, of the traytour John Cadis makyng as it is I-saide; And, also, gracious lorde, the saide Lawrens hath do areste your saide Suppliantes ij times in oon daye, that is to seye, oon is bifor the maire of London, and a nother tyme by a Wrytte owte of the Chauncery, for Seurte of pece. And so surte notable was founde, þat is to seye John Brekenok, Squier of the Kynges house, and Richard Ham[p]den, Squier, and ij other notable personis; þan the

\* Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 19, Membrane 134.

saide Lawrens seyng that he coude not kepe your saide Suppliantes in preson, And so conceyued þ<sup>e</sup> Axcion of trespase afor saide of Damages of M<sup>r</sup>. *li.*; And, also, be cause þ<sup>t</sup> on of your saide Suppliantes, Richard Horne, hade the saide Lawrens areste by a Writt for Seurte of pece, Wher gracious lord that it were mor conuenient that your saide Suppliantes shulde take an Axcion of trespase ayenste the saide Lawrens and other of his affynyte, that is to seye, Symond Shipton, a sworon man to the traitour John Cade, and John Billyngdon, John ffrenssh, and Herry Capron, these were þe grettest Rewlers þ<sup>t</sup> were aboute the traitour, John Cade in Raun-sounyng of thaire neyghbours in so moch as the saide Lawrens, Symond, John, & John, & Herry assembled a grete people of the Kynges Rebell in the moneth of Jule laste paste, & cam to the house of your saide Suppliante John Judde, and there manassid his wife for to Raunson the goodes within the house, or ellys þei wolde go in & ber it away; þan þ<sup>e</sup> saide wife asked of the saide Rebell w[hether] þei wolde kepe the house, that noon of thaire felouship shulde hurte it, and the saide Rebell saide naye; þan the saide wife prayde þem of Respite vnto the morow, þ<sup>t</sup> she myght goo and pour-vey money for to yeve them, for she saide she hadde none with [in her] at þ<sup>t</sup> time, and vpon this poyntement departed the saide Rebell manessyng her and she brake þat poyntement þ<sup>t</sup> at the morow by ix at þ<sup>e</sup> clocke þay shulde leue no peny worth good in þe house; the said wife hauyng grete drede of the manessyng of the for saide Rebell, and toke counsell vpon this matire w<sup>t</sup> her, and went to the traitour John Cade, and ther paide a grevous fynans to the ðntent that her house shulde not be dispoiled; And all this was done for malice by the saide Lawrens and other of his affynyte afor saide, be cause that youre saide Suppliantz wente owte of London with ij barges, by the Kynges comandement, for to w<sup>t</sup> stonde the malice of the traitour John Cade and his affynyte, that thay shulde not take away no vitailles þ<sup>t</sup> shulde comme to the saide Cite in famesshyng of the Kynges people, þ<sup>t</sup> at that tyme was her grete nomber; And also for to lette all men of London and of other places that was goyng to the saide traitours by water, and for the executyng of this oure souuerain lord the Kynges commandement þ<sup>e</sup> saide Lawrens and other afor named saide that your saide Suppliant were worthy for to be hanged be[cause] þay hadde displesid the traitours afor saide, And ourly and dayly called them traitours, and made all other men that were well willed to the saide Cade, traitour, to calle þem the same. And for this Eniuries doon to your Suppliant John [Judde] by the saide Lawrens, Symond, John, & John, when the Kyng was laste in Kent þey sente vnto hym on Stevyn Forster, of London, Alderman, for to make an ende of the saide matire, and at the Request of the saide Stevyn none ende with hem wolde make; þan thay sent vnto youre saide Suppliant Richard Horne one of your saide Suppliantes, and he made an ende for þem for the

summa of xx. li., and of this ende they wer right gladde, and tanked Richard Horne and promysid him for his labour xx. s. and a porcion of orenge. And so now late tydynges cam that oon a traitour called Thomas Skynner shulde be vppe in Souxsex with a grete peple, and the said Lawrens and his affinite ar gretely Reuyved, & saide that pay wille haue thaire money that they have paide, or elles your saide suppliant shal die; forthermor, gracious lord, the saide Lawrens, Symond, John, & John, and Herry, hath confeterid with them more than ij<sup>e</sup> persones, which malyneth to myscheve youre saide Suppliantes be cause thay wille not enclayne to holde on thaire partye to kepe Sylens of all such eniuries doon in the Rebellion tyme, in so much, that p<sup>r</sup> Wenysday nyzte last past thay hired certeyn courtiours and Soldiours, and cam to the house of youre Suppliante John Judde, with many diuers orybill wepens, & there thay wolde have hade him owte for to have kylde him. And so your saide Suppliant was feyne to kepe hym w<sup>i</sup>n his house, And also hadde your saide suppliant haue come a Monday was seuenyght to the yelde hall of London as pei were warned by the Maire, pay moste have made a Relese of all maner axcions to the saide Lawrens and his affinite, o<sup>p</sup>er ellys thay hadde ordeyned for to have kylde hem home warde, as your saide suppliantes were warned by her frend for pey hade there more then cc persones of thaire affinite. Wherfor it may please to your goode and gracious lordship these myscheves tenderly for to consider, and for to take it afore you in examinacion and ther uppon for to yeue Sentens as Right, and law and conciens wolle for and your saide Suppliantes shulde bide the verdite of xij men in London such as pei wolde haue vppon this mater, pei neuer likly for to be vndon, for the traitour John Cade w<sup>t</sup> some peple is not yet forgete."

## II.

"Vnto most reuerent ffader in god, and full gracious lord Cardinall of York, Chaunceller of Inglond.\*

"Besechith full mekely your pouere seruaunt Richard Horne, of London, Stok-fisshmonger, hym greuously compleynyng vnto your good grace that where as the last day of ffeurier last passid, In the xxix<sup>e</sup> yere of King Henri the vj<sup>te</sup>, oon John Holte, Squier, having knowleche of diuerses variaunces and contrauersies hanging betuene the seid Richard and oon Laurence Stokwode, of London, Salter, came to the hous of the seid Richard in London, praying and desiring the same Richard to putte all the seid matier in the same Holte, he promitting to make suche rewle theryn as the seid Richard shold be well pleasid. To the whiche the seid Richard answerid, seying, "Sire I have but litill knowleche of you, and never spak with you

---

\* Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 19, Membrane 135.

afore this tyme; Wherefore I pray you spare me as atte this tyme for I will be avised and purvey you an answer"; and so departid.

"Aftirward the seid John Holte came diuerses tymes to the hous of the said Richard desiring that, sett he wold not putte that matier in hym, that he wold putte it into thaward of two neighbores. To the whiche the seid Richard grauntid with good will; And ther the same Richard did chese for his partie oon William Blakeman, of London, And the seid Laurence chese for his partie oon John Warwyk, of London. And ther vpon the seid Holte desirid that if thise two Arbi[tr]ours myght not accorde that he thanne myght be Noupier. And thanne the seid Richard askid the seid Holte why that he desirid so gretely for to be Noupier; Where that the seid Holte answerid seying that the seid Laurence was an vntrewe man and a fals cherle, And how that the seid Laurence had sued hym to *exigent*, And was iiij tymes callid in the Hustenges of London; ffor whiche cause he desirid so gretely to be noupier. And so the seid Richard consentid that the seid Holte shold be Noupier, So that he wold wey the right, and do as trouthe wold require. When the seid Holte promisid verrily as he was trewe Gentilman that he wold noon other wise doo but as the seid Richard shold holde hym well contente.

"Aftir this the seid Richard, not having eny maner knowleche of the vntrouthe of the seid Holte, wente with the forseid Laurence and Holte, the iiij<sup>th</sup> day of Marche suying, vnto a Scrivener, where that the seid Richard and Laurence bounde hem self euerich of hem to othir be two seuerall obligacions in c. *li.* for to abide thawarde of the forseid two Arbitrours of all maner thinges hanging betuene the seid Richard and Laurence into the forseid iiij<sup>th</sup> day of Marche, So that their awarde were made and yeven before the feste of thannunciacion of oure lady thanne nexte folwing, Or ellis if the seid Arbitrours of and vpon the premisses myght not accorde, Thanne to abide the determinacion and Juggement of the seid John Holte of all the premisses, So that his determinacion and Juggement were yeven afore the first day of Aprill thanne nexte suying. And so the seid Richard and Laurence sealid the said obligacions, and accordid to delieure hem into the handes of the forseid Arbitrours. To the whiche the seid Arbitrours yaf pleyn answere and knowleche to the parties that they in noo wise wold melle of that matier, And so never comond to gider ther of, and never arbitred ther yn. Thanne the seid Richard seying that the seid Arbitrours vtterly refusid to melle ther of, And howe that the same Richard in the meane tyme was enfourmed of the subtilite and grete vntrouthe of the seid Holte, came to the seid Holte before the day assignid, And tolde hym how that the seid Arbitrours never wold comon of the seid matier ne in noo wise haue to doon therof, And so thanne ther dischargid the seid Holte, Seyng that he shold no thing labour ther yn ne haue to doon noo more in that matier. And the viij<sup>th</sup> day of Marche suying the seid

Robert mette with the seid Laurence, and enfourmed hym of the same, And ther warned the same Laurence that the seid Holte shold no more melle ther of, And so ther to the seid Laurence fully agreed.

"Thanne aftirward the seid John Holte conceyving well that the seid Arbitrours in noo wise wold melle in the seid matier, came in his propre persone vnto the seid Richard, in the even of the Annunciation of oure lady thanne nexte folwing, [Wan] ting to haue of the same Richard the obligacion of the forseid Laurence in whiche he was bounden condicionally for to abide the seid award; Whiche the seid Richard wold not deliuer; Yeving, also, to the seyde Holte pleyn witing that he shold n[o more] melle [therein]. Thanne the seid Holte seid and profrid to the same Richard that if he wold deliure vnto the seid Holte the forseid obligacion of Laurence Stokwode, thanne the same Holte wold make award and cast the seid Laurence ayenst the s[eid award in lx. *li.*], So that the seid Holte myght haue that oon half ther of or ellis in xl. *li.* or in xx. *li.* ffor to haue that oon halvendle ther of hym self ffor he swore be his ffeith that he had grete nede of mony. And without that he had the obligacion] . . . that he cowde make none awarde, And yitte also he profrid to the same Richard to gete a speciall lettre sealid from the King charging hym to make awarde. And the seid Richard answerid atte all tymes that he . . .

"Aftir that the forseid John Holte plainly conceyving that he myght not haue the seid obligacion ne in eny wise opteigne his intente of the seid Richard for to gete eny money be thoo meanes, Thanne he sente to the seid . . . in like wise as he had laboured the seid Richard promitting hym in like fourme as he had promisid to the seid Richard as it well semyth, ffor on the Wednesday the last day of Marche thanne nexte folwing the seid Holte and Laurence [went] to the chirche of Seint Botulphes in Themysestrete, And ther full vntrewly withoute knowleche or witing of the seid Richard forgid an vntrewe awarde in this fourme: that the seid Richard shuld paye to the seid Laurence xl. *li.* in the . . . [of William] Abraham, Alderman, and other; And ther the seid Holte shewde a lettre sealid from the King, and a nother from the Qween, how that he was commaundid to make awarde. And on the morwe aftir, the seid Richard herde telle of suche award, in no wise beyng privy thereto, And came to the seid Holte, askyng hym whether he had made eny suche awarde or noon, And what auctoryte that he had therto. And thanne the seid Holte seide and swore that ther was noon awarde . . . seide and knowlechid to William Abraham, Alderman, in Seint Botulphes chirche that it was noon awarde made, but oonly to make a full accordement betuene the seid Richard and Laurence.

Thanne the seid Richard s[urmis]ing the sotilte and vntrouthe of the seid John Holte sente for the same John Holte the seconde day of Aprill folwing into the shop of John Bedham for to wite plainly before the seid . . . eny suche aw[arde] . . . [sei]d ayen before the

same Bedham that ther was noon awarde made, And ther forth right. the seid Holte sente for the seid Laurence Stokwode for to . . . finall ende and accorde betuene the seid. Richard and Laurence; And euerich of hem ther toke other be the . . . generall acquitances betuene the seid parties euerich" [*The rest of the document is torn away*].

JAMES GREENSTREET.



## The Parish Register Bill of 1882.

### PART II.

(Continued from p. 114.)

BY THE REV. W. D. MACRAY, F.S.A.

**B**UT a further objection to the Bill lies in its mode of dealing with the transcripts in the bishops' registries. It proposes to remove *all* these, together with the originals, to London. They often, no doubt, will supply deficiencies, but in most cases they will prove to be duplicates, and yet all alike are to go, with no provision for the return of any. That the transcripts have not been regularly forwarded to the registries, and then, when there, not so carefully preserved as to form complete copies of the registers, is a matter for the greatest regret. Since the Registration Act of 1837 their transmission has not been from a Civil and State point of view as important a matter as before, although it still remains a duty. But until then it had been over and over again recognised as a thing of national importance. In 1597 the Convocation of Canterbury first ordered the transmission, at the same time enjoining the re-writing on parchment of the old and decaying paper records (an injunction which accounts for the fact that nearly all the earliest books are found to be transcripts), and providing also for safe preservation in iron chests. And in 1603 this provincial constitution became in its substance one of the canons of the Church. In 1800 the importance of the transmission of the copies as a thing which "ought in all instances to be completely and punctually enforced" engaged the attention of the Record Commissioners, and they procured returns of the condition of the transcripts from all the dioceses, which are printed in the report of that year. Then in 1812 Sir George Rose's Parish Register Act (52 Geo. III., cap. 146) was passed, which contained most useful and important provisions. Among others, that copies should be sent yearly, carefully preserved in secure places, and arranged and *indexed* alphabetically by the registrars of the dioceses, while the bishops were to survey and report on the condition of the repositories. But the Act was practically inoperative. It was meant to be compulsory, for it provided that one half of all fines or penalties should go to the informer, and the



other half, if imposed on the churchwardens, to go to the poor of the parish, or if imposed on the clergyman, to go to such charitable purposes in the county as the bishop should direct. But, by a most extraordinary oversight, which has made the Act famous as an example of careless drafting, the only penalty mentioned throughout is that of fourteen years' transportation for making false entries, and as neither informers nor the poor of the parishes were anxious to divide this penalty, but few persons, unhappily, paid any heed to the statute. Here, in our diocese, thanks to the care of Bishop Wilberforce, there is in Oxford a very safe and commodious repository, where no lighted candles or the like are admitted, and which is warmed by hot-water pipes from a stove at a safe distance; and here the transcripts (which do not seem to go back, unless in a very few instances, further than the Restoration) are alphabetically arranged under the several parishes. There is nothing like the number there which there ought to be, but there are some besides in the Arch-deacon's Registry. But this, again, ought to contain a very much larger proportion, for it was reported to the Commissioners on Parish Records in 1800 that in two years out of three, that is, in the years when the bishop did not visit, the copies were forwarded to the arch-deacon. These ought to be incorporated with those in the bishop's registry, and so made easily available. There is also in the bishop's registry a large mass of marriage-bonds, beginning in 1636, and in some rough alphabetical order—documents that often prove of great value where marriage registers are lost.

Perhaps, however, the greatest *practical* objection to the proposal of the Bill remains yet to be mentioned. It is the hindrance and discouragement it would afford to all students and writers of local history. Nowadays there is happily hardly a place where there is not someone who endeavours to note its antiquities and record its history, and no real parish history can be written without reference to the register. Very often, too, it is the presence and sight of the register that stirs up the parson, or the squire, or some educated man of leisure, to study its crabbed handwriting, and then to trace back the story of the old inhabitants and their surroundings. And often, again, none but the familiar dwellers on the spot can take note of little things, significant with regard to some point in the history, which are *φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσιν*, "very voiceful" to those acquainted with the history, but necessarily speechless to outsiders. Anyone who has ever worked at all at local memoirs must feel how greatly the centralisation of all these documents in London would hinder everyone who has not sufficient leisure and sufficient money for a prolonged stay away from home, or means for the prolonged employment of professional agents. At once upon the news of the introduction of this Bill a meeting was called at Leeds, chiefly by laymen, to protest against it, and to form a Yorkshire Parish Register Society for the immediate commencement of a printed series. And local anti-

quarian societies can scarcely do better work, I think, than in printing occasionally some small register either at length or in index form.\* And it is, let us gladly admit, a good point in the Bill that it provides for the compilation of alphabetical indexes in all cases, as was ordered in the Act of 1812.

Much more that might be said must necessarily be omitted. But, to sum up, let it be understood that opposition would not be made to the removal of the registers did the Bill contain such a provision as has been suggested by Sir John Maclean and others, viz., that certified copies should be returned to the respective parishes, which copies would often be more useful than the originals to persons unaccustomed to read old writings; or, that copies should be supplied by means of photography, which probably might be thus done more easily and speedily through the Ordnance Survey Establishment at Southampton than could be done through actual transcription.

Nor, again, would opposition be made were it proposed to remove the registers to local depositories in the counties and dioceses to which they belong. This would afford the advantage of enabling a local worker to examine at once the records of adjoining parishes, and so would compensate him in some degree for the having to make a journey to his county town.

Nor, again, could objection be made to an arrangement such as has been made in Ireland. By an Act passed in 1875 it was ordered that parochial records should be removed to Dublin to the custody of the Master of the Rolls, but this was amended by a subsequent Act in 1876; by which the Master of the Rolls is empowered to permit them to remain in the several parishes if he is satisfied that they are kept in fit and safe buildings, and that due provision is made for their safe custody.

Any measures which in some such ways as these would tend to the safer custody and more general use of our invaluable records would be welcomed by all who are interested in the preservation of the materials of history, whether family, local, or general. Nor let it be thought that there is any ground for the assertion sometimes uncharitably made, that the clergy oppose the removal of the registers from the mean mercenary motive of a fear of loss of fees. It is very seldom that fees are received for searches prior to the year 1813, for *such* searches are generally for antiquarian or historical objects, for which fees are never, or rarely, demanded.† And both for periods

---

\* The North Oxfordshire Archæological Society has herein set a good example by printing an index which I made to the registers of my own parish; and the plan of this specimen meeting with approval by some who are interested in the subject in London, a tentative proposal has been circulated for the formation of a society for printing similar indexes.

† My own experience in twelve years has probably been that of most of my brethren in country parishes, viz., that only once have I had a fee for search as far back as 1800.

before 1813 and after I imagine that registers are at present much oftener referred to without any payment at all than they would be when once out of the parish clergyman's hands.

But to a proposal which would remove entirely from the people most interested, and the places most concerned, the most important of their records, and remove them so entirely that not even the very duplicates found in the bishops' and archdeacons' registries will be left behind, while no help is in any way offered towards enabling despoiled parishes to supply themselves with copies, to such a proposal of unmitigated spoliation I trust that strong and successful opposition will be offered. And if I may without presumption address a final word to my clerical brethren, I would earnestly beg them to let their sense of the value of the registers and of all other parochial documents, churchwardens' accounts, and the like, be shown by their scrupulous care for their preservation, that the tales of clerical neglect may indeed be found to be tales of a past age, and that no culpable disregard of their custody may ever now plead of itself a sufficient justification for total removal.

#### ADDITIONAL NOTE.

It is not often that materials may be found for instituting a comparison between the condition of registers a century and a half ago and their state at present. With regard to the greater part of those of the county of Oxford, however, such materials exist in the MSS. collections made by Dr. Richard Rawlinson for a parochial history, which are preserved in the Bodleian Library. In 1718 and in subsequent years these collections, consisting of monumental inscriptions, notes of charities, &c., were formed, and in very many instances the dates at which the registers commence are given, with frequent extracts relative to the principal families. Probably the omitted or wrongly entered parishes owe the omission or error to some jealousy or churlishness which checked inquiry, as may have been the case with my own parish, Ducklington, where my predecessor apparently would show nothing, and the register is therefore incorrectly described as beginning in 1660, while the rector is immortalised in the antiquary's record as having "more need of manners than money." The Ducklington register is perfect from the date when it was transcribed from an old paper book to a parchment one about 1598, beginning (with a few earlier entries) in 1580.

The first column of the following table gives the names of the parishes of which Rawlinson has noted the registers; the second, the year of their commencement as mentioned by him; the third, the year as given in the Census report of 1831:—

Adderbury .....	1598 .....	1598
Adwell .....	1539 .....	1539
Alkerton.....	1544-6 .....	1545
Ardley .....	Bapt. 1565 .....	1759
„ .....	Marr. 1539 .....	1758
„ .....	Bur. 1542 (Two extracts)* .....	1761
Asthall .....	1564 (22 extracts) .....	1704
Aston, North.....	1565 .....	1598 [1565]
	(16 extracts of the Sheppard family.)	
Aston, Steeple .....	Bapt. 1543 .....	1543
„ .....	..... [Marr. and Bur. 1538]	

\* These notes of extracts refer throughout only to the portions of the registers which are now lost from the parish chests.

Aston Rowant .....	1554 .....	1554
Baldon, Marsh .....	Bapt. 1569 } .....	1559
"      " .....	Marr. and Bur. 1598 } .....	1579
Baldon, Toot .....	Bapt. 1579 } .....	1579
"      " .....	Marr. and Bur. 1599 } .....	1579
Bampton .....	1538 .....	1538
Banbury .....	1558 .....	1558
Barford St. Michael .....	1543 (3 extracts) .....	1643
Barford St. John .....	1592 (3 extracts) .....	1771
Barton, Steeple .....	1678 .....	1678
Barton, Westcote .....	1559 .....	1559
Begbroke, "old register lost ; new" .....	1665 .....	1664
Bicester .....	1539 .....	1534
Bix .....	1577 .....	1577
Bladon .....	1545 .....	1545
Black Bourton .....	1542 .....	1542
Bletchington .....	1559 .....	1559
Bloxham .....	1630 .....	1630
Bodicote .....	1565 .....	1563
Brize Norton .....	1538 .....	1579
(3 extracts of family of Wainman, 1563-4)		
Burford .....	1612 .....	1612
Cassington .....	1579 .....	1653
(20 extracts, chiefly of the family of Cherry)		
Chadlington .....	1567 .....	1561
Charlbury .....	1559 .....	1559
Checkendon .....	1574 (11 extracts) .....	1719
(In bad condition)		
Chipping Norton .....	1565 .....	1563
Churchill .....	1630 .....	1630
Clanfield .....	1598 (4 extracts 1600-45) .....	1615
(Fragment)		
Claydon .....	1569 .....	1569
Cottisford .....	1610-12 .....	1651
Cropredy .....	1573 (6 extracts, 1584-1651) .....	"Loose sheets of ancient registers" before 1654.
Crowell .....	Bur. 1602 .....	1594
Crowmarsh Giffard .....	1575 .....	1575
(Some burned in 1819)		
Cuxham .....	1578 .....	1578
Deddington .....	1631 .....	1631
Drayton .....	1577 (4 extracts) .....	1726
Ducklington .....	1660 .....	1550-1581
Epwell .....	1577 .....	1577
Eynsham .....	1538 (35 extracts) .....	1631
Fifield Merry mouth .....	1542 (14 extracts) .....	1714
Forest Hill .....	1625 .....	1564
Garsington .....	1562 .....	1562
Hanwell .....	{ Bapt. 1586 }	1586
	{ Marr. 1598 }	
	{ Bur. 1599 }	
Headington .....	1598 .....	1683
(75 extracts, chiefly of Chillingworth, made in 1750)		
Hethe : "old register lost ; new one begins 27th Oct.," 1678 .....	1679 .....	1679
Holton .....	1633 ("the other being lost") .....	1633
Horn ton .....	1557 (4 extracts) .....	1703
Horsepath .....	1561 .....	1561
Horley .....	1538 .....	1538

\* The marriages begin at 1754. In the Bishop's transcripts there are returns for 1675, 1680, 1682, and from about 1720.

Thame.....	1601	1601
Wardington ..	1603	1603
Waterperry.....	1538-9 (31 extracts of Curson)	1678
Waterstock.....	1580	1580
Watlington....	1635	1635
Weston, South.....	Bapt. 1586	1586
Wheatfield .....	1578 (39 extracts of Tipping)...	1722
Whitchurch .....	Bapt. 1587	1598
	Marr. } 1597	1597
	Bur. }	
Wiggington.....	1558	1558
Wootton .....	1564	1564
Worton, Over .....	1628	1813
(12 extracts of the Rectors and of the family of Meese, 1629-1704.)		
Worton, Nether .....	Bapt. 1561	1562
	Marr. 1599	1562
	Bur. 1560 (6 extracts)	1784
Wroxton and Balscott .....	1574	1548
Yarnton .....	1569	1569

It appears by this comparison that out of 114 parishes 34 lost some considerable part of their registers in the course of 100 years, from about 1720-1730 to 1830, while 80 remained very nearly in the same condition. It appears, further, that at the earlier date there were 24 parishes which had already lost all that belonged to the sixteenth century. It follows that in about two centuries half the number of parishes had suffered loss. Probably in 7 of the 24 cases the loss may have been owing to disregard of the injunction issued at the close of the sixteenth century that transcripts should be made on parchment of the old paper books; these, if neglected, very soon decayed, and so, for want of copying, were lost. And this may be the reason why some nine other registers only begin somewhere near the year 1598. But such a comparison as this (which cannot, I think, be made in many cases elsewhere) goes far to show that the charges of wholesale destruction and neglect which have been so often brought against the custodians of parish registers are not borne out even by the facts of the eighteenth century, careless as the men of that century often undoubtedly were.



## Dr. Mackay's Thirteen Celtic Derivations.

### PART I.

BY BRINSLEY NICHOLSON, M.D.

**O**N the above, I, no Celtic scholar, would only offer such remarks as require a knowledge and practice of the rules of reasoning, and are dependent on facts, not on assertions.

#### I. ALARUM. Henry V. iv. 6.

Why, when propounding his derivation of this word, Dr. Mackay should premise that it and "alarm" are different words, is sufficiently clear. The derivation of "alarm" is too certain and too well known. Besides, the literal similarity between "alarum" and the Celtic words "alla rum" is thereby accentuated. But why his second statement should have been needlessly interpolated—that "alarm" cannot be derived from the French à l'arme, because their present phrase is "aux armes"—is only known to himself. I say needlessly, because

he had already premised that "alarum" and "alarm" were not of the same root. A word first on this second statement of his. *A l'arme* is twice given as the French form by Baret in his dictionary, 1580, once by Sherwood, and it is used by Froissart, as for instance in the sentence, "*Le guet de chastel commença a crier a l'arme, a l'arme, trahi, trahi.*" In Italian, too, the phrase, in one form at least, was *Al' arma* in the singular (Florio), though they now make use of the plural "*All' arme* or *armi.*" In both languages the words consolidated into *Alarme*, and *Allarme*. Thus Froissart used both *A l'arme* and *Alarme* indifferently, "*Lors scellui gaitte commença a crier alarme.*" In English Ph. Holland used the foreign form *Al'arme* apparently as a transitional and imported form.

This assertion disposed of, and it being shown that our Alarm is due either to the French or Italian, I now challenge his first assertion. Though at present, besides its military usage, Alarum is used specifically as the warning of a clock, while Alarm is used as a warning generally, and in a secondary sense for the emotion produced, yet, as is known to every student of Elizabethan literature, the two are variant forms (as shown by these meanings) of one word. Baret gives "Alarm" only. Cotgrave and Minshen only "*Alarum,*" while Sherwood has "*an Alarum, A l'arme; to sound an alarum, sonner alarme; to give the alarum, donner l'alarme à.*" In Cooper, 1578, we find, "*Classicum, a noyse of trumpets to call to battayle . . . a larme.*" Florio's *Engl.-Sp. Dict.* gives, "*Alarum, see Arma;*" and his *Sp.-Engl.* one "*Arma, alarme,*" under three several headings. So Holyoke's Rider, "*an Alarum, showing the nearness of the enemies. Classicum, Tessera;*" and under *Classicum* . . . "*a sound or peale of trumpets or belles to call men together or go to war, alarme.*" In the Bible also alarm is used where we should use alarum, Num. x. 5, 6, 7, 9, &c., &c. Shakespeare's first Folio uses both forms.

When Dr. Mackay has given us an example of Alarum in English prior to the French and Italian *A l'arme* and *All' arma*, or even prior to the introduction of these words into English, he will have advanced a step towards the proof of his derivation. But from what has been stated, and from the fact that neither Alarm nor Alarum is to be found in any of the variant copies of the *Catholicon Angl.* or of the *Promptorium Parv.*, it must meanwhile be considered as a conjecture not borne out by, but contrary to, facts.

## 2. ALE-DRAPER.

In search of examples of Shakespeare's utilisation of his favourite Celtic, Dr. Mackay has taken a phrase not found in his writings, but in Chettle's. It is suggested that draper is "*druapair,*" one who pours out. Are we, then, thus to derive the ordinary draper, on the supposition that he anciently, *i.e.*, in Celtic times, meted out his linen by liquid pint and pottle? Is it not more natural to suppose that Chettle, facetious by nature and profession, always in search of

jokes, in an age that sought laughter and equivoke—or that some other of like jocularity—thought of Ale-pourer, Ale-dropper (by reason of his care not to give overmuch, and thence) Ale-draper, thus evolving a little joke which assimilated the meters of retail measures of ale to those who meted out small quantities of higher-priced linen, then so frequently required in the forms of frills, collars, and cuffs? I say “some other,” because there is reason for supposing that Chettle was here using a newly-introduced slang phrase of the day; at least in J. Speed’s “*Fragmenta Carceris*, 1674,” we find—

“The lights come in to ease their thrall  
Commended by the drift of all  
Whom we in vulgar terms do call Ale-draper.”

Were I as an Achillean a Grecian as Dr. Mackay is an Ossianic Celt, I might support the old statement that some eminent Druids had wandered as far as Greece, by the fact or assertion that they, or one of them, had brought back the root *Δρα*, whence both we and Chettle, through an aftergrowth, obtained our ale-server, drawer, or draper. But as Dr. Mackay can give no corroborative or undoubted instance of *druapair* in any form in any English dialect, so I can only give my assertion as necessarily a fact.

### 3. ALE.

While I incline to believe that the verb *alan* is derivable from the substantive, rather than the reverse, I decline going farther afoot in search of its derivation or non-derivation from the Celtic *ol*. Ale is not a particular Shakespearian word. I only remark *en passant* that Dr. Mackay can remember, when he would deduce “hack” from “ac,” that “all Celtic words that begin with a vowel are aspirated.”

### 4. ARM-GAUNT. A. and Cl. i. 5.

Arm was, and is, commonly used in English as an arm offensive, as armour, or as both. The difficulty lies in gaunt. This is usually employed in English in a definite sense, but has never been found in that of bare or uncovered. Dr. Mackay, however, makes Shakespeare understand, nay be well acquainted with Celtic, and from that language give to a differently meaning English word the sense of uncovered with a saddle from *gannt*, naked. This makes Antony, then about forty-three, behave like a young gallant. It makes him, too, do it with a braggadocio spirit, because his speech is not only not suggested by anything told or implied, but is, under the circumstances, manifestly out of place. According to Dr. Mackay, he is not even on a warlike expedition, not even on his road to Italy, but about to see, and exhibit himself before Cleopatra, “to gain favour in her eyes for his daring” on bare horseback. And even this he is about to do with a touch of charlatanry, for a war-horse, as Dr. Mackay admits he was, was a perfectly trained steed, obedient to the slightest motion



or wish of his rider. But can Dr. Mackay have read the play? If so, he has wholly forgotten all but the phrase in question. Alexas was, he says, announcing the approaching arrival of Antony, and then goes on to speak of his exhibiting himself before Cleopatra in the phrase I have just quoted.

But we have been told twice by Cleopatra that Antony was away from Egypt, and while she passionately laments his absence, she never utters a word in expectation even of his return. In two previous scenes too, in one to Cleopatra herself, Antony had at some length announced his departure, and the necessity of his return to Rome. Alexas, on his return journey, had met with twenty posts from Cleopatra to Antony, and immediately after his saying this, she prepares to send another. In accord with this we find him next at Rome. It would hardly have added to the impossibility of the scene, as reported by Dr. Mackay, had he told us that Alexas presented her with a telephone, that, if she might not see, she might hear the horse and his rider whose "remembrance" was alone in Egypt. One knows not which is the most unlikely explanation, this "naked" one, or those which would suppose *Arm-gaunt* to mean "thin-shouldered," or "slender as one's arm," or that which would represent him as "made gaunt by long use of arms." Neither do I see how "arm-naked" can mean "bare-backed."

All these explanations being so out of place, I would offer one which occurred to me some years ago. What was our author's intent? Clearly, that Alexas, a courtier, should represent Antony in so favourable a light that Cleopatra's love and hopes of increased power and gain should be in harmony with, and lead up to those passionate feelings that were commencing, and that afterwards ensued. Under what circumstances then did he represent Antony, as shown both by the context and by the play? Why does Alexas, the trusted messenger of a much loved and haughty Queen, describe in admiring terms the ever-courteous Antony as receiving him discourteously, nay, rudely? About to return, he is received, not in audience, but outside, as Antony is about to mount. After a short message, an at first sight braggart message, he replies to the unheard speech of Alexas by a nod, and rides away. His treatment of Cleopatra is little better. She has sent a messenger with loving letters. He replies shortly and verbally. Yet such discourtesy only elicits admiration from both, and from Cleopatra a demand for more ink and paper. Why, too, does Antony speak of piecing her throne with kingdoms? Enobarbus has been told (i. 2), "I must in haste from hence," *i.e.* from Egypt; and again, "Say our pleasure . . . requires our quick remove." But Varrius (ii. 1) at Rome tells us, "Since he went from Egypt 'tis a space for further travel." Again, the way from Egypt to Rome is by sea, but Alexas met twenty several posts. Cleopatra also speaks not of the sea, even before she has heard Alexas' report, but addressing Antony, says,—

"Therefore be deaf to my unpitied folly,  
And all the gods go with you ! upon your sword  
Sit laurel victory !"

and then, in i. 5, she exclaims—

"Stands he, or sits he,  
Or does he walk ? or is he on his horse ?  
Do bravely, horse ! for wott'st thou whom thou mov'st,  
The demi-Atlas of this earth, the arm  
And burgonet of men."

Such words do not apply to a sea-voyager, or even to a peaceful traveller. She evidently knew that he was going to war, and we ought to be able to see that Shakespeare chose (if even it were not necessary, for history's sake) to make Antony return to Rome with some *éclat*, if only—as intimated in lines apparently brought in for that especial purpose—to counteract the reputation of Sextus Pompeius, now growing so great as to breed danger (i. 2). Hence he visited his warring legions, and all our difficulties disappear, all becomes consistent and natural, if we suppose Antony to be mounting on the eve of battle. His farewell to Alexas explains itself. His speech, anticipating victory, was no inopportune boast for one who had before said

"I go from hence,  
Thy soldier servant, making peace or war  
As thou affectest."

Hence, too, the force of his "soberly" mounting. After his outburst of love his mind goes back to the immediate matter in hand. "Soberly, neither sad nor merry," he mounted, confident of victory, yet knowing that all military precautions were to be thought of and taken. It is as one pictures our own Wellington, when before the fortress he would attack, he quietly dismounted and lay down, desiring to be awakened when his tardy guns came up ; or as when, on another occasion, a boat being found by which he could attack his enemy, already on the alert, he quietly uttered the apparently absurd command, "Let the men cross." Lastly, in accord with probably a Roman, certainly an Elizabethan custom, Antony mounts, not an ordinary steed, but his war-horse, trained and caparisoned for battle. How know we this ? In part by his horse neighing so high that Alexas' words were "beastly dumbed" by him. He was only so caparisoned and ridden by Antony when he made ready for the fight. Then, "he smelled the battle afar off," as did those of whom the Constable before Agincourt exclaims,

"Hark how our steeds for present service neigh."

To Shakespeare's audiences, who had often witnessed such steeds proudly curvetting, this word "arm-gaunt," though probably a new coinage by Shakespeare, was not only at once intelligible, but a striking word-picture. To us it is not, because we never realise the

scene. How were such horses caparisoned? Let those who have visited an old hall, or the Armoury at the Tower, or even seen paintings of the mounted knights of Elizabeth's or James's days, say,—from head to foot, in steel plates so accurately fitted that they impeded not each motion. They were clothed in steel, or to recur to this most accurate and speaking figure, they were arm-gaunted, armour-gloved. In French it would have been *ganté en fer*, but Shakespeare spelled it gaunt because he so spelled gauntlet. Why he wrote gaunt instead of gaunted is simple. In accordance with a frequently used Elizabethan custom, he in verbs that ended in *d* or *t* elided the participial *ed* or made them coalesce, as in

“The very rats instinctively have quit[ted] her.”

If any think this an unusual or far-fetched figure, I would ask, is there any tailor who, gazing with admiration, real or feigned, on his own handiwork does not break out with—“fits you, sir, like a glove!” I defy anyone who has taken in this exclamation, not to say on seeing a horse so caparisoned, and so moving under it, that the phrase does not most aptly express his thoughts. Hanmer's arm-girt, which merely expresses this thought inadequately in prose, has from this cause been more readily received.

(*To be continued.*)



## The History of Gilds.

By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., *Barrister-at-Law.*

(*Continued from p. 133.*)

### PART II.

#### CHAPTER XX.—*Chronological Review*—(*Continued*).

**D**URING the fifteenth century, although probably not confined to it, we have evidence of the process of enrolling the Gilds in the Commissary Courts. May this not have been in consequence of the Act of 1436-7, already cited? Mr. Henry Charles Coote, F.S.A. (a competent authority), is of opinion that “this Registration was not ministerial only, but that in each case there was either expressly or by implication a preliminary confirmation of the Rules by ecclesiastical authority. In other words, the Rules were certified, to use a term of our own time, which is exactly applicable.” When we come to consider the object of such enrolment in these Courts, we have to remember that at this date in our history the country was ruled very much by ecclesiastics, and the Canon Law; and in all cases of the infraction of an oath, or solemn promise to pay, the Ecclesiastical Court could enforce performance.

Here, then, is probably the explanation of the Commissary Courts being selected for the purposes of enrolment. The rules themselves imply that the object and intention of this confirmation and registration was to facilitate the suing in the Ecclesiastical Court for the quarterages and penalties contained in them. Thus, in the Glovers' Gild is the following :—

"Also it is ordeyned that if any brother of the same fraternitie of the crafte of glovers be behynde of paiement of his quarterage by a yere and a day, and his power the same quarterage to paie, and if he that do maliciously refuse, that thenne he be somened tofore the officiall [*i.e.* the official of the Consistory of London], and by the Wardens for his trespass and rebelness of such manner, duly for to be chastised or ponyssed, and to paie the fine aforesaid, and her [*i.e.* their] costs of the Court, as in here [their] account tofore all other bretheren of the same craft wellen answer."

The Rules of the Shearmen [Cloth-workers] Gild provide that if a brother "breke his othe he shall be punysshed by the lawe of our moder holy chirche," and "that the said wardens do make certification unto the officers of the Bishop of London . . . to the intent that they by the laws spiritual compel the said person so being rebel and disobedient for to pay and satisfy the said fine."

And the Rules of the brotherhood of St. Katherine in the same strain provide that "the names of all persons, transgressors and rebels, being bretheren of the fraternity, be presented unto the judge ordinary of the Lord Bishop of London."

1425.—I have, in the chapter on Special Gilds, spoken of the supposed Gild origin of Freemasonry. This association was more particularly traced in the Craft-Gilds. By 3 Henry VI. c. 14 it was enacted as follows :—

"Whereas by the yearly congregations and confederacies made by the Masons in their general chapters [and assemblies] the good course and effect of the Statutes of Labourers be openly violated and broken, in subversion of the law and to the great damage of all the commons: Our said Lord the King, willing in this case to provide remedy, the advice and assent aforesaid, and at the special request of the said Commons, hath ordained and established, that such chapters and congregations shall not be hereafter holden; and if any such be made, they that cause such chapters and congregations to be assembled and holden, if they thereof be convict, shall be judged for felons; and that all the other masons that come to such chapters and congregations be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, and make fine and ransom at the King's will."

1434.—The Emperor Sigismund (of Germany), in his "Secular Reformation," complains that membership in the Gilds had now to be "grossly bought;" that in the Town Council the Crafts followed with partiality their own advantages only, to the public detriment; and he believed that the only remedy would be their abolition.

That he did not stand entirely alone in this belief will be seen from what soon follows.

1436-7.—A petition was presented from the House of Commons to the King (Henry VI.) declaring that Craft-Gilds abused the privileges granted to them by enacting Ordinances hurtful to the common profit of the people. The substance of this petition forms the recital of the Act wherein and whereby it was sought to remedy the defects complained of. This was the first of a series of enactments intended to limit the powers and privileges of the Gilds.

The 15 Henry VI. c. 6 [1436-7], recited and enacted as follows :—

*“Item,* Whereas the Masters, Wardens, and people of the many Gilds, Fraternities, and other Companies incorporated, dwelling in divers parts of the realm, oftentimes by colour of rule and governance and other terms in general words to them granted and confirmed by Charters and Letters Patent of the King's progenitors, make among themselves many unlawful and unreasonable Ordinances, as well as such things whereof the cognisance, punishment, and correction all only pertaineth to the King, Lords of Franchises, and other persons, and whereby our said Sovereign Lord the King, and other, be disherited of their profits and franchises, as of things which sound in confederacy for their singular profit and common damage to the people :

*“The same our Lord the King, by the advice and assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and at the prayer of the Commons aforesaid, hath ordained by authority of the same Parliament, that the Masters, Wardens, and people of every such Gild, Fraternity, or Company, incorporate betwixt this and the feast of St. Michael next ensuing, shall bring and cause all their Letters Patent to be Registered of record, before the Justices of the Peace in the Counties, or before the chief governors of the said Cities, Boroughs, and Towns where such Gilds, Fraternities, and Companies be. And moreover hath ordained and defended, by the authority aforesaid, that from henceforth no such Masters, Wardens, nor people make nor use no Ordinances which shall be to the disherison or diminution of the King's franchises or of other, nor against the common profit of the people ; nor none other Ordinances of charge, if it be not first discussed and approved for good and reasonable ; admitted by the Justices of the Peace, or the Chief Governors aforesaid, and before them entered of Record, and after by them revoked and repealed, if it be found and proved by them not lawful, or not reasonable ; and that upon pain to lose and forfeit the force and effect of all the articles comprised in the said Writs and Charters by which they might make any charters among themselves ; and moreover to lose and pay x *li.* [£10] to the King for every Ordinance that any of them doth make or use to the contrary, as often as he shall be of that, by due process and lawful manner, convict of record before any of the said Justices of Peace, or Chief Governors of*

Cities, Towns, and Borough, and this Ordinance shall endure as long as it shall please our said Sovereign Lord the King."

Herein seems to have originated the practice of enrolling Rules and Regulations with the Clerks of the Peace—a practice existing with Friendly Societies in our own time. (See 1503-4.)

1477.—The Fullers and Dyers' Company was one of the twelve mysteries of the incorporated Gilds of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Order had numerous rules dated May 6 this year, one of which shows the spirit of the age: "No Scotchman born shall be taken as apprentice, nor any such set to work, under a penalty of 20s.; half thereof to go to the Society and half to the support of Tyne Bridge." The Gild was in existence in the early part of this (19th) century.

*Fire Insurance Gilds.*—During the first half of this century there existed in Schleswig-Holstein an institution designated Brand-gilden originating probably out of an earlier fraternal association [Frith Gilds?] existing in the middle ages and known as "Bruderliche." These latter were designed to protect the property of the members generally; and were frequently under the protection of the municipal corporations. The Brand-gilden appear to have been a modification of the former, and to have been a State or Municipal Associations for local mutual Fire Insurance only. (See 1585.)



## Bibliography of the Sculptured Stones of Scotland.

HERE are few classes of antiquities that possess so rich a literature as the Sculptured Stone Monuments of Scotland, and it will be generally allowed that they deserve the attention they have received. The interest in them is not confined to archæologists who devote themselves to these remains, but they are, so to speak, dovetailed into many branches of antiquarian study; and while they reach back to the ages when the ancient inhabitants of Scotland did not ornament their monoliths with sculpturings, they form a connecting link between that distant period and historical times in which the same forms of ornamentation were used on the sepulchral slabs and crosses as appear on the more ancient monuments. We would caution our readers that this does not claim to be an exhaustive or complete list of the publications bearing on the subject, but is merely the results of reading and research on these antiquities during the past fifteen years.

Among the earliest writers who notice the Sculptured Stones is Boece, who in the "Croniklis of Scotland, Secund Buke," cap. x. ("Bellenden's Translation," Edinburgh, 1810), speaks of them thus: "He (King Reutha) commandit als monie hie stanis to be set about the sepulture of every nobil man as was slain be him of

Britonis . . . On thir sepulturis was ingravin imageris of dragonis, wolfis, and other beistis ; for no inventioun of letteris was in thay dayis to put the deidis of nobil men in memore."

The same writer in his treatise, "The New Maneris and the Auld of Scottis," also refers to them thus: "In all thair secret besines thay usit not to writ with common letteris usit amang othir pepil, but evar with sifars and figuris of beistis maid in maner of letteris ; sic as thair epithafis and superscriptioun above thair sepulturis schawis ; nochtheles this crafty maner of writing be quhat sleuth I can not say is perist."

Adamnan in his "Life of St. Columba," edited by W. Reeves, D.D. Edin. 1874, pp. 143 and 212, mentions the erection of two crosses, and in the "Breviarium Aberdonense, pars hyemalis, proprium sanctorum," fol. 38-39 (Reprint London, 1854), we read of the erection of a stone cross at the door of St. Wynnin's Church at Kilwinning. Standing stones are also frequently mentioned in old charters as indicating a boundary, but so far as we are aware the only reference to sculpturing occurs in the "Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis," Impressum Edinburghi, 1845, 2 vols. 4to., vol. i. p. 246, where a stone "merkit like a hors sho" is stated to be one of the "boundis on Lord Athollis side."

But although not devoid of interest, these early notices are very meagre, and in general they are wanting in exactness ; yet, as they sometimes assist the student in identifying localities, they ought not to be overlooked.

The earliest illustrator of the Sculptured Stones is Alexander Gordon, who depicted some of them in his "Itinerarium Septentrionale," published in 2 volumes, folio, 1726-32. To him succeeded Thomas Pennant, who, in his "Tour in Scotland and Voyage to the Hebrides," 1772, and "Tour in Scotland," 1772, part ii., gives engravings of Sculptured Stones at Oransay, Ilay, Iona, Aberlemni, Glames, Meigle, and Doctan. Pennant set the example to the Rev. Charles Cordiner of Banff as a writer on Scottish antiquities ; and the latter, in emulation of Pennant, gave drawings of several monuments for the first time in his "Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland," published in 1780, and in his work entitled "Remarkable Ruins and Romantic Prospects of North Britain," published in 1795.

Lachlan Shaw in his "History of the Province of Moray," 1775, and W. Rhind in "Sketches of the Past and Present State of Moray," 1839, give an account of the Sculptured Stones within the district about which they write. George Chalmers's noble work "Caledonia," 3 vols., 1807-24, has always been a mine of wealth to students of Scottish antiquities, and in the particular branch of which we write it has not been found wanting. The second edition of John Pinkerton's "Inquiry into the History of Scotland," published at Edinburgh, 1814, is particularly interesting to us as containing the earliest

engraving of the "Newton Stone," the inscription of which has puzzled so many scholars. There is an account and a drawing of the same stone in the "*Archæologia Scotica*," vol. ii. p. 314, where Professor John Stuart has a paper entitled "An Account of some Sculptured Pillars in the Northern part of Scotland," which was afterwards reprinted in his "*Essays, chiefly on Scottish Antiquities*," 1846. We ought in fairness to state that in the "*Statistical Accounts*," both old and new, there are preserved notices of a great many of the monuments, but they are mostly of a very meagre character. A great impetus was given to this study in 1848 by the publication of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's "*Ancient Sculptured Monuments of the County of Angus*," a handsome volume in imperial folio, which the author presented to his fellow-members of the Bannatyne Club. The lithographs are from drawings by Mr. P. A. Jastrebski, whose name we shall have occasion to mention later on. Certain books bearing on the subject may be mentioned at this date, e.g., H. D. Graham's "*Antiquities of Iona*," 1850; the "*Sculptured Stones of Leith, with Historical and Antiquarian Notices*," by D. H. Robertson, 1851; "*An Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland*," by J. J. A. Worsaae, 1852; "*Notes on Remains of Ecclesiastical Architecture and Sculptured Memorials*," by T. S. Muir, 1855; and, lastly, Daniel Wilson's "*Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*," the first edition of which was published in 1851, and may fairly lay claim to being the first "Manual" of Scottish Antiquities.

About the date of the publication of Mr. Chalmers's volume, the Spalding Club took up the subject; and in 1851, under the guidance of Mr. John Stuart, Mr. P. A. Jastrebski was employed to make drawings of the stones over the north-eastern district of Scotland. This limit was soon afterwards removed. After a considerable number of the sketches had been made, and in not a few instances transferred to stone, and even printed, they were found to be wanting in accuracy. At this juncture Mr. Andrew Gibb's services were called into requisition, whose name, coupled with Dr. John Stuart's, will be for ever associated with the Sculptured Stones of Scotland. Mr. Gibb carefully revised Mr. Jastrebski's work, and completed the drawings for the first, and the whole of the second volume. We can bear testimony to the patience and painstaking manner in which Mr. Gibb worked; carrying with him no preconceived notions of what he had to draw, he truthfully depicted only such markings as appeared to him. Often did he revisit the same stone at another hour of the day, to test the accuracy of his sketch by a different light, when the shadows might reveal some symbol hidden to him before. As an instance of this, we would mention the "Maiden Stone," which has been drawn once by Mr. Jastrebski, and twice by Mr. Gibb, and only in his last sketch, which was published in Dr. Longmuir's "*Maydyn Stane of Bennachie*," Aberdeen, 1869, are all the sculpturings given. The



results of the united labours of John Stuart and Andrew Gibb were given to the Spalding Club in "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," 1856, a handsome and now very scarce folio volume. We have now briefly to notice a few works that appeared in the interval of eleven years which elapsed before the publication of the second volume of "The Sculptured Stones," which in magnificence far outstripped its forerunner. Mr. Gilbert J. French, in a pamphlet published in 1858, tried to show that the interlaced ornamentations on the crosses are reproductions of originals formed of twigs. In 1861, Mr. T. S. Muir published another volume, entitled "Characteristics of Old Church Architecture in the Mainland and Western Islands of Scotland," in which that most accurate antiquary gave sketches of several monuments hitherto undescribed. "Anderson's Guide to the Highlands" is deserving of notice as describing the situation of many of the monuments in the West of Scotland. Dr. George Moore in his work "Ancient Pillar Stones of Scotland, their significance and bearing on Ethnology," 8vo. Edinburgh, 1865, amongst other things tries his hand at the Oghams of the Newton Stone. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Forbes Leslie in 1866 published in 2 vols. 8vo. "The Early Races of Scotland and their Monuments," in which several of the most interesting stones are brought under review.

In the first volume of his "History of Scotland," Dr. John Hill Burton devotes the greater part of a chapter, "The Unrecorded Ages," to the Sculptured Stones. (In passing, we may mention that the greater part of this article was written before we were aware that Dr. J. H. Burton, in the Cr. 8vo. edition of his History, gave a list of books connected with this subject.) A most interesting paper by Dr. T. A. Wise on the "Symbols" appeared in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. xxi. part ii. This gentleman had contributed in 1854, a paper on "Notes and Drawings of some Ancient Monuments of Asia compared with those of Europe," which was printed in the "Proceedings" of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, vol. i. p. 154. Meanwhile, the Spalding Club had not been idle, or parsimonious, as was seen when, in 1867, the second volume of "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland" was brought out. Much larger than its predecessor, it was at the same time more beautiful, and one special feature was added, the plates illustrative of the Art of the Sculptured Stones, being fac-similes of ancient MSS., drawings of bells, jewellery, &c., in which the wonderful interlacing or the more puzzling symbols occurred. The Club liberally presented copies to the most eminent European scholars, in hopes of similar symbols being discovered in other countries. An appreciative review of this work, by John Hill Burton, appeared in the *Times* of Sept. 3, 1867, and another in the *Reliquary*, October, 1867. About this time Professor J. Y. Simpson drew attention to sculpturing of a very primitive nature, and in the form of an appendix to vol. vi. of "Proceedings" S. A. Scot. 1867, he published the result of his obser-

vations "On Ancient Sculpturings of Cups and Concentric Rings on Stones and Rocks in various parts of Scotland." We will here set down the titles shortly of a few more works extending to the present day, but we fear we have already trespassed too far on the patience of our readers: "The Symbolism of the Sculptured Stones," by Ralph Carr, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1867; "Archæological Sketches in Scotland—Kintyre, Knapdale, and Gigha," by Capt. T. P. White, 2 vols. folio, 1873-75; "Epitaphs and Inscriptions," Andrew Jervise, 2 vols. 4to. 1875-79; "Sculptured Monuments in Iona and the West Highlands," by Jas. Drummond and Joseph Anderson, 1881, folio; "The Rhind Lectures," by the last-named gentleman; and "Our Ancient Monuments, and the Land around Them," by C. P. Kains-Jackson, 4to. 1880.

We may in another paper give some notes on the numerous articles in the "Proceedings" of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, on this subject, and reduce the titles referred to in the foregoing to a more exact form for facility of reference.

J. P. EDMOND.



### Thomas Lodge, Poet, Author, Physician, &c.

OF all the minor poets who flourished in the time of Elizabeth and James I., there is scarcely one less known to the general reader than Thomas Lodge. One of the sweetest singers of the whole tribe, he has lacked, except by shreds and patches, the attention of editors,\* and been unnoticed by most critics, till he and his writings seemed to exist only in the memories of readers of Shakespeare, in connection with "As You Like It." Yet few of his contemporaries will repay perusal better than he. Born in London, in 1556, of an old Lincolnshire stock, his father being "Thomas Lodge, Miles," and Lord Mayor in 1563, he was "bred and brought up" in his native city, and entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1573. While there he cultivated his talent for poetry, and wrote several pieces, some of which seem to have given offence, and to have been in some measure the cause of his leaving his College prematurely. After his removal from the University, he was thrown on his own resources for a livelihood, and was almost reduced to destitution; being pursued by a merciless tailor for a debt, and at length driven by want, against his will, to the stage as a means of subsistence, like several of his contemporaries. He seems to have been connected with a body of strolling players, whose occupation was then considered to be utterly disreputable; and his conduct at the University,

\* A complete edition of his works is in course of preparation by the Hunterian Club.

or connection afterwards with the stage, or both combined, gave great offence to his father, who made no provision for him in his will. The times were not favourable to either players or playwrights; the sympathies of the sedate and respectable part of society being strongly opposed to them. The preachers constantly inveighed against players, interludes, and "beastlye plaies," and the performances taking place, and being thronged on the "Lord's Day,"—"a fylthie playe, with the blast of a trumpette," sooner gathering together a thousand "than an hour's tolling of a bell, to the sermon an hundred"—urged the clergy to use all the means in their power for their suppression. A divine, preaching at Paul's Cross, in the time of a plague, asserted that—"the cause of plagues is sin, and the causes of sin are plays; therefore the causes of plagues are plays;" and a Mr. Spark, in his sermon at the same place, called playhouses "the nest of the devil and the sink of all sin." The Corporation of London, by an order dated Dec. 6, 1575, expelled all players from the City; but these being generally supported by the courtiers, this proceeding led to the building of theatres beyond the bounds of Civic authority. Before this, the performances had generally taken place in the yards of the City taverns.

Stephen Gosson, an Oxford student, who had himself written plays and pastorals in an earlier part of his career, in 1579 published his "School of Abuse—against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, and such-like Caterpillers," and was answered in 1580 by Lodge in his "Defence of Stage Plays." This work was suppressed by authority; "the godly and reverend that had to deal in the cause, misliking it, forbad the publishing,"—but as Lodge complains "a private unperfect coppie" got into Gosson's\* hands, who, returning to the attack in "Plaies Confuted, &c."—in the dedication to Sir F. Walsingham, asserts, that Lodge "had been hunted by the heavie hand of God, had become little better than a vagrant, was looser than liberty, and lighter than vanity itself." The object of these remarks seems to have profited by his censor's example, if not by his rebukes; for soon after this he abandoned the stage and reformed his habits, and in 1583-4 he was a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1584 he published his "Alarum against Usurers, &c.," and in the prefatory address to "My Curteous friends, the gentlemen of the Inns of Court," he shows how keenly he felt the disparaging personal attacks of Gosson, which "he could hardly digest,"—and only waited for an opportunity "to cast a rein over the untamed curtail's chaps." He doubts not that they "will not cease to be friendly, both in protecting of this just

---

\* Gosson, to quote his own words, "was pulde from the Universitie before he was ripe," and had written three or more plays for the stage, "Captain Mario," "Praise at Parting," &c. After the publication of the "School of Abuse," the players, in revenge, performed his plays, much to the disgust of their author. Gosson eventually took orders, became a Puritan, and died Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, in 1623.

cause from unjust slaughter, and my person from that reproach which about two years since, an injurious cauville objected against me. You that know me, gentlemen, can testify that neither my life hath been so lewd, nor my behaviour so light, that it should pass the limits of modesty,—notwithstanding a licentious *Hipponax*, neither regarding the asperity of the Laws touching slanderous libellers, nor the offspring from whence I came, which is not contemptible, attempted not only in public and reproachful terms to condemn me in his writings, but also so to slander me as neither justice should wink at so heinous offence, nor I pretermitt a commodious reply." To leave no doubt as to whom he meant by *Hipponax*, in the next sentence he mentions Gesson and his book by name.

Lodge's legal studies were not long continued; he was never called to the bar, and by his own account he soon "fell from books to arms," and sailed with Captain Clarke, as a soldier adventurer to Terceira and the Canaries. This expedition may have given him a taste for seafaring, as a few years after, he accompanied Thomas Cavendish in a voyage to the South Seas, probably as a Volunteer. However, he did not abandon his craft of authorship, for in 1589 he published, "*Scilla's Metamorphosis*,"\* interlaced with the unfortunate love of Glaucus," &c.; with a dedication to "Master Rafe Crane, and the gentlemen of the Inns of Court and Chancery." In this he says, that during his voyage to the Canaries, "to beguile the time with labour, I writ this book, rough as if hatcht in the storms of the ocean, and feathered in the surges of many perilous seas." The work is far from rough in diction, but has a very rambling title; besides the chief heading, we are enticed by "sundrie most absolute poems and sonnets, contayning the detestable tyrannie of Disdaine, and comical Triumph of Constancie, verie fit for young courtiers to peruse, and coy dames to resemble." This was the composition of the printer, R. Jhones, an excellent hand at bombasting a title-page, but spoken of by Lodge, who complains of the manner in which his poems had been put to press through the "base necessity of an extravagant mate," as "a needie pirate."† In 1590 was published the work by which Lodge is most generally known:—"Rosalynde, Euphues' Golden Legacy, found after his death in his cell at Silixedra," &c., the foundation of Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Our great dramatist has followed Lodge's romantic pastoral pretty

\* This work apparently did not sell, and the *Second Edition* of 1610, was the old impression with a new title-page, altered to "The Pleasant Historie of Glaucus and Scilla," &c.

† R. Jhones, stationer—a precursor of the Curlls and Stocks of more recent days—was lightly esteemed by other authors, whose works he was in the habit of printing and intermixing with other matter. N. Breton makes heavy complaints against him, of publishing his poems without the author's consent, and mingled with the verses of other writers. Jhones seems to have published books to sell, regardless of copyright.

closely in minor particulars; but Jacques, the Clown, and Audrey; the dialogue, the wit, and human interest, are entirely his own. Lodge intended his work to be a continuation to "Euphues" by J. Lilly, 1580; the second part of which concludes with "Euphues is nursing in the bottom of the mountain Silixedra, and Philautus is married in the "Ile of England." Lodge's prose is more idiomatic than that of his prototype, and some of the lyrics scattered throughout the work are exquisite. He probably took the idea of his composition from the "Coke's Tale of Gamelyn," which used to be attributed to Chaucer. His address "to the Gentlemen Readers" of Euphues is worth quoting. In it, he seems to lay more stress on his soldierly and seagoing qualities, than on his skill as an author, or standing as a gentleman. "Here you may perhaps find some leaves of Venus' Myrtle, but hewen down by a souldier with his cuttleaxe, not bought with the allurements of a filed tongue. To be briefe, gentlemen, roome for a souldier and saylor, that gives you the fruit of his labour, that he wrote on the Ocean, when every line was wet with a surge, and every humourous passion counterchecke with a storm. If you like it,—so,—and yet I will be yours in dutie, if you be mine in favour. But if Momus, or anie disquieted asse that hath mighty eares to conceive with Midas, and yet little to judge, if he comeaboorde our barke to find fault with our tackling, when he knows not the shrowdes; I'll down into the hold, and fetch out a rustie pollax that saw no sunne this seaven yeares, and either will bebast him, or heave the cockscombe overboard to feed cods." It would require a stout-hearted critic to meddle with the writings of such a choleric author as this. Lodge seems to have entertained a grudge against the whole race of critics, for in his next publication—"Catharos; Diogenes in his Singularitie, christened by him, a Nettle for Nice Noses," &c., 1591—the author, in the character of Diogenes, satirises the vices of all ranks, and complaines "Now a dayes the world swarmeth with such a number of privie Aristarchi, that think no meate can be good that is not sod in their own broath, nor proverbe well applyed that hath not past their pen." In his diatribes the old cynic shows very little regard for time or place, for he quotes from Virgil, Cicero, the New Testament, St. Augustine, Ariosto, and in one instance refers to the Council of Nice. One of Lodge's carping Aristarchi asserted that "he had his oar in every paper boat," and the charge is not without foundation. His verses are found in several contemporary gatherings; in his "Life and Death of William Longbeard," 1593, apparently to increase the bulk of his book, he added "Manie other most pleasant and prettie histories"—of Pirates, the History of a King of Lombardy, the Wonderful Dream of Aspatia, the Memorable Deeds of Velasca, &c., in the regular chap-book style; and he assisted Barnaby Rich\*

\* Rich had been a soldier, but had betaken himself to his pen, failing employment for his pike.

in his "Adventures of Don Simonides." In conjunction with R. Greene, in 1594, he produced "A Looking Glass for London and England;" a Tragi-Comedy, founded on the history of Jonah and his mission to Nineveh.

In his address to the "Gentlemen Readers" of Longbeard, he has his usual gibe at the critics: "Taylors and Writers nowadaies are in the like estimate; if they want new fashions they are not fancied, and if the stile be not of the newe stampe—'tut, the author is a foole.'" His "Fig for Momus" appeared in 1595, and next year "A Margarite of America," a translation from the Spanish, intermixed with sonnets and metrical pieces. In his usual address to the "Gentlemen Readers" (as if he wrote for none beneath that quality), he says—"Some foure yeares since, being at sea with Mr. Candlish, it was my chance in the Librarie of the Jesuits in Sanctum\* to find this historie in the Spanish tong." He states further, in the dedication of the work to Lady Russell—"When I wrote this, it was in those streights christened by Magellan; in which place to the southward, manie wondrous Iles, manie strange fishes, manie monstrous Patagones, withdrew my senses." After publishing a few more pieces, most of them medleys of prose and verse—some showing much merit, and others containing the strangest anachronisms,† but none of which seem to have been very successful—he appears about 1598, to have abandoned the Muses altogether, and to have commenced the study of physic. According to Anthony à Wood he went beyond seas, and took a Doctor's degree at Avignon. In one of his later poems he says of himself:—

"I'll cease to ravel out my wits in rhyme,  
For such who make so base account of art;  
And since by wit there is no means to climb,  
I'll hold the plough awhile, and ply the cart."

At all events, in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, he was settled in London, and occupied in the practice of his profession. According to one account, he was much in request among Roman Catholics, which gave occasion for the suspicion that he was of that communion himself. He was a resident in Warwick-lane in 1603, and in that year published a "Treatise of the Plague." In this work he speaks of the annoyance caused him by an advertising

---

\* This shows he must have been with Cavendish in his second and most disastrous voyage to the South Seas, in 1591-92. As Lodge published "Catharos," "The History of Robin the Devil," and "Euphues' Shadow," in those years, his absence from England could not have been of long duration. Cavendish sailed from Plymouth in August, 1591, and took and plundered the town of Santos, or Sanctum, in December of the same year. He died on his homeward voyage, and the wreck of the expedition returned to England about August, 1592.

† For example, in his "Wounds of Civil War, in the Tragedies of Marius and Sylla," 1594, the assassin employed to kill Marius, swears "par Dieu"—Marius invokes "Our Lady," and a Clown in Rome talks of "Paul's Steeple."

quack, who was his near neighbour, and who issued bills promising the most wonderful results to all who purchased his nostrums. "At the first he underwrit not his billes; every one that read them came flocking to me, conjuring me by great proffers and persuasions to store them with my promised preservatives." He proceeds to say that the importunities of these patients both grieved and amazed him, because of the loathsome imposition laid upon him to make himself vendible—"ill beseeeming a phisitian and philosopher."

A little before this time he had varied his medical studies by translating ancient authors of repute; his version of Josephus, dedicated to Howard, Earl of Nottingham, appearing in 1602; and after an interval of some years, he published a translation of the works, both moral and physical, of Seneca in 1614. With this he seems to have concluded his literary labours, and to have devoted the remainder of his life to the duties of his profession. He was regarded with respect by his contemporaries. Heywood, writing in 1509, in his "*Troja Britannica*," mentions Lodge in company with other physicians of reputation:—

"As famous Butler, Pady, Turner, Poe,  
Atkinson, Lyster, Lodge, who still survive."

His practice at this time must have been extensive, and probably lucrative. In 1616 he obtained a passport from the Privy Council, to travel into the Archduke's country to receive debts owing to him, in the name of T. Lodge, Doctor of Physic. H. Savell, gent., was his travelling companion. They took with them two servants, and were to return again within five months. After this we find nothing recorded concerning him.

The year 1625 ended the reign of James I., and the life of our physician, who, according to Anthony Wood, "made his last exit (of the Plague, I think) in September, 1625, leaving then behind him a widow called Joan."

As to many of his poetical compositions, there can be but one opinion. Most of his lyrical pieces are remarkable for their elegant and musical versification, though sometimes they are disfigured by pedantic and quaint conceits; and in allegorical poetry he rivals Sackville, and occasionally shows that he could approach Spenser. Space forbids quotation, and several of his lyrics, as "*Rosalind's Madrigal*," his verses to "*Rosaline*," and to "*Phyllis*," are to be found in most modern anthologies. Still, we cannot forbear giving the much less known conclusion to "*Old Damon's Pastoral*," which in its way is exquisite.

"Homely hearts doe harbour quiet,  
Little fear, and muckle solace;  
States suspect their bed and diet,  
Fear and craft doe haunt the palace.  
Little would I, little want I;

Where the mind and store agreeth,  
Smallest comfort is not scanty,  
Least he longs that little seeth.  
Time hath been that I have longed,  
Foolish I to like of folly,  
To converse where honour thronged,  
To my pleasure linked wholly.  
Now I see, and seeing sorrow,  
That the day consumed returns not ;  
Who dare trust upon to-morrow,  
When nor time, nor life sojourns not."

Of a different note is the "Solitarie Shepheard's Song," the opening verse of which runs as follows :—

"O shadie vale, O faire enriched meades ;  
O sacred woods, sweet fields, and rising mountains ;  
O painted flowers, greene hearbs where Flora treads,  
Refresht by wanton winds, and watry fountains."

As a specimen of his power and skill in poetical allegory, his description of—

"Furie and Rage, wan Hope, Despaire, and Woe ;  
From Dites den by Ate sent,"

in "Glaucus and Sylla," would be sufficient to vindicate his reputation ; but the passage is too long for quotation.

To conclude, Lodge was a type of his times, romantic and adventurous, but withal thorough-going and practical, combining in his character a vivid imagination with a spice of cynicism. No ordinary man was he who, with the eye and feelings of a poet, was also a soldier, an experienced sailor, a novelist, playwright, satirist, and widely-read translator ; one who commenced life as a player, and after a career of adventure and change, such as falls to the lot of few, ended his days in peace in his native place as a learned and skilful physician.

W. H. LONG.



## Collectanea.

PALÆOGRAPHIC NATURAL HISTORY.—It is curious to note how the prevalence of a literary or artistic movement will sometimes influence even the commonplace style of a contemporary official scribe. The mediæval penman indulged only in gorgeously illuminated imagery ; but his Tudor successor, with neo-classical taste, designed statuesque satyrs, and convoluted sea-gods to accompany his capital alphabet. The Stuart and Georgian scribe, on the other hand, too circumspect for such meaningless aberrations, and with the Oath of Supremacy ever before his eyes, eschewed saints and sea-nymphs, confining himself mostly to stereotyped vignettes of the reigning sovereign. At one time, however, an exception would seem to have been made in favour of the study of



Natural History, then exceedingly popular through the work of the Royal Society. The following is a description of the ornamented heading of a Commission in the middle of the reign of Charles II. : "Carolus Secundus, dei gratia," &c. The initial capital florally decorated, enclosing a portrait of His Majesty's swarthy features : the final "S" similarly decorated. Above, the "Carolus," a Lion, *rampant*, holding a pennon royal. Supporters, two palm-branches tied at the base. Above, on the right, a spirited delineation of an orthopterous insect, probably *Grylla campestris*; below a May-fly (*Trichopterus*). Above, on the left, a species of Cynips; below, an Ichneumon-fly, admirably rendered. On the extreme left, a beautifully drawn Ranunculus, apparently enlarged. "Secundus," with decorated capital and final. Above, the Royal Arms, with palm-branches for supporters, and C. R. over all. On the left, an Ermine-moth; and below the latter, a dainty "Lady-bird," probably *Coccinella 22-punctata*. At an equal distance on the same line, to the right, a Unicorn, *rampant*, with palm supporters as before. To the left, above, a drooping lily, and to the right of this a Broom-rape. Below, on the left, a slug, *passant*, and carrying a rudimentary shell. In other variations, the palms are replaced by roses, sow-thistles, columbines, and other plants.—H. H.

FRENCH COINS.—From the *St. James's Gazette*, we learn that the sale of the collection of ancient gold coins lately found in Paris, by the workmen who were engaged in demolishing an old house in the Rue Vieille du Temple, has recently taken place. The number of the coins is close on eight thousand; and so large a find has, as was to be expected, created something like a revolution in the numismatic world. The coinage of Jean-le-Bon (1350-1364), for instance, was exceedingly rare; but now that upwards of a thousand specimens of it are to be thrown on the market, it will no longer command the fancy price which collectors were glad to pay for it. Of the coinage of the next reign, Charles V. (1364-1380), rather more than six thousand pieces figure in the collection. All these coins are very thin, but distinctly struck and otherwise well executed. Their intrinsic value averages about 14 fr. each. Of the non-royal feudal coins the most interesting are the single one of William II. de la Garde (1360-1373), and that of William Beauregarde, Abbot of Saint-Ozan-des-Joux (1353), of whose coinage the solitary specimen in this collection is the only one known to exist.

THE DEATH OF HAMPDEN.—Wilkes was a great pamphleteer; he issued numbers of political and other tractates. Of his earliest papers published was one on the subject of the death of John Hampden, in which he took exception to the cause of the patriot's death, as related by Lord Clarendon, giving full credence to the account known as the "Pye" version. Clarendon states that Hampden was "struck by two carbine balls, which entered the shoulder and brake the bone." The Pye version is that Hampden's fatal injuries arose from the bursting of his own pistol. The exhumation of the body of Hampden in 1828 entirely confutes the Clarendon theory, and sustains that adopted by Wilkes. On a careful examination of the body, it was clearly shown that no shoulder bones had been broken; the right hand was found severed by amputation, and a part of the forearm showed evident signs of extensive injury. The severed hand had been carefully preserved in sear cloth and placed in the coffin. It can now be safely affirmed that the account of the cause of the death of Hampden, as related by Clarendon and his host of modern copyists, is not the correct one.—*Gibbs' History of Aylesbury*.

AN OLD AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—There is preserved in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania a copy of *The United States Magazine*, dated 1779, for which the subscription rates were \$3 per copy, or \$24 a year! It is possible that the apparently high price charged for this periodical may have been due in some degree to its widespread popularity, and to the extraordinary demand indicated in the following lines taken from the dedicatory ode:—

“Statesmen of assembly great;  
Soldiers that on danger wait;  
Farmers that subdue the plain;  
Merchants that attempt the main;  
Tradesmen who their labours ply;  
These shall court thy company;  
These shall say with placid mien  
Have you read the Magazine?”

—From “*Local Self-Government in Pennsylvania*,” by E. R. L. Gould, B.A.

CANDLEMAS DAY AT JEDBURGH.—The 2nd of February is never forgotten here, for it witnesses the match at hand-ball all over the town between those born above and those born below the line of the Cross. As time rolls on there is no abatement in the zest with which the muscular youths of the burgh engage in the contest. Strangers look on amazed at such a state of things, but magisterial or police rule offers no interference with the time-honoured game, and the public feeling acquiesces in the inevitable as being an old Jethart custom. The schools of the town on Candlemas Day used to hold high festival, the scholars turning out in their best and offering each a gift of money to the school-master, who regaled them in turn with a treat. The most liberal donor among the pupils was hailed a king, and a queen was also elected. It was the king who used to fling off the handball for the match at the Cross, and what was originally a scholar's ball is now made the occasion of a desperate contest with the men of the burgh. Only a vestige of holiday observance of Candlemas in the schools, however, now remains. The next, and properly the “Men's Ba' Day,” comes off on Fastern's E'en, which falls on Tuesday, the 13th of this month, when all the desperate eagerness of the contest of ‘uppies’ and ‘dooners’ or ‘toon-fitters’ is repeated. Nothing can efface these old customs from annual observance.”—*Glasgow Weekly Mail*.



## Reviews.

*The Industrial Arts of India.* By GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I., M.D., &c. Chapman & Hall.

THIS handsome book, though it labours under the defect of bearing no date upon its title-page, forms a perfect summary of the history not only of the industrial arts of India, but of the mythology of that country, out of which the forms and fashions of its industrial arts took birth. India in this respect is almost as conservative as China itself, and the manufactures of to-day between the Indus and the Ganges are very

much the same in their general character as they were a thousand years before the Christian era, when the religious life of the Hindus was "organised in full perfection," under the Code of Manu.

Dr. Birdwood has chosen a most interesting subject for his pen, and his book is one of the very best and most complete of the Art Handbooks which have been issued by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, under the auspices of the Committee of Council on Education. It treats in succession of the sacred writings of the Hindus, the Itihasas, the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Puranas, the Code of Manu, the Tantras, the Gods of India, the Vedic Gods, the Puranic Gods, the Greater Gods, the eight Vedic "Dii Selecti," the Regents of the eight quarters of the world, the Two Sons of Siva, the Hosts of Heaven, the Lesser Gods and Deified Heroes, the "Dii Semones," the Vahans, or Vehicles of the different Gods, Celestial Attendants on the Gods, Infernal Attendants on the Gods, Local Deities, miscellaneous Sacred Objects, Sacred Trees and Plants, Sacred Animals, Sacred Men, miscellaneous Sacred Things, Sacred Places, Sacred Mountains; of Mount Meru and Mount Kailasa, the Hindu Olympus; the Hindu Sects and Sectarial Marks, the Jainas and their twenty-four Jins, the Hindu Temples, Sacrificial Utensils, Evil Influence of the Puranas on Indian Art, and the Antiquity of Indian Art. The portion, however, with which we are more concerned, and which will especially interest our readers, is the second half of the volume, which treats of the chief Handicrafts of India. Here the author discourses at length on gold and silver plate; metal work in brass, copper, and tin; damascened work, enamels, arms, trappings and caparisons, jewellery, art furniture, and household decoration, musical instruments, woven stuffs, lace, fine needlework, carpets, felts and furs, pottery, &c.

The volume is adorned with a large number of beautifully-executed engravings of the various idols, and objects of art manufacture which are described in the letter-press. As an example we are enabled to reproduce one of the illustrations from the chapter devoted to "Art Furniture and Household Decoration," which represents the "Sandal-wood Carving of Travancore." Sandalwood carving is chiefly carried on in the Bombay Presidency, and it is applied to boxes and other articles of domestic use. The productions of Travancore are perfectly naturalistic in style, and the plate which we reproduce represents a characteristic and unique example of it.

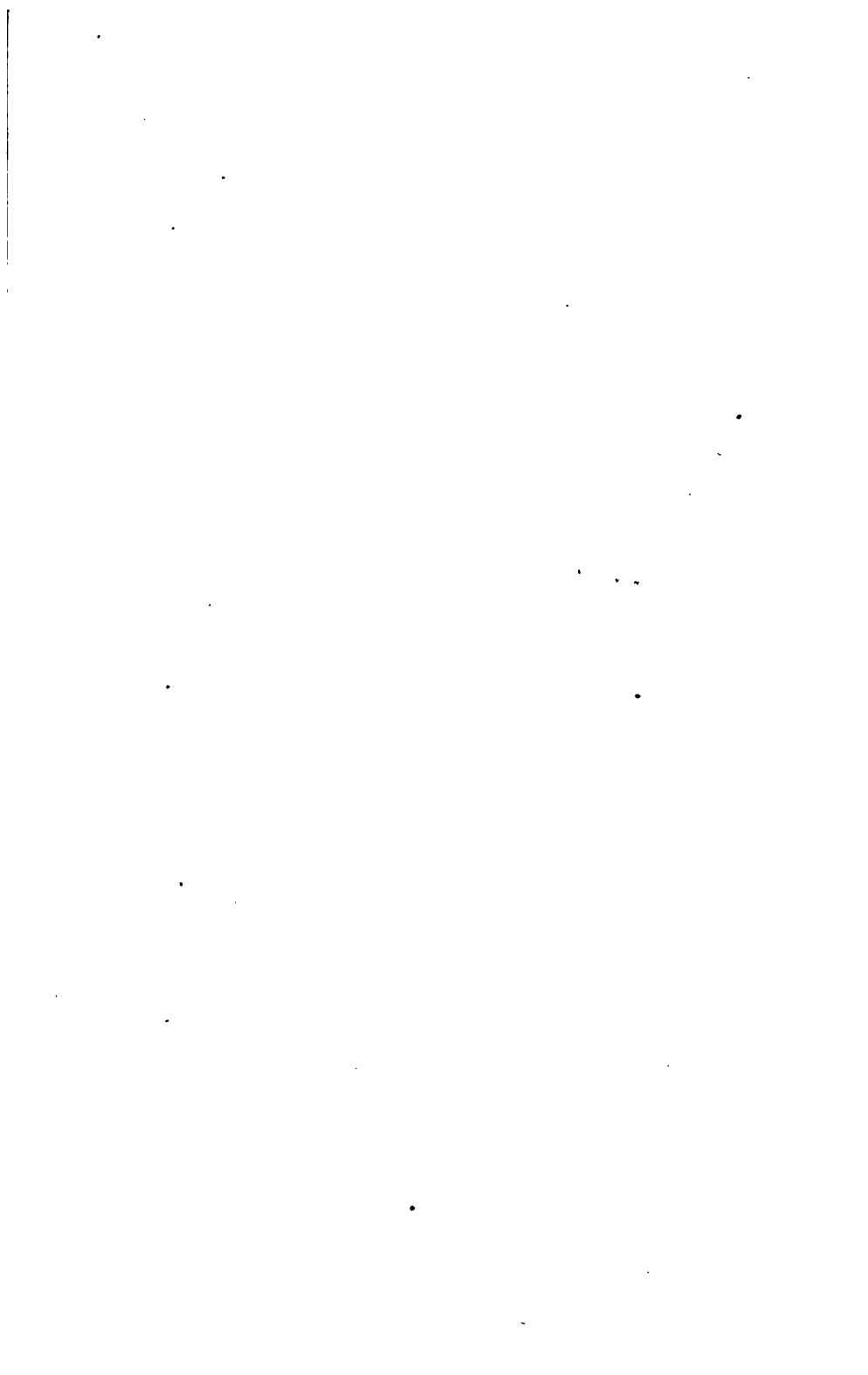
It should be added that in the first part of his work, on "The Hindu Pantheon," Dr. Birdwood has of necessity drawn largely on the writings of his predecessors, Colebrooke, Goldstücker, Muir, Max Müller, Talboys Wheeler, Monier Williams, and Professors Wilson and Dowson, on the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, and on a variety of papers scattered through the publications of other learned societies. The work, in our opinion, excellent as it is, would have been much improved by the addition of an index.

*Furness, Past and Present.* By J. RICHARDSON. 2 vols. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1880.

WE owe an apology for the delay which has occurred in our notice of this very admirable work. With the exception of the late Mr. T. Alcock Beck's "Annals of Furness," published in 1844, no history of this district of Lancashire has seen the light since 1804, when an enlarged edition was issued of "West's Antiquities of Furness," originally published



SANDALWOOD CARVING AT TRAVANCORE.  
*From "The Industrial Arts of India." See page 198.*



rather more than a century ago. During the time which has elapsed since then, great indeed have been the changes that have taken place, not only in Furness—or Barrow-in-Furness, as it is called—or even the entire county of Lancaster, but in Europe generally. Up to the year 1845, the district remained without the facilities and advantages afforded by railway transit, but since then the town has had the benefit of railway communication with most of the great lines of the kingdom; docks have been constructed, and other great works have been carried out, so that the whole aspect of the place may be said to have changed. Much of the commercial progress which has been made of late years at Furness is owing to the encouragement which it has received from the Duke of Devonshire, to whom this work is dedicated. Notwithstanding all newness, the volumes before us contain full details and illustrations of much that is old. The ruins of Furness Abbey naturally claim a fair share of attention; though, as the author tells us, “it forms no part of the scope of this local history to attempt such a complete and detailed description of the ruins of St. Mary’s Abbey as satisfy the cravings of the archæologist, the artist, and the architect.” The work, it may be added, is profusely illustrated with lithographs, steel-plate engravings, and wood-cuts of various degrees of merit, of the several churches, seats, and antiquities in the neighbourhood, besides numerous portraits of local worthies, &c.

*The History of God’s House of Hull.* By JOHN COOK, F.R.Hist.S.  
8vo. Hull: Peck & Son, 1882.

THIS work, which is “dedicated and inscribed” by its author, most appropriately to the Society of Antiquaries, is one of the latest and most important contributions to the annals of Yorkshire, a county which seems to be taking the lead in topographical and historical publications. It tells, briefly and succinctly, the fortunes of that admirable institution known as the Charter House, at Hull, a charitable foundation due to the great and noble house of De la Pole, those famous merchant princes of the North who rose through their wealth, honour, and munificence to the highest position in all England, and became allied with royalty—to their cost. The foundation of “God’s House” grew up under the shadow of a great Carthusian abbey, which also owed its existence to the De la Poles; and when the storm arose which ended in the dissolution of the monasteries, and the abbey fell under the ruthless hands of Henry VIII., the little hospital was spared, its management being handed over to the Corporation of the town. And well, on the whole, do the citizens of Hull seem to have performed their trust. The little hospital, very naturally, came to be called the Charter House, when the great abbey, under whose wing it had nestled, was no more; and it seems to have had almost a parallel history to that of Thomas Sutton’s Hospital, the Charter House in London. In the course of time all sorts of difficulties and strifes arose among its managers, but on the whole prudent counsels prevailed, and in consequence the royal town of Hull has had down to our own times, and still can boast that she has preserved almost intact and in full vigour, one of those admirable institutions to which the faith and piety of the Plantagenet era gave birth, and which the post-Reformation administrators have known how to turn to good account.

From Mr. Cook’s short and simple annals it is clear that the hospital has been a great source of benefit to the poorer classes of Hull and its neighbourhood, and most of our readers, after reading this work, will echo his prayer that the Charter House may long remain, a standing proof of

the piety and wisdom of the noble family to whom it owed its birth and its endowments.

The work is illustrated with faithful and accurate sketches of the hospital buildings at various dates. The best of these illustrations, however, is that which faces p. 23, giving *fac-similes* of the original seal of the Charter House, and the arms of the De la Poles, with the date, 1384. It is to be hoped that next year the hospital will derive some benefit from the celebration of its fourth centenary.

*The Registers of the Parish of Leigh, Lancashire, from 1558 to 1625,*

Edited by Rev. J. H. STANNING, M.A., Vicar. Leigh, 1882. (No publisher's name.)

MR. STANNING has done good service to the archaeologist and genealogist by publishing, in one handsome quarto volume, transcripts of the registers of the above-named parish, one of the most important in Lancashire. His endeavour, as he tells us in his preface, has been to give "as exact a reproduction of the original entries as can be given in print;" and this is certainly the right principle on which such a book should proceed. There have been of late many authors, Mr. Isaac Taylor and Mr. Bardsley among the rest, who have urged the value of an historical study of English surnames, as keys to local history; and the work before us will serve as a practical illustration of what they have laid down as a theory.

Without going so far as Mr. Stanning in accepting the nomenclature of animals by Adam as an act of Divine inspiration, we must certainly claim for the names of our Saxon villages a higher origin than mere fancy or accident; and the same may be said of the origin of family names, which are for the most part local, or patronymics, or else derived from trades, or in some cases from personal peculiarities. Such names as Walton, Richardson, Taylor, and Long may serve as specimens of what we mean.

Among the names are some that will seem strange to readers in the Midland and Southern districts in their Northern orthography, such as Parpoynt (probably Pierrepont), Spakemon (Speakman), Rufforth (Rufford), and so forth; and the curious reader will note, with some little surprise, that at Leigh the ending "daughter" survived, as a patronymic, side by side with the common patronymic "son," down to the early part of the 17th century; the Marie Rapheson, of Culchett," in the Leigh Register, appearing as "Marie Ralfedaughter" in the Bishop's Transcript at Chester.

The work is illustrated with the heraldic shields of several of the most important Lancashire families, whom it records; for these, and for the accompanying description, the Editor is indebted to Mr. J. P. Rylands, whose name is familiar to a large circle of our readers. The account of Leigh parish and church, which comes between the preface and the registers themselves, is a model of simplicity and brevity—in fact, we wish it had been fuller and more exhaustive. It is clear that the index must have cost Mr. Stanning much trouble, for it is most conscientiously done, and upon a new plan, which cannot fail to be approved by those who take the trouble of testing it practically. A view of Leigh Church, drawn on stone, is given as a frontispiece.

In conclusion, we may be pardoned for adding here a quotation from the preface itself, which will show how far Mr. Stanning agrees with the views of Mr. W. D. Macray on parish registers, as already expressed in our pages. He writes: "The question of the removal of parish registers to London has been much debated of late years, and antiquarians themselves

are by no means unanimous upon the subject. Perhaps it may not unfairly be said that genealogists prefer their removal, but antiquarians do not. For my own part, I should deprecate it as an act of confiscation, and not that only, but one also detrimental to the spirit of antiquarian research."

In *Notes and Queries*, if we remember rightly, Mr. Stanning has lately unfolded his views on this moot point at greater length, urging the propriety of forming county-register societies, or rather register and record societies, as has lately been proposed in Yorkshire, and suggesting that such societies, under proper regulations, should be subsidised by the Treasury. No doubt this would be an excellent plan, if the Government could only be induced to "see their way" to supply the subsidies; and it is equally beyond doubt that it would soon bring about the publication of many or most of them, without mutilation or abridgment, as is the case with the chronicles and other historical publications which appear under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls.

*The Earldom of Mar: A Letter to the Lord Clerk Register.* By LORD REDESDALE. Murray. 1883.

THIS letter of eighteen pages is avowedly written "in reply to" Lord Crawford's noble volumes, which themselves were a reply to Lord Redesdale's judgment (1875), and to his lordship's letters of 6th July, 1877, and 19th May, 1879, and also to Lord Mar and Kellie's Letter to the Peers of Scotland (2nd May, 1879), which in its turn had been evoked by the late Lord Crawford's "protests" and "additional protest" against his vote as Earl of Mar. It was not likely that after the eight years of discussion before the committee by able peerage lawyers and the continuous bombardment of the Lord Clerk Register which has been kept up since the decision of the Lords, that Lord Redesdale would be able to add any fresh argument. And this *Letter* practically does but recapitulate the point he has always insisted on. We cannot but think that Lord Crawford's work will gain greatly by the publication of this "reply," which serves only to remind us how crude and meagre are the arguments on which his critic relies. It is to the famous "Decreet of Ranking" that Lord Redesdale here chiefly addresses himself. The soundest view to take of this "Decreet" is probably to treat it as a treacherous quicksand, as Mr. Riddell did, as the Lords have done, and as Lord Mar and Kellie apparently elects to do. Lord Crawford, however, attempted to found on it, and to explain its awards by official precedencies. But his efforts to justify the precedence of Crawford, "whose capricious and medley insertion," says Riddell, "is one of the glaring anomalies in the ranking," laid him open to an obvious retort, of which Lord Redesdale is not slow to take advantage. Yet his own theory that the decret was based solely on antiquity of creation leads him into a far more hopeless quagmire. On this moot point both writers are agreed that 1404 was the precedence *claimed* by Mar. Lord Crawford's explanation that his "moderation and good sense" precluded a higher claim is surely a very lame one in view of the fierce competition on that occasion. Moreover, he evades the question as to the famous Mar protests from 1639 downwards for the premier place by stating that they did not begin "till after the creation of the Earl of Angus as Marquess of Angus," whereas it is obvious that such creation could not affect the claim of Mar to rank above the five intervening earls, which claim would have been as valid (or the reverse) in 1606 as in 1689. Here, then, Lord Crawford clearly fails. Indeed, inasmuch as these Mar



protests were based solely on antiquity of creation, and not on any official precedence, they directly contradict his theory of the decret. Yet Lord Redesdale, though justified in pointing out that "none of them (the protesters) have ever dared to make good his (*sic*) claim before the proper tribunal," employs a very doubtful argument when he urges that those protests prove that the 1404 precedence was *not* awarded them in 1606. The original one indeed might bear that construction, but eventually the precedence claimed was "before all the said earles called before him." It need hardly be added that Lord Redesdale is precluded by his whole theory and practice from boldly invading his opponent's ground, and urging (in accordance with the novel view recently set forth in these pages) that, on Lord Crawford's own showing, there never was an "ancient Earldom of Mar" at all, but merely an ancient *comitatus* (or dignified fief) carrying the dignity, and consequently conferring it on its holder, whoever he might be. It was this *comitatus* which Lord Erskine obtained from Queen Mary, and it was, as Lord Crawford explains, on entering "into possession of the fief," and not before, that he took the style of Earl of Mar as any other grantee would have done, and, consequently in no way by right of descent from Gratney, Earl of Mar.



### Obituary Memoir.

"*Emori nolo ; sed me esse mortuum nihil æstimo.*"—*Epicharmus*.

THE death is announced of the Rev. MYNORS BRIGHT, Senior Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and editor of the edition of Pepys's "Diary" published by Messrs. Bickers & Son. The deceased, who took his Bachelor's degree at Cambridge in 1840, obtained the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship. He was subsequently appointed Tutor and Vice-President of Magdalene College.



### Meetings of Learned Societies.

#### METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*Feb.* 15, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., in the chair. The Chairman spoke strongly against the wanton destruction which is likely to be wrought in the fabrics erected by Sir Christopher Wren by the Metropolitan Churches Bill, introduced into Parliament by the Bishop of London. Among the articles exhibited were fragments of pottery and an ancient comb of bone, found in the Isle of Wight, by Mr. Hodder M. Westropp; and two waterpipes from Cherchel (Julia Cæsarea), in Algeria, found on the site of some ancient Roman baths, by the Hon. Henry A. Dillon. Mr. R. Brown, jun., read a paper "On the Griffin, Heraldic and Mythological," in which he traced the history of the representations of this animal in the art remains of various countries from the earliest times.—*Feb.* 22, Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the chair. Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited a gold penannular armlet, of which the extremities terminated in the head of a griffin. This splendid piece of goldsmith's work—as old as Alexander the Great, if not older—had been found with other objects in the

bed of the Oxus. Mr. J. Entwisle exhibited a lock of hair of King Edward IV., whose coffin was opened at Windsor in 1789. Dr. C. S. Perceval communicated further "Notes on Seals of the Statute Merchants," of which he produced two examples hitherto unknown.—*March 1*, Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the chair. This being an evening appointed for the ballot, no papers were read. The Secretary stated what had been done in the interval since the last meeting to promote the defeat of the project for running a railway through the immediate precincts of Stonehenge. The London and Bristol and South-Western Junction Railway Bill was down for that night in the House of Commons, and both Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. S. Maskelyne were to move (if it came on) that it be read that day six months. He also laid before the Society a printed statement of the injury which would be inflicted by this scheme upon Stonehenge. The resolution passed by the Society at its last meeting would, he believed, be sent along with this statement to every member of the House of Commons.—*March 8*, Mr. J. Evans, V.P., in the chair. Mr. T. North communicated an account of a Roman milestone which had been discovered at Llanfairfechan. Mr. A. J. Evans communicated the third portion of his paper "On Recent Researches in Illyricum." The author, after illustrating from ancient writers and the existing monuments of Salonæ the importance of the Dalmatian gold mines under the Roman empire, proceeded to show, from the results of personal investigation, the effect which the exploitation of the mineral wealth of Dalmatia had in promoting the rise of Roman municipal centres in the interior of the province. The author traced a series of sites of ancient cities (some of which were now for the first time described) along the course of a Roman way leading from the Dalmatian emporium of Salonæ to Scupi, the modern Uskup, in the upper valley of the Kardar. Amongst the objects of special interest described were a Roman bath chamber, much resembling an early Christian baptistery, built over a thermal source near Novibazar, and still used for its original purpose; a late Roman basilica, on the site of the ancient Ulpiana; a milestone erected by the Emperor Æmilianus upon a road leading from Scupi to Viminacium, on the Danube; and other altars, milestones, and sepulchral inscriptions. Two gems were described from Central Bosnia, one apparently of Celtic workmanship, the other a carbuncle with the monogram of the Ostrogothic King Theodoric. The author further brought forward a variety of evidence illustrating the survival of the Romanised provincial stock in the present Sandjakate of Novibazar and Vilayet of Kossovo.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Feb. 21*, the Rev. S. M. Mayhew in the chair. Mr. G. R. Wright announced the invitation from the Mayor of Dover to hold the annual Congress in that town. The invitation had been accepted. Visits will be paid to Hythe, Folkestone, Lympne, and other places of interest in the locality, and two days will be spent at Canterbury in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Association, the first Congress having been held there in 1844. Mr. Loftus Brock, in illustration of one of the papers, exhibited a contemporary drawing of Winchester Palace, Southwark, showing its ruins after the Fire; also a Roman cinerary urn found in King-street by the late Mr. G. Gwilt in 1819. Mr. C. Brent described an Indian stiletto-scissors of very peculiar form. The Chairman exhibited a fine collection of antiquities, principally from excavations in London, the most important being a Roman jetring with a cross and palm-leaves of Christian origin, found in the Minorities; also a Roman

axe-head similar to those carried by lictors, from Leadenhall, and a fire arrow with arms below the dart for holding the combustibles. Mr. Martin exhibited some Roman pottery found in Holborn, one pot being similar to the olive or honey pots used in Spain to the present day. A paper "On Roman Southwark" was then read by Dr. Rendle. The author described the district, now so densely populated, as having been originally a huge marsh, on the borders of which "lake-dwellers" may have existed, their pile foundations being not unfrequently met with. The embankments which have reclaimed so large a tract of country were undoubtedly Roman in their origin, and, judging by the numbers of early coins found, this work must have been done soon after the arrival of that people. Roman remains, traces of handsome villas, mosaic pavements, and burial-places have been found throughout Southwark, particularly along the probable lines of the roads. The paper was illustrated by Mr. Gwilt's map of Southwark, on which that distinguished antiquary had marked the position of all the "finds" noted by him. The proceedings were brought to a close by a discussion on the interesting paper "On Signboards in St. Paul's Churchyard," by Mr. Syer Cuming, read at the previous meeting.—*March 7*, the Rev. S. M. Mayhew in the chair. Some interesting tokens in French, English, and Nuremberg manufacture were exhibited by Mr. Loftus Brock; also, by Mr. Chedmore, a rapier, probably of the 15th century, which was lately dredged up in the Thames, in Corney Reach, Chiswick. Mr. Mayhew also exhibited some specimens of Oriental china, found twenty feet below the surface in the City of London, and, therefore, probably nearly two thousand years old. Mr. Alfred B. Wyon read a most interesting paper on the Great Seals of England under Kings Henry IV., V., and VI., and more especially on what is known as the second seal of Henry IV., which he showed to have been substituted for the first seal with the view of strengthening his claim to the throne from hereditary right, as the lineal successor of Henry III., and at the same time of exhibiting his devotion to the two favourite Anglo-Saxon saints, Edward the Confessor and Edmund King and Martyr, whose figure, he contended, has been hitherto wrongly described as that of King Arthur. The received description of the armorial bearings of our Plantagenet sovereigns were to some extent corrected by Mr. Wyon in the course of his paper, which gave rise to an animated discussion. Mr. Loftus Brock announced that the Council of the Association had signed a petition to Parliament deprecating the invasion of the avenue and stadium of Stonehenge by a projected railway from Portsea to Bristol.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*March 1*, the Rev. Sir T. H. Baker, Bart., in the chair. Mr. J. P. Harrison read a paper "On Saxon Remains in Minster Church, Isle of Sheppy." Among the features belonging to the early church, an arcade of seven openings, extending across the east wall and possibly connected with the upper choir, was commented upon, as well as five sets of Roman flue-tiles, passing through the wall about twelve feet from the ground, which had been discovered by Mr. Harrison. It was noticeable that the semicircular-headed openings were built irregularly of Roman tiles, *more Romano*, as at Brixworth. Mr. C. E. Keyser read a paper "On Mural Paintings at Farnborough Church, Hampshire." These decorations, of which full-sized drawings were exhibited, are interesting as containing the only known representation in this country of St. Eugenia. Mr. J. G. Waller added some observations upon the life of St. Eugenia. Mr. Keyser read a second paper "On Mural Paintings at Oakwood Chapel, Surrey." The figures here re-

presented are of gigantic size, but faded and damaged quite beyond recognition. Mr. Hartshorne read some notes on two suits of Japanese armour exhibited by himself, and called attention to the survival in their details of classical and mediæval methods of defence. Mr. W. T. Watkin communicated his seventh annual list of Roman inscriptions found in Britain. Mr. A. E. Griffiths sent a collection of views of Old London; the Rev. J. E. Waldy exhibited a silver dish from Claverton Church, near Bath, engraved in Dutch style after a Greek design; Mr. Ready laid before the meeting a series of twelve bowls in Roman glass, objects of the greatest beauty; and Mr. Court sent an acanthus leaf in bronze, terminating in a bat's head, a beautiful Roman relic from Carlisle. It was announced that the Earl of Chichester had accepted the office of president of the meeting of the Institute at Lewes.

**BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.**—*Feb. 6*, Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the chair. Mr. Theophilus G. Pinches, of the British Museum, read a paper on "Babylonian Tablets relating to the Tenure of Houses." The author translated and discussed a series of documents which he had found among the banking tablets in the British Museum, all bearing the stamp of the Egibi firm, the Rothschilds of Babylon under its latest Kings. The series commented on consists of four tablets, two of them duplicates. All belong to the same city, Borsippa, but they reached the Museum at various times, and through different channels. The earliest, which dates from the second year of Nabonidus, is admirably preserved. It refers to the buying of a house and land by a Syrian, named Bin-Addu-natānu, and his wife, Bunanitu, a Babylonian lady. The other document, an ordinary loan-tablet, is dated in the fifth year of Nabonidus. Dr. Birch read a paper on a board with an inscription written in the hieratic character. It was in an excellent state of preservation, and was obtained by the Duke of Hamilton and Mr. M'Cullum in 1875 or 1876, at Thebes. It was taken from a mummy-pit, probably the Deir-el-Bahari, where the famous Royal mummies were discovered in 1881. The inscription with which the board was covered before and behind was a duplicate copy of that on a similar board which belonged to Rogers Bey, and was exhibited at the French International Exhibition in 1878, and subsequently published by M. Maspero in 1879. This second board had an inscription almost exactly the same as that of Rogers Bey, and the subject of it was a decree or declaration of the god Amen Ra, about the sepulchral figures deposited with the dead for Nasi Khonsu, daughter of Than-hont-tahuti, probably one of the Royal family of Her-hor, founder of the 21st Dynasty. The boards were both inscribed in the fifth year of a monarch, probably Her-hor, and on the sides of the door at the bottom of the mummy-pit at Deir-el-Bahari, the burial of Nasi Khonsu was recorded in the same year by Khonsaufankh, priest of Amen Ra, and superintendent of the Treasury. The origin and scope of sepulchral figures, and their disappearance after the days of King Nectanebo, were also touched on, and the paper comprised a further translation of the text given on the two boards.—*March 6*, Dr. S. Birch, President, in the chair. The paper read was "On Recent Discoveries of Ancient Babylonian Cities," by Mr. H. Rassam.

**HELLENIC.**—*Feb. 15*, Professor C. T. Newton, V.P., in the chair. Mr. C. Smith read a paper on the sculptures recently discovered at Gjölbaschi, in Lycia, and now removed to the museum at Vienna. The paper was based on the official report of Prof. Benndorf. After refer-

ring to the Lycian explorations of Sir C. Fellows and Admiral Spratt, and to the treasures that were probably still to be found in that country, Mr. Smith stated that the Heröon, at Gjölbashi, had first been found by Schönbrunn, and it was his account published in vol. i. of the "Classical Museum" that suggested the recent Austrian expedition. The walls of the Heröon are adorned both inside and out with a double row of sculptured friezes. On the exterior of the southern wall, besides four winged bulls in high relief, and seated male and female figures on the lintel of the doorway, there were represented (1) a battle of Lapiths and Centaurs; (2) scenes which have been attributed, though as yet without much evidence, to the legend of the Seven against Thebes and to the siege of Troy. On the interior of the same wall, which is covered with sculpture, the most important compositions are the boar-hunt of Meleager, and a most interesting representation of the slaughter of the suitors by Odysseus. On the west wall is a remarkable representation of a siege, and of a battle of Greeks and Amazons. The north wall is taken up by a great composition, which probably may be referred to the rape of the daughters of Castor and Polydeuces. The sculptures on the east wall are much mutilated. The workmanship as a whole is characterised by great boldness of design, with considerable skill in execution. On various grounds, but especially from the choice of subjects, Prof. Benndorf, whose view was shared by Mr. Smith, was inclined to attribute it to Athenian influence. It probably belonged to the century before Alexander, and it deserved to be compared carefully with the Xanthian monuments, and the sculptures of the Mausoleum. The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Smith for his contribution, said that casts of three of the slabs would be included in the new Museum of Casts at South Kensington. When these had arrived, we should be better able to form an opinion as to the origin and date of the monument. It was worth while to remember that Lycia was subject to Mausolus, so that this might even be the tomb of his viceroy. Mr. Warwick Wroth read a paper on a statue found at Cyrene, which had been usually called an Artistæus, but which, he argued, was more probably an Asclepius of a beardless type not otherwise known. The Chairman thought that the figure might possibly be an Apollo, whose worship was prominent at Cyrene, but there was as yet no evidence to settle the question either way. In reference to the figure in question having a snake for one of his attributes, Mr. Elton pointed out that a statue of a young deity, with a snake in each hand, had been found at Bath, where the worship of Apollo was certainly known. In closing the proceedings, the Chairman expressed the hope that the example of the Austrian expedition to Lycia, which had been supported by private contributions, might before long be followed in England. There was one field of exploration within easy reach—the island of Cyprus. He (Mr. Newton) had had put at his disposal for the purpose a small sum, with which he had been able to secure some curious antiquities for the British Museum. If even £50 could be raised, he would be able to continue these explorations to good purpose. He would be grateful for any contributions that might be sent either to himself at the British Museum, or to Mr. Macmillan, 29, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

SHORTHAND.—*Feb. 7*, Mr. C. Walford, President, in the chair. Mr. Pocknell exhibited two printed copies of a Prayer-book in shorthand, dated 1730, in the style of J. Weston. Mr. T. Hall exhibited a new type-writer of his own invention, and explained the same. Mr. A. Janes, author

of "Standard Stenography" (an improvement on Taylor's system), read a paper in explanation of his system, and a discussion followed, in which Messrs. Anderson, T. Cooper, Guest, Fretwell (Chicago), and others took part. Mr. T. Anderson, author of "History of Shorthand," was appointed Hon. Foreign Secretary in the room of Mr. H. Richter, resigned.

NUMISMATIC.—*Feb. 15*, Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair. Mr. Vaux exhibited ten gold coins from the cabinet of Mr. A. Grant, comprising one of the Omniade Khalif Heshâm (A.H. 124); two of Harun al-Rashîd, one of which had the name Daûd beneath the legend on the reverse (A.H. 174); one of Al-Amîn, son of Al-Rashîd; one of Mahmud of Ghazna (A.H. 400); and five of the great Seljuk chief Tughril-Beg, with the dates A.H. 432, 434, 436, and 448, two from the mint of Nishapûr, and three from that of Isfahan. Mr. Hodder Westropp exhibited a gold florin of John II. of Nassau, Archbishop of Mayence 1397-1419, struck at Bingen, with the inscription *MONETA OPIDIPINGENSIS* on the reverse, accompanied by the wheel, the arms of Mayence. Mr. H. Montagu brought for exhibition three fine "units" of Charles I., with the harp, bell, and portcullis mint-marks; the Bermuda halfpenny of 1793 in gold, silver, and bronze; also a shilling of William III., reading *DEI GRI (sic)*, 1699. Mr. Evans showed a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great with the head on the obverse to the left, and with a bee as an adjunct symbol on the reverse. This coin was of European fabric, and probably struck at Melitæa in Thessaly. Mr. H. Montagu communicated a paper on silver stycas of Northumbria and York. Canon Pownall read a paper on Papal medals of the fifteenth century. He also contributed some remarks on the rose mint-mark on Irish money of the sixteenth century.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*Feb. 21*, Mr. E. W. Brabrook in the chair. Mr. Pfoundes read a paper "On Art and Literature, their Connection: a Lesson from Old Japan."

PHILOLOGICAL.—*March 2*, Rev. Dr. R. Morris in the chair. Mr. A. J. Ellis read a paper "On the Dialects of the North of England." These lay north of the line defining the northern limit of the use of *the* as the definite article. Between this and the line defining the limit of the use of *ſ* and the resumption of the use of *the* lay the south-northern dialect of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, and the mid-northern dialect of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Above the latter line lay the north-northern dialect, limited by the line separating Northern English from Lowland Scotch, which, beginning at the Solway just south of Longtown, Cumberland, swept round the base of the Cheviots in Northumberland to the Cheviot Hill, then followed the boundary of Northumberland to the Tweed, which it pursued to the liberties of Berwick, and, skirting these on the north, fell into the sea. This line from the Solway to the Cheviot, and then a line south of Wooler to the sea near Bambrough, marked the northernmost use of *sðm* in England. Mr. Ellis then proceeded to specify and characterise his subdivisions of these dialects, and expressed a hope that he should be able to begin the fifth part of his "Early English Pronunciation," containing the "Phonology of Existing English Dialects," for which the present paper was the third stage of preparation, in the early part of the ensuing summer.—*Athenæum*.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*Feb. 13*, Professor W. H. Fowler, President, in the chair. Mr. Colquhoun read a paper "On the Aboriginal and other Tribes of Yünnan and the Shan Country," which was illustrated by a part of a collection of photographs and sketches made during Mr. Colquhoun's late exploration.

**ASIATIC.**—*Feb. 19*, Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Director, in the chair. Mr. Hyde Clarke read a paper "On the Relations of the Languages of India and Africa," in which he stated that, taking words from several series of Indian languages, he compared them with those of Africa, giving at the same time a detailed comparison of the dialects of Santali, in India, with the Hausa, of Africa. These relations of speech, he affirmed, had nothing to do with relations of race, but were due to some common source of culture. The invention of speech-languages he placed on the basis of sign-languages, with a definite psychological system. Thus, he contended, that while all languages appeared to be of common origin, there was no one primæval language, as in each language words are to be found like those of other languages, without, however, necessarily contributing to their classification. Professor Oppert read a paper "On Gunpowder and Firearms, as known to the Ancient Hindus." A discussion took place on these papers, in which Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Colonel Yule, Sir E. C. Bayley, Mr. Cust, General MacLagan, and others took place.

**HISTORICAL.**—*Feb. 15*, Mr. Cornelius Walford in the chair. Mr. Hyde Clarke read a paper on "Materials for History in England, their Preservation and Application." He enumerated the several collections of records, public and private, existing in the United Kingdom, which constitute the materials for various branches of history, and illustrated their influence in forming schools of archivists, of palæographers, and of historians. He also called attention to the preservation of parish registers, of bishops' registers, and other records. A discussion followed. Mr. Hyde Clarke exhibited a "Head of Mark Antony" from his collection, and read a note on it. It represented Antony as Bacchus, in which character he entered Ephesus, but the deity was more usually represented as Hercules.

**FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.**—*March 14*, Earl Beauchamp, as President, received the members at his house in Belgrave-square, when a lecture on the "Early Aryan Myths of India" was delivered by Mr. A. Lang, who drew out, in considerable detail, the points in which they agreed substantially with, or at all events ran parallel to, the more modern and more cultivated legends of the Greek, Egyptian, and Roman mythologies. He considered that these early legends were the intellectual-offspring of a people who were once as low in the scale of civilisation as the Hottentots of South Africa, or the inhabitants of the Fiji and Andaman Islands—a circumstance which should render us hopeful as to the possibility of improving those races even yet by education. Lord Beauchamp, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Lang, said that it was of the greatest importance that all facts connected with the folk-lore of nations and countries should be noted and treasured up before the progress of civilisation had destroyed all that was characteristic of them severally, and reduced their features to one dead uniform level.

**LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—*Feb. 19*, Mr. J. F. Wadmore in the chair. A paper was read by Major Heales, F.S.A., entitled "Some Notes on John Lovekyn, Mayor of London, obtained from original sources." Lovekyn served as Lord Mayor during four successive years, and he had as his apprentice William Walworth, who succeeded to his business as a stock-fish merchant, and married his widow. Lovekyn also founded a chapel of ease at his native town of Kingston-on-Thames, which at the Reformation was converted into a grammar-school, which is still standing, though its roofs, walls, and windows sadly need repair. In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. E. Walford reminded the

meeting that the historian Gibbon was brought up in this school; and a gentleman from Kingston stated that the Surrey archæologists had taken in hand the work of repairing the chapel. Mr. Charles Thrupp afterwards read a paper on "Twickenham and its Worthies."

# PROVINCIAL.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Feb.* 19. The Rev. Dr. E. K. Bennet read a paper upon a M.S. common-place book, of the 16th century, taken from the collection of family papers in the muniment-room of Shadwell Court, Norfolk. The writer was Richard Wilton, of Topcroft Hall, who died about 1630. Many interesting local and other memoranda are recorded in the book, but its chief interest lies in the minute entries of the expenses of education of the writer's children at school and college, and of some of the costs of a country gentleman's household of the Jacobean period. The Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., presented to the society three bronze Roman coins lately found at Undley, in Lakenheath parish, of (1) Maximianus Herculus, (2) Valens, (3) Urbs Roma. Mr. C. E. Hammond, of Newmarket, presented a mediæval bulbous glass vessel, found at Newmarket. Herr A. G. Nordvi, of Christiania, presented (through Professor A. Newton) a prop of the Viking's ship discovered in Norway in 1880. Mr. F. J. Jenkinson made some observations upon a recent discovery of Roman coins at Willingham.—*March* 5, Rev. R. Burn, M.A. (President), in the chair. Mr. Lewis (for the Rev. C. W. King) exhibited and described an onyx cameo in two strata, white upon brown, bearing in high relief the portrait-bust of Marcia, wife of the emperor Commodus (180—192 A.D.); on her head she wears the Nemean lion's skin, which is tied by the claws under her neck, thus giving her the character of *Omphale*, just as her husband loved to be represented as the *Hercules Romanus*. The stone is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. broad, and was recently found at Caerleon-on-Usk. Mr. G. F. Browne showed a drawing of ornamental scrolls from the mausoleum of Galla Placidia at Ravenna, and pointed out their almost exact resemblance to the scrolls on "Paulinus's Cross" at Whalley, of which no other example is known in England. He gave reasons for thinking it probable that Paulinus had visited Ravenna before being sent to England (A.D. 601). He showed also a drawing of continuous scrolls with birds, leaves, fruit, &c., from the tomb of St. Januarius in the Catacomb of S. Praetextatus at Rome, and pointed out their resemblance to the scrolls with birds, &c., on the great crosses at Ruthwell and Bewcastle; remarking that the date indicated on the Bewcastle cross, about A.D. 665, coincided with the time at which Wilfrid was making visits to Rome, and was not long prior to the date at which the Catacombs ceased to be places of pilgrimage, on the removal of the relics of saints to the churches in Rome. Mr. Browne then showed a drawing of a Saxon stone in the portico of the Fitzwilliam Museum, with rubbings of its four panels of interlacing work. It was one of ten stones found in 1810 at the foundations of the castle of William I. at Cambridge. The stone is divided into four panels by a rectangular cross, the head and foot of which terminate in a horse-shoe. Many of the Irish sculptured slabs, and some of those found at Hartlepool and elsewhere in the north of England, are divided into panels by crosses with arms ending in semi-circles, the old symbol of the moon-deity in the north of Europe; but the only instance quoted by Mr. Browne of the use of the horse-shoe in this connection is in the magnificent fly-leaf at the commencement of



S. Matthew in the Lindisfarne Gospels. One of the horse-shoes on the Cambridge stone contains a Latin cross with the head in the form of a capital T with vertical returns, and across the shaft below the arms there is a similar figure. The fly-leaf at the commencement of St. Luke in the Lindisfarne Gospels has exactly this figure at the termination of the arms. In connection with the interlacing work Mr. Browne showed drawings of some of the most archaic Celtic forms of this work, found at St. Bees, with dots at regular intervals among the interlacing bands; by the side of these he showed a drawing of the ornament on the front of the altar of Baal in the Fitzwilliam Museum, worked to the same scale, and pointed out the remarkable similarity between them. Professor Hughes read some "Archæological Notes on Mentone and its neighbourhood," describing its geology, the Roman road near Mortola, some ancient caves on the east and stone quarries on the west of the town, and the remains of a Roman theatre lately found in the vicinity. On this subject he remarked: "Near Vintimiglia a small portion of a Roman theatre has been recently found in digging for sand, and the enlightened Government of Italy has taken charge of the exploration. The part opened out consists of an entrance low door and a portion of the lower stone benches. They are built of enormous slabs of a cream-coloured limestone referred to the Lower Cretaceous, and all look as fresh as if the building were now being erected instead of being exhumed after many centuries. So also the smaller buildings close by, from which I was informed Roman sepulchral urns and funeral ornaments and offerings were procured, are marvellously fresh, even the plaster being sound. These buildings are covered by a grey sand and ruin rubbish, the usual surface *debris* and growth of a waste place over which strong winds frequently swept, carrying sand and dust. Was it ever finished, and, if so, what rough scenes did its walls witness before Roman luxury was driven away for ever? Where did the Romans and Romanised natives live who frequented it? To all these questions I have no answer to give; but we will ask, where did they get those magnificent blocks of limestone? The rock does not occur close by, and does not always yield such splendid masses where it does occur. There is, however, near Turbia, one ancient quarry which does yield just such blocks, and which seems to show traces of ancient work. From this it seems on the whole most probable they did come; but what a work it must have been to transport them from the rocky heights of Turbia to the shore at Vintimiglia!" Mr. J. W. Clark delivered a lecture on the "Architectural History of Neville's Court," Trinity College, the substance of which will appear in an early number of this Magazine.

HAILEYBURY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Feb.* 12. The President (Rev. F. Butler) exhibited a five-franc piece of "Henri V., Roi de France, 1851;" two seals of the Abbey of Holyrood, Edinburgh, and one of the port of Winchelsea; a spur dug up on St. Thomas's-hill, Canterbury; and a brass of John Telwyn, of Oatlands, remarkable for the figure being mounted on a stag. The Rev. L. S. Milford gave an account of several places of interest in Spain, illustrated by fine photographs. Mr. L. E. Hill exhibited and described rubbings of brasses from Etchingham and Battle. Mr. J. M. Vallentin described the stone screen and brasses at Dartmouth, and presented a photograph of the screen to the Society. Mr. G. C. Johnson gave an account of the round towers at Abernethy and Brechin. Mr. R. C. Barton exhibited and described some coins from Cyprus. The Rev. G. E. Jeans gave a description of the ruins of Battle Abbey. The Rev. J. Ll. Dove described the remains of the old Abbey at

Croyland. The President acknowledged the receipt of *The Antiquarian Magazine* for January and February.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*March 6*, Mr. W. D. Spanton, President, in the chair. Among other papers read was one by Mr. A. Scrivener, entitled "Remarks on recent discoveries at the site of Burton Abbey." Mr. Scrivener gave a concise history of the Abbey, and regretted that there were so few remains of its extent and magnificence, and that the relics recently discovered would be again hidden in consequence of the erection of a new market. Mr. Daltry remarked that Burton was a town which must formerly have possessed many archæological relics, but now, unfortunately, there were remarkably few left. He thought that the Burton people were the authors of their misfortunes in this respect. Of course the Abbey had been lost through lapse of time, but it seemed that the interesting remains recently discovered were now to be wilfully concealed.

WELSH CYMMRODORION.—This society held its opening meeting on the 22nd Feb., when Mr. B. T. Williams, Q.C., delivered an inaugural address. Among the papers to be read during the session are one "On the Relation of the Grail Legend with Celtic Popular Belief and Literature," by Mr. Alfred Nutt; one "On Welsh Hymnology," by the Rev. W. Glanffrwd Thomas; one on Pembrokeshire, by Mr. B. T. Williams; and one "On Music in the Welsh Borderland," by Mr. Henry Leslie.



## Antiquarian News & Notes.

THE work of restoring Peterborough Cathedral is now in full progress.

AT the expense of Mr. Platt, of Stalybridge, the north wall of the nave of Chester Cathedral is to be enriched with mosaics.

THE fourth centenary of the birth of Raphael was publicly commemorated at Urbino and in Rome on the 26th of March.

PROF. S. COLVIN has bought for the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, Flaxman's little illustrated manuscript poem called "The Knight of the Blazing Cross," which the sculptor gave to his wife in 1796.

AS some workmen were excavating in a field belonging to Dover College, which originally was attached to St. Martin's Priory, they discovered a massive gold bracelet of an antique design. Several urns and other relics of antiquity have been found near to the same spot.

MR. DAVID DOUGLAS is preparing for publication a work by Mr. George Omond, a Scotch advocate, entitled "The Lord Advocates of Scotland from the Close of the Fifteenth Century to the Passing of the Reform Bill."

MR. WOOD has started for Ephesus to resume his excavations, sufficient money having been collected to justify him in beginning operations; but further funds are much needed. Sir John Lubbock is hon. treasurer of the fund, and Prof. Hayter Lewis hon. secretary.

THE second volume of the Register made by Parker, the last Abbot of Gloucester, which has been missing for more than a century, has lately

been found among some old documents of the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral. It is said to be of great antiquarian interest.

IT would seem that France not only is but has long been in advance of England in respect of public libraries. At all events we learn from the *Times* of Sept. 25, 1839, that in France 195 towns were provided with public libraries, containing altogether 2,500,000 volumes. At Paris there were then also five great public libraries, containing 1,378,000 volumes.

A COMMENCEMENT has been made for repairing the base of the Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle, the ancient walls of which are weather-worn and dilapidated, pieces of stone flaking off occasionally during rough weather, and falling on to the pavement below.

THE sale of the choice collection of old French decorative furniture and objects of art, the property of the late Dowager Countess of Essex, took place last month. The Countess was the celebrated actress and vocalist, Miss Kitty Stephens, who retired from the stage in 1838, on her marriage with the fifth Earl of Essex. The day's sale realised £6,000.

ONE of the most elegant specimens of Wynkyn de Worde's press—Capgrave's "*Nova Legenda Angliæ*," published in 1516—has recently been sold in London for £55. The copy is described as "one of the finest in existence," the text being perfect, while the three woodcuts alone are in fac-simile.

THE rare first edition of Shelley's "*Queen Mab*," published at the poet's own house in Mayfair, and rigidly suppressed, now brings high prices; and we hear of a copy, with the title and imprint, both of which Shelley burnt, selling for £20. Others of his earlier works are almost equally valuable at the present moment.—*West End*.

THE Church Printing Company, Burleigh-street, Strand, announce their intention to bring out a reprint, with revised and enlarged translation by the editor, of the *Sarum Missal* in English, which has been for some time out of print. The subscription is fixed at £1, and the impression will be limited to 200 copies.

MR. W. H. COOKE, Q.C., has just published the third volume of collections towards the *History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford*, in continuation of "*Duncumb's History*," the first volume of which appeared in 1800, and the second in 1812, at the cost of the then Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Cooke promises a fourth and concluding volume in the course of time.

MESSRS. MITCHELL AND HUGHES have issued to the subscribers "*The Records of the Anglo-Norman House of Glanville*," illustrated with two portraits of Serjeant Glanville, Speaker to the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., and his father, both copied in colours from the portraits in the Benchers' dining-room, Lincoln's-inn. It is in quarto, and contains copious pedigrees, arms, &c., ranging from 1050 to 1880.

THE Town Council of Stratford-on-Avon has adopted a suggestion made by Mr. J. O. Halliwell Phillipps, that the Corporation records, which are of great historical and Shakespearian interest, dating back almost to the time of the Conquest, should be reproduced by means of the autotype process and given to the world. Mr. Halliwell Phillipps has undertaken to superintend the reproduction and to defray the whole cost of the work, merely stipulating that the Council should, when the copies were

delivered into their hands, arrange for their sale at Stratford, the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of the Corporation.

MESSRS. TAYLOR AND SON, of Northampton, will shortly publish "A Complete Account, illustrated by measured drawings, of the Buildings erected in Northamptonshire by Sir Thomas Tresham between the years 1575 and 1605, together with many particulars concerning the Tresham family and their home at Rushton." The work will be produced by Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, architect, and will contain thirty-four imperial 4to. pages of illustrations.

MR. LOFTIE has at last completed the "History of London," on which he has been for many years engaged. It fills two octavo volumes, and is illustrated with maps and with fac-similes of old engravings. It is strictly historical, and professes to describe, among other things, the movements of political parties in the City during the Middle Ages. A large part of the second volume deals with the great estates of the suburbs. The more abstruse subjects are treated of in a voluminous appendix. Mr. Loftie's list of mayors and sheriffs will probably prove to be the first compiled from original authorities since Stow's.

MR. R. H. NIBBS, artist, of Brighton, has presented to the National Gallery the palette used by Mr. J. M. W. Turner, who gave it to Mr. George Cobb, of Brighton, his trustee. The relic is fully authenticated by Mr. Cobb, who subsequently presented it to Mr. Nibbs. A label bearing date 6th December, 1869, and of which the following is a copy, attached by a ribbon, secured with Mr. Cobb's family seal, is the warranty: "In 1824, at my request, Joseph Mallord William Turner, Esq., R.A. (now deceased), gave me the artist's palette hereto annexed, and which I now present to Richard H. Nibbs, Esq."

THE following articles, more or less of an antiquarian character, appear among the magazines for March:—*Blackwood*, "Jonathan Swift;" *Nineteenth Century*, "A Few Words about the Eighteenth Century;" *Gentleman's Magazine*, "Biography of Jonas Hanway;" *Art Journal*, "The Berlin Museum of Casts;" *Art and Letters*, "The Market-place of Manbenge;" "The Sculpture of Michael Angelo," and "Notes on the South Kensington Museum;" *Leisure Hour*, "Dorset and Dorset Folk;" *Time*, "Derby China, Old and New;" *Macmillan*, "Addington."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD has been for some time at work on a new book in two vols., in connection with the art handicrafts of India, and his labours are now approaching completion. The work will be entitled "Arya-Silpa-Darpana: a Survey of the Ancient Commerce and Historical Art-Handicrafts of India." Sir George has incorporated in it much of his work on "The Industrial Arts of India," reviewed in this number. But the whole has been rewritten and expanded, as may be judged from the fact that the history of Indian commerce fills a volume to itself. The work will be profusely illustrated.

ACCORDING to the *Academy*, Professor Bryce, while on a recent visit to Rome, made an interesting discovery. In a private library he found the missing MS. which Nicholas Alemanni quotes in his famous notes to the *editio princeps* of the *Anecdota* of Procopius (1623), and which has been so often searched for in vain in the Vatican under the name of Theophilus. It is not the full "Vita Justiniani," though that is the title under which Alemanni cites it; but a series of extracts from what is described as a Slavonic original. Professor Bryce has copied the MS., and will publish some account of the discovery and of its significance.

AN ancient oak chest was recently purchased at an auction at Bristol, by the Rev. F. Bingham, Rector of Horfield, by whom it has been restored at cost price to the parishioners of St. Olave, Chichester. The chest is of black oak, in perfect preservation, and is richly carved in panels, one of which represents the Annunciation, while on another is depicted "Prestis John," the heraldic cognisance of the Bishop of Chichester. Along the front is the inscription "Saynte Olave, Chychestere," and the date "XLV. E.R." (45th of Elizabeth). This leaves little doubt that the chest was made for St. Olave's Church in the early part of the 17th century, but how it found its way into the West of England is and will probably remain a mystery.

THE removal of the Natural History Collection of the British Museum from Great Russell-street to its new quarters at South Kensington, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1862, has been proceeding gradually during the last two years, and is now rapidly approaching completion. Several of the rooms hitherto stocked with birds, fishes, &c., have been already emptied, and handed over to Mr. Bullen, the keeper of the department of printed books. The remainder of the rooms, which are still to be emptied of their contents, will probably be utilised towards accommodating and exhibiting the large collection of sculptures and other antiquities which have hitherto been housed under unsightly sheds or stored away in the basement of the building.

MR. ALFRED GEORGE TAUNTON will issue shortly, through Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., of Waterloo-place, S.W., an original venture, entitled, "The Family Register." This publication is intended to supersede the "Family Bible" as a register for the verification of births, marriages, and deaths. It will afford a basis upon which future generations will be able to establish the identity of their ancestors, with those whose births, marriages, and deaths have been recorded by the Registrar-General at Somerset House. The elaborate and well-planned tables furnish a thoroughly exhaustive method of recording all the essential data for the compilation of correct pedigrees. We would urge all those interested in genealogy to support this publication. The price to subscribers will be fifteen shillings, and names will be received by the Editor, at 31, Radipole-road, Percy Cross, Fulham, S.W. The "Register" is furnished with a folded form, mounted upon linen, available for the tabulation of a pedigree.

WROTHAM PARK, near High Barnet, the seat of Lord Strafford, was destroyed by fire on the 6th March. The mansion was in the classical Italian style so fashionable in the reigns of the first two Georges. It was erected from the designs of Ware, in 1754, its then owner being the unfortunate Admiral Byng, who was executed a few years afterwards under circumstances well known to every reader of English history. The house, which bore a strong resemblance to Southill, in Bedfordshire, another seat of the Byngs in the last century, consisted of a spacious centre with side colonnades, terminating in octagonal wings; it had a deeply recessed tetrastyle portico, and a pediment extending along the second story; and the whole was surmounted by a handsome balustrade. The name of the house was derived from Wrotham, near Sevenoaks, Kent, where was the ancient seat of the Byngs, Lords Torrington. Wrotham Park was the seat of the late Mr. George Byng, many years M.P. for Middlesex, the elder brother of the late Lord Strafford, from whom it devolved upon the present owner.

TWO portraits have recently been added to the National Portrait Gallery. One is a full-length of King George II., seated, in robes of state, painted by T. Hudson, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It ornamented the Judges' room in the Westminster law courts, and was transferred by the First Commissioner of Works to the National Portrait Gallery when their demolition was resolved on. The other is a full-length portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls from 1801 to 1817. He is represented sitting in official robes holding a paper. It was painted to be placed in the Rolls Court, and hung there till the Court was abolished. By desire of the Master of the Rolls, and with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, the portrait, which is a fine example of the artist's powers, has been finally deposited in the National Collection of British Worthies. An excellent chalk drawing by Linnel of Sarah Austin, the well-known translator of German works, distinguished also for her benevolence and social gifts, has been added to the collection through the liberality of Mrs. Ross, her granddaughter. The well-known portrait by Mr. Frederic W. Burton, of "George Eliot" (Mary Ann Crosse) has also been added to the Gallery, having been presented to the nation by Mr. J. W. Crosse and Mr. Charles Lewes.

WITH reference to the projected railway across Salisbury Plain, the *St. James's Gazette* says:—"This line is so laid out as to pass in the vicinity of Stonehenge in such a way as to destroy the natural features of the ground, which go so far to heighten the associations connected with that mysterious relic of antiquity. What with railway cuttings, embankments, and girder bridges, all the features of a landscape that now forms a wonderful setting for the great monolithic circle will be changed. Nor is this all. The railway will, we are informed, cut in two the well-known groups of tumuli called 'The Seven Barrows.' Again, 'The Avenue,' leading from Stonehenge, which is situated in the hollow of some undulating ground, is to be crossed on an embankment 28 ft. high. Further on the railway will intersect obliquely for some 900 ft. the raised bank known as 'The Cursus,' round which chariot-races used to be run; while the remains of a smaller cursus will be intersected by a cutting twenty-five feet deep. Moreover, public roadways are to be raised for long distances on embankments, and the ground disturbed by deep cuttings in a way that will take from it all that distinctive beauty which now impresses the visitor to Stonehenge so deeply. Why should this be? Surely a little engineering skill might enable the South-Western Railway Company to tap the Bristol traffic without committing such acts of vandalism as are involved in their present project."

SIR ERASMUS WILSON has accepted the office of president of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and has headed the subscription list with a donation of £500. Thus launched, the society has begun excavations at Tel-el-Maskhuta, in the Wady Tûmilat. This mound is the supposed site of Raamses, one of the two cities specified in the first chapter of Exodus as built by the forced labour of the Hebrews. M. Edward Naville, the Swiss Egyptologist, has, in co-operation with Professor Maspero, undertaken the direction of the excavations on this important site, where he is now at work, aided by an experienced engineer and a gang of eighty labourers. The results to be anticipated from discoveries at Tel-el-Maskhuta are inscriptions which shall enable Egyptologists to identify the Pharaoh of Moses, to assign a dynastic date to the period of the oppression, and to settle the much-disputed question regarding the route of the Exodus. An inscription has already been dug up, which,

however, proves it to have been not Raamses, but the Pithom and Succoth of the Bible. Pithom is the sacred, and Succoth the civil designation of the temple and city. Pithom was built by the Israelites for Rameses the Great. Succoth is said to have been the first station on their route to Palestine. Pithom-Succoth now finds its place on the map, and a fixed point in the route of the Israelites is determined. More funds are needed for the prosecution of the work already begun. Pending the election of a treasurer, subscriptions will be received by the hon. secretaries, Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, British Museum, and Miss Amelia B. Edwards, The Larches, Westbury-on-Severn, Bristol.

THE Trustees of the British Museum, at a special general meeting on March 17, have unanimously resolved to recommend the purchase of the Asburnham Manuscripts (see *ante*, p. 114). The arrangement with the French is as follows:—M. Delisle came over to London early in March and examined the manuscripts, of which he had previously submitted a list. Of these he found that between 160 and 170—100 from the Libri, and over 60 from the Barrois collection—were suspects, and had come wrongfully from French libraries. He finally agreed to recommend his Commission to ask the French Chambers for 600,000*fr.*, or £24,000, to effect the purchase of the suspected manuscripts; and a communication was received from him on Saturday that the Commission will do this. The trustees are quite satisfied that the French claims are just. Whether Libri or anybody else stole the manuscripts they do not take into consideration; but they hold that these manuscripts ought not to have left French libraries, and that the French should have an opportunity of recovering them. The Trustees, then, recommend the purchase of the whole collection; and the £24,000 (if, or when, the French pay it) will be refunded to the Exchequer. The Libri manuscripts selected by the French comprise most of the ancient manuscripts—in fact, all of the very ancient ones; and include the Pentateuch, with drawings (which comes from Tours). This is the chief loss. The others are mainly collections of French scientific correspondence and autographs, and some early Provençal manuscripts. What remains, however, is also of great importance. The early Florentine correspondence, the correspondence of Huet, Bishop of Avranches, with all the leading people of his time, the early Italian literature, and especially the Dantes and the beautifully illuminated Horæ of Lorenzo de' Medici (written by Sinibaldo, the famous scribe, in 1485), and a mass of mediæval literature, remain in the Libri section. The manuscripts taken from the Barrois section do not affect its value in any material way, for the great collection of early romances remains intact. Many of the manuscripts claimed by the French are, in fact, of secondary importance. The ultimate decision rests with the Treasury.—*Times*.



## Antiquarian Correspondence.

Sin scire labores,  
Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

*All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication.*

### THE ONLY (?) LIVING GENEALOGIST.

(See vol. ii. p. 324, and *ante*, pp. 51, 102, and 161.)

SIR,—Those of us who have laughed at the quaint conceits of "Iolanthe" will remember the dilemma of the perplexed Chancellor who wonders how he is to commit himself for contempt of his own authority. Such a feat would present no difficulties to your versatile correspondent, Mr. James Phillippe, who proudly informs us that he has had conferred upon him (by himself) "the honour of compiling all the pedigrees" to be found in his own work, and then, gliding gracefully from author to critic, quotes a very flattering notice of them, and adds—"I (!) can fully confirm this opinion." While wondering what further *avatars* "the only living genealogist" may undergo, the words of Menelaus ring in my ears :

οὐδ' ὁ γέρων δολίης ἐπελήθετο τέχνης,  
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι πρῶτιστα λέων γένει' ἠγύγνεως,  
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα δράκων καὶ πόρδαλις ἥδὲ μέγας σῦς,  
γίγνετο δ' ὑγρὸν ὕδωρ καὶ δένδρεον ὑψιπέτηλον,

which last obviously refers to that, which (to quote from Crewe's panegyric) "is more, and most of all"—the proud name of PLANTAGENET.  
A GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—I notice in your last issue that Mr. James Phillippe lays claim to having compiled all the pedigrees for General Plantagenet Harrison's first volume of a "History of Yorkshire," recently published. I have referred to a copy of the work in question, and, from the preface, it appears to me that General Plantagenet Harrison, judging from his own words, himself drew up all the pedigrees. Will, or can, Mr. Phillippe kindly explain this? I cannot, neither I think will any genealogist endorse the sentiments of the so-styled "only living genealogist" relative to the value of old wills for supplying an important clue to the "missing link."

ANTI-HUMBUG.

### BISHOP BURNET'S "HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES."

SIR,—In the introduction to "Burnet's History of His Own Times," edition published by Smith in 1838, there are the following remarks :—

"It is but fair to examine the characters and works of those who most prominently attacked our author. Mr. Bevil Higgons led the van with his 'Historical and Critical Remarks on Bishop Burnet's History,' &c. Mr. Higgons was a firm adherent to James II., retired with him, and died in exile; he must, therefore, have been liable to the most illiberal prejudices against our author," &c.

Is this statement true? I think not. I have a copy of the second edition of Higgons' remarks, published in 1727, to which is added a postscript, dated "London," in answer to the *London Journal* of January 30th and February 6th, 1724-5, which shows that the author was then in London.



I have also the third edition, by the same author, of "A Short View of English History, with Reflections, &c.," published in 1747; the preface is dated August 7th, 1734, the date probably of the first edition; and in it he states he has let the papers be covered with dust for thirty-six years, till every person mentioned in the transactions was removed from the stage. I think this conclusively shows that the statement in "Burnet's History" above referred to is not reliable. If any of your correspondents can show anything to the contrary, I shall be glad.

*Mossley House, Congleton.*

THOMAS COOPER.

#### MUMMERS.

(See p. 105.)

SIR,—In reference to "J. G's." communication, allow me to give the following copy of the lines sung by children here on November 2, to a monotonous chant. As far as I know, the result of the music upon housekeepers is anger rather than alms!

#### "SOLEING NIGHT.

Soleing-night has come at last,  
And we are soleing here;  
And all that we are soleing for  
Is apples and some beer.  
Sole, sole, sole of my shoe;  
If you have no apples, pears will do.  
If you have no pears, a plum or a cherry,  
Or any good thing to make us merry.  
The streets are very dirty,  
My shoes are very clean;  
And I've got a little pocket  
To put a penny in.  
God bless the mistress of this house,  
God bless the master too,  
And all the little children  
That round the table go.  
A pocket full of money,  
A cellar full of beer;  
I wish you a merry Christmas  
And a happy new year.  
Up the kitchen and down the hall;  
A threepenny loaf will serve us all.  
One for Peter, and two for Paul,  
And three for the man that made us all."

This is generally followed by,

"Poor Mary, she came weeping."

Can anyone throw light upon the origin of this doggerel, or of the term "Soleing"? I may mention that "Mummers" always go round the neighbouring village of Upton.

C. V. GODDARD.

*Chester.*

#### "THE FIRST NOWELL."

(See vol. ii. p. 324.)

SIR,—I regret not being able to give "Mercator Scissor" information as to the authorship of the carol quoted by him at the above reference, but I may state that a version of it is given in the excellent little "Garland of Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern," published by

Hotten in 1861, where it is entitled "For Christmas Day in the Morning." Prefixed to this copy is the following note :—

"This is the popular English version of the 'Golden Carol,' and details the wanderings of the Magi, or Three Kings. In the original *Noel*, the French word for Christmas, or Christmas carol, is corrupted to 'Nowell.' I [*i.e.* the editor] have not hesitated to restore the correct rendering. With regard to the three poor shepherds alluded to in the second line, Mr. Sandys remarks, that according to some legends the number was four, called Misael, Achael, Cyriacus, and Stephanus, and these, with the names of the three kings, were used as a charm to cure the biting of serpents, and other venomous reptiles and beasts. In the seventh of the Chester Mysteries, the Shepherds, who are there but three, have the more homely names of Harvey, Tudd, and Trowle, and are Cheshire or Lancashire boors by birth and habits. Trowle's gift to our Saviour is 'a pair of his wife's old hose.'"

I append the following stanza of the carol here referred to :—

"The first Noel the angel did say,  
Was to three poor shepherds in the fields as they lay ;  
In the fields where they lay keeping their sheep,  
In a cold winter's night that was so deep.  
Noel, Noel, Noel, Noel,  
Born is the King of Israel."

*Leith, N.B.*

P. J. MULLIN.

#### "NOLENS VOLENS AND ELISHA COLES."

SIR,—I possess a very curious old school-book, entitled "Nolens Volens ; or, You shall make Latin whether you will or no ; containing the plainest directions that have yet been given on that subject. Together with the 'Youth's Visible Bible,' being an alphabetical collection (from the whole Bible) of such general heads as were judg'd most capable of hieroglyphicks. Illustrated (with great variety) in four and twenty copper-plates, with the rude translation opposite, for the exercise of those who begin to make Latin." The size is a small 12mo. No author's name appears on the title-page, but the educational preface "To the Reader" is signed "Elisha Coles." My copy is of "The Second Edition, Corrected." The imprint is, "London, 1677, Printed by T. D. for T. Basset and H. Brome." It has a curious frontispiece, representing a teacher standing, dressed in a sort of Roman toga, and lecturing a little boy who is seated and taking notes. Above is the Horatian motto "Utile Dulci," and from the teacher's mouth issues a scroll, on which is the text, "From a child thou hast known the Scriptures." The "hieroglyphicks" are most curious and droll, especially those of "Parent," "Pallace," "Naked," "Sluggard," "Quarrel," "Quailes," "Scorner," &c. My copy is very clean, and handsomely bound by J. Leslie, and pasted inside the cover is a cutting from a bookseller's catalogue, apparently forty or fifty years old, giving the above title, with the addition, "Curious and scarce ; fine copy, 9s." May I ask what is known of the book, its value, educational or other, and of its author, Elisha Coles, beyond what is to be seen in "Watkins' Biographical Dictionary"?

*Hampstead, N.W.*

E. WALFORD, M.A.

#### OLD SONG IN PRAISE OF BOOKS.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me whether the following verses, which I find in the catalogue of a Leamington bookseller, are really a

portion of an old song in praise of books? I should like to see the piece in its entirety, if such be in existence :—

“O for a booke and a shadie nooke,  
eyther in-a-doore or out ;  
With the grene leaves whisp'ring overhede,  
or the streete cryes all about.

“Where I maie reade all at my ease,  
both of the newe and old ;  
For a jollie goode booke whereon to looke  
is better to me than golde.”

*Bonnington-road, Leith, N.B.*

P. J. MULLIN.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Books Received.

1. Hegel. By E. Caird, LL.D. Philosophic Classics for English Readers. Blackwood. 1883.
2. Hamilton. By J. Veitch, LL.D. Philosophic Classics for English Readers. Blackwood. 1883.
3. Surnames as a Science. By R. Ferguson, M.P., F.S.A. Routledge & Sons. 1883.
4. Bramshill. By Sir Wm. H. Cope, Bart. Infield, 160, Fleet-street.
5. Translations of Tennyson's Lines on Sir John Franklin. Cambridge : Deighton, Bell & Co. 1882.
6. Historic Yorkshire. By William Andrews, F.R.Hist.S. 8vo. Reeves & Turner, Strand. F. Spark, *Express* Office, Leeds.
7. Customs, Superstitions, and Legends of Staffordshire. By C. H. Poole. Rowney & Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields.
8. Historical Handbook of Loughborough. By Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher. Loughborough : W. Wills.
9. Rectors of Loughborough. By Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher. Loughborough : W. Wills.
10. The Epistle of Barnabas. By Archbishop Ussher, with a Dissertation by the late Rev. J. H. Backhouse. Oxford : The Clarendon Press. 1883.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Books, &c., for Sale.

*Illustrated London News* from commencement to 1865, bound. *Gentleman's Magazine*, about 100 volumes, 1730-1830, not uniform. *Guardian Newspaper*, from commencement to 1864, bound ; and 1865-70, in numbers. Offers to E. W., 17, Church-row, Hampstead, N.W.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Books, &c., Wanted to Purchase.

Dodd's Church History. 8vo. Vols. i. ii. and v.  
 Waagen's Art and Artists in England. Vol. i.  
 Hallam's Introduction to Literature of Europe. 1837. Vols. ii. iii. and iv.  
*Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, several copies of No. 2 (February, 1882) are wanted, in order to complete sets. Copies of the current number will be given in exchange at the office.  
 East Anglian, vol. i., Nos. 26 and 29. Address, E. W., 17, Church-row, Hampstead, N.W.



*The*  
*Antiquarian Magazine*  
*& Bibliographer.*



**Masenius, Lauder, and Milton.**

*AN ACCOUNT OF A FAMOUS LITERARY FORGERY.*

BY JOHN C. H. FLOOD.

*PART I.*



VERY strange chapter in the history of letters is that which presents us with the narratives of certain literary forgeries, and the controversies and the speculations to which they have given rise. It is not within the scope of the present paper even to glance at the various instances of the species of delinquency referred to; our purpose is to give a short account of one of the most extraordinary cases of the kind within our knowledge. And it derives its interest and importance from the circumstance, that it involved a bold, but we need hardly say a fabricated, charge of plagiarism against no less a personage than our illustrious countryman John Milton.

The particulars of this case are, it is thought, not so universally known as to render a recapitulation of them uninteresting or superfluous; and when it is borne in mind that the accusation in question, monstrous and utterly unfounded though it was, actually had the effect of smirching for a time both the personal and professional reputation of the author of "Paradise Lost," we believe that the matter will be regarded with interest by those unacquainted with the peculiar episode we have to narrate. The story of the crime—for crime it certainly was in a moral, if not in a legal sense—which produced the astonishing result already stated, will be found to be one of a singularly involved character, but we will endeavour to tell

it as succinctly as we can, consistently with a correct apprehension of its peculiarity. Let us first speak of Masenius; and concerning him we may at once say that he himself was not Milton's assailant, the villain of our little drama having been the second of the trio mentioned in our heading, and of whom more anon.

James Masenius, then, a Jesuit priest, and author of several learned works, now, however, forgotten, was Professor of Eloquence in the College of his order at Cologne, where in 1681 he died at the age of seventy-five.

About A.D. 1660—dates are important here—appeared an epic poem in Latin, of five books and 2,486 lines, entitled “Sarcotis,” and of which Masenius was the author. “Sarcotis” or Sarcothea—from *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, and *θεά* (*Thea*), a goddess—is the chief personage in the poem, and is intended to represent Human Nature. Numerous other characters make up the *dramatis personæ*, including Adam and Eve, Judith and Holofernes, Bacchus, Procrustes, David and Bathsheba, Phalaris, Achilles, Venus, and the Devil; together with an innumerable host of abstract personages, such as Arete, “virtue,” Elpis, “hope,” Eucrasia, “health,” and so forth. From this it will be seen that “Sarcotis” is, at least, a diversified and very comprehensive poem, and in order that the reader may better understand the design of this work, we will set before him a translation of the Argument of its first book, prefixed thereto by Masenius himself. It runs thus:—

#### ARGUMENT OF THE FIRST BOOK.

*History.*—God places in a terrestrial paradise Adam and Eve, whom He has created. The Devil, jealous of their happiness, seeks to seduce them by his artifices, and to make them fall from their first estate.

*Fiction.*—As an epic poem, like a tragedy, ought to have a principal subject to which all the rest have relation, the poet here comprehends Adam and Eve under the single name “Sarcothea,” that is to say, Human Nature, whom he considers the ruler of everything corporeal. Antitheus, or the enemy of God, is Lucifer. Prosopopæia here furnishes companions faithful to the interests of Sarcothea: these are Arete or Virtue; Agape or Charity; Themis or Justice; Elpis or Hope; Dianœa or Reason; Metanœa or Repentance. On the other side, with Antitheus, are the Furies, Pain, Disease, Age, Toil, Poverty, Hunger, and Death, whose introduction upon the scene forms the mark and end of the poem. Firstly, the poet is represented as enraptured, and carried above the stars, from which he contemplates the universe, in order that he may discover the origin of the evil which he finds in the fall of Man, and in the fraud of the Demon who seduces him. The poet afterwards shadows forth the loveliness of Paradise, and the creation of Sarcothea, by the use of familiar images, and associates with the goddess companions whose

characters and manners he develops. He next produces Antitheus, moved by Envy, inspiring all the Demons with fury by his words; exciting Diseases, Cares, Toil, Grief, Poverty, Hunger and Death, to assist him in accomplishing his meditated vengeance. The poet next depicts their violent irruption on the Earth, after their departure from Tartarus.

The Ornaments and Figures of the poem consist in the following descriptions: the various occupations of mankind on the earth; Terrestrial Paradise; the creation of Sarcothea; the charms of Beauty; the pleasures and loveliness of the Garden of Delights; the virtues which dwelt here. A description of Satan and his harangue to the fiends against mankind; their council, and sortie from Hell.

From this, some notion may be formed of the design of the whole poem, but we will just give a rapid outline of what the remaining four books contain, in order that the reader may be in a position to perceive what are the points of similarity existing between the "Paradise Lost" of Milton, and the "Sarcotis" of Masenius, which enabled an ingenious and malicious impostor to bring, and for a time support, a charge of plagiarism against the former poet. In Book ii. we have the Devil, under the form of a serpent, successfully tempting man to eat fruit which he had been forbidden to touch; man fleeing from God, covering himself with fig-leaves, driven from Paradise; condemned to cultivate the ground, and the serpent cursed. In Book iii., Antitheus employs self-love to corrupt man, and to induce him to worship devils. Pride and Idolatry reign supreme. In Book iv., Man, after his fall, becomes the slave of Avarice, Gluttony, and Pleasure; his passions render him miserable. In Book v., Envy and Anger arm mankind against each other, and the natural result follows.

Such is an outline of the scope of "Sarcotis," a poem concerning which it has been, perhaps truly, remarked that "it is worthy the esteem and admiration of all men of letters." But while admitting this, and also disclaiming any wish to disparage in the slightest degree the poem of Masenius, we venture to assert that, in our judgment, "Sarcotis" cannot, without exposing the memory of its author to something akin to ridicule, be placed on a level, or even fairly compared, with Milton's sublime production. Any attempt to effect such an exaltation of Masenius and his work, would suggest the idea that he who made it was either incapable of appreciating and distinguishing between the respective merits of the two compositions, or else, on the other hand, that he had some private end to serve in taking such a course. We shall see presently that the latter of these two alternatives indicates the state of mind which actuated the chief assailant of Milton in the detestable business, to give an account of which forms our present purpose.

Now it must be remembered that Milton was born in the year

1608, and died in the year 1674; also that "Paradise Lost," having first appeared in 1667, and "Sarcotis" in 1660, it was of course quite possible for Milton to have read and copied the work of Masenius. This circumstance of "Sarcotis" having been published about seven years before Milton's work, was necessarily favourable to the design of any malevolent individual who might have in view to detract from the great Englishman's merits. And more especially was this so as there were, no doubt, as we have hinted, some few points of resemblance between the two poems, which a mere pedant or pseudo-critic might, by a little ingenuity, turn to the disadvantage of the later of the two writers, in the event of a charge of piracy being brought against him. But these features of similarity were not, in themselves, sufficiently marked to enable even the most inveterate enemy of Milton to safely affirm that he had copied from Masenius. Consequently, to give force to an accusation of literary spoliation against Milton, it was necessary for the person bringing it, to have recourse to something of a more potent character than the mere collation of a few phraseological coincidences. Such being the case, the individual who possessed sufficient hardihood to proclaim John Milton a mere copyist, imitator, and plagiarist, had the villany to maintain that position by the aid of forgery and interpolation, and, lastly, closed the miserable farce with which he had beguiled and dismayed the literary world, for a brief period, by subscribing an abject confession of his offence, dictated to him by Dr. Johnson, who, it will not be forgotten, had a particularly acute faculty for the detection of literary forgeries.

The individual to whom Milton, and the world too are now under obligations, was one William Lauder, a native of Scotland, while a real debt of gratitude is also owing to the Rev. Mr. Douglas, a clergyman of the Church of England, by whose efforts the way was paved for the ignominious exposure of Mr. Lauder's rascality. We have said that the story of Masenius, Lauder, and Milton is a somewhat complicated one, and such it is: we may also add, that the offence of which this man Lauder was convicted at the bar of public opinion has no parallel in history, at any rate as a piece of sheer wickedness, conceived and executed with no sufficient reason and with the utmost inadequacy of motive. Now, why did William Lauder become an interpolator, forger, and a libeller of the greatest of epic poets—the "British Homer," as he has been called? Strange to say, before we can answer this question, we must go back to the reign of King Charles I., and examine a slight incident of that period. It will of course be known to most readers that this unhappy monarch was credited with having written during his last captivity a certain book, which appeared after his death, with the title "Eikon Basiliké: \* The Portraiture of His

---

\* Greek words signifying "A Kingly Image."

Sacred Majesty in His Solitudes and Sufferings." It is now the universal opinion that this work was not written by Charles at all, but by Dr. Gauden, Bishop of Exeter. This is, however, immaterial for our present purpose; suffice it to say that, on the first appearance of "*Eikon Basiliké*," it was generally attributed to the King, and as his sufferings and violent death had in no small degree endeared his memory to the people, a volume purporting to be of his composition was naturally enough eagerly purchased, as a precious memento of the unfortunate but "*Blessed Martyr*." The title itself of the work indicates in some measure the nature of its contents; it was, in fact, intended to be a touching picture of the state of the fallen King's mind, a vigorous defence of certain features in his conduct, and a sincere confession of the faults which he had committed.

"*Eikon Basiliké*" was sold by thousands, and although a rather dreary production, was yet thought by certain friends of the Commonwealth to be sufficiently powerful to upset the minds of the "*common people*," to inflame those of the partisans of the late King, and so again to produce disorders in the State.

To suppress this book was rightly deemed impossible; to attempt it would have been not only futile but dangerous; there was but one course for the Government to pursue in the matter, and that was to frame an answer to what no doubt was, in regard to them, a sufficiently mischievous volume, from which they apprehended very dire results. Accordingly, the leaders of the Commonwealth party cast their eyes through the ranks of their literary partisans to find a writer qualified to demolish "*The Kingly Image*," and, as most of us know, they very quickly fixed upon Milton as their champion for this purpose. That selection was a wise one, and was well justified by the result which followed; for competent judges have unanimously considered that the reply to "*Eikon Basiliké*," which was entitled "*Eikonoklastes*,"\* is "*one of the most perfect and powerful of Milton's controversial compositions.*"

It can hardly be supposed, however, that Milton actually believed that the maundering twaddle which he was instructed to attack was really written by Charles I.: but as the "*Eikon*" was evidently set up with an object by the Royalist party, so the annihilation of it was carried out with an unmistakable intent, namely, to turn the tide of public opinion in favour of the Republican party, and against that which adhered to the monarchy. It was of course a matter of indifference to Milton personally, who might have been the actual composer of the plausible volume submitted to his scrutiny, and which came asunder, under his hands, like tow between the fingers of a giant: his business was to defend his party, and that object he effectually carried out. But some of the enemies of this great man have stated to the world that the performance of the duty cast upon

---

\* A compound Greek word signifying "*Image-breaker*."



him could not be, nor in fact was, successfully accomplished without fraud, either on the part of himself or some coadjutor. It may perhaps appear strange to enumerate all these matters, but as they led directly to the ingenious forgeries of Mr. Lauder, and to his grave charges against Milton, it is necessary that the reader should be put in possession of all information concerning them.

(*To be continued.*)



## Dr. Mackay's Thirteen Celtic Derivations.

BY BRINSLEY NICHOLSON, M.D.

### PART II.

(Continued from p. 182.)

#### 5. BRABE. Cym. iii. 3.

"Oh, this life  
Is nobler than attendance for a checke,  
Richer than doing nothing for a Babe,  
Prouder than rustling in unpaid-for Silk."

**S**O runs our only authority. The history of the emendation "brabe" is curious. Johnson, so far as he knew, invented it as the English form of *brabium*, to which he gave the sense of badge of honour, though its truer meaning is a reward or prize for athletic games. No one, however, has come across such a "brabe." Speght, explaining "Heth" in Chaucer, said it was "brabes and the like." But he omitted to explain what his "brabes" meant, as also how a plural plus "and the like" could synonymise a singular noun. All we have learned from other sources is that "Heth" means "contempt," which is not therefore the necessary meaning of "brabes and the like." Singer, however, apparently acting on this view, introduced brabe into our text, and explained it as a contemptuous look. But a contemptuous look is not contempt, neither can contempt itself be allowed with an "a" before it. Dr. Mackay now gives "brabe" on no English authority as a kick, because it resembles the Celtic *breab*! Nor does this give a meaning free from a tautological sense never fallen into by Shakespeare. Nobler than attending for a check, says he—Richer than doing nothing for a kick, adds Dr. Mackay.

But as hesitatingly suggested by Steevens, "Babe" is unquestionably right. Take the three comparative adjectives each in connection with its context. (1) *Nobler* than attending for a check or repulse; (3) *Prouder* than rustling in unpaid for silk. Why, then, (2) *Richer* than doing nothing for a babe? The answer is simple. In those days kings granted to a favourite or favourite's favourite, the care of

a rich babe, an infant at law, a minor, or a fool. For this babe's maintenance, and for his care of it, this favourite received a goodly sum yearly from the babe's estate, possibly the whole rental. Immediately thereupon he farmed this infant for a lesser sum to a second party, avoided the trouble, pocketed the difference, "doing nothing for the babe." Marston, in his "Scourge of Villanie," B. i. Sat. 2, tells us that this process was repeated down to the fourth-hand guardian :—

" But now *Heroes* heires (if they have not told  
A discreet number for[e] their dad did die),  
Are made much of, how much from merchandize  
[Read, I think,—how much? [Ans.] For merchandize]  
Tail'd and retail'd, till to the pedlar's packe,  
The fourth-hand ward-ware comes, alack, alack."

And in his next Satyre :—

" Shall Damas use his third-hand ward as ill  
As any jade that tuggeth in the mill?"

If one does not see how appropriately each commencing adjective fits the purport of the rest of its line, and how meaningly this and the third line, climax fashion, hit, not at the follies, but at the crimes of the Court, I can only doubt his sense or my own.

#### 6. BUCK. M. Wives, iii. 3.

Dr. Mackay commences with "Buck doubtless meant to wash linen," but afterwards tells us, "it signifies rather to bleach than to wash." As he vouchsafes neither proof nor instance, we are, I suppose, bound to accept this from its Mackay-Celtic root *buac*. This is a slight reasoning in a circle, but a method allowable when treating of Celtic derivations. A reference however, to Richardson gives us two instances where it cannot even suggest the idea of bleaching, rather the reverse. I could find a third where only washing below stairs is spoken of, but it is unnecessary. I myself slipped, however, when I said that Dr. Mackay gives no instance, he gives the present passage. "The use after bucking," says he, "... of the words, 'or it is whiting time,' shows the meaning attached to *bucking* in the age of Shakespeare." Amazed, I stared awhile, and then turned to my Staunton's fac-simile of the first Folio, and can now only suppose that Dr. Mackay unconsciously read "for" instead of "or." This is the passage: "Heere is a basket . . . and throw fowle linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking; or it is whiting time, send him by your two men to *Datchet-Meade*." Will Dr. Mackay affirm that a buck basket being used for either place is proof that bucking and whiting were the same? Could practical Mrs. Ford have told us more clearly that "bucking" and "whiting" were two different operations, carried on in different localities, the one constantly employed, the other only at a particular season or seasons?

## 7. COZIER. Tw. N. ii. 3.

Dr. Mackay seems to think that by quoting Johnson's conjectural etymology, he proves, first, that ascertained facts are also conjectures, secondly, that they must give place to his Celtic conjecture, *cosaire*, a tramp. In support of this guess he indulges in another. "It would thus appear"—from this Celtic etymology—"that in Shakespeare's time the working men of England, when on the tramp, . . . were in the habit of assembling in the evening, and at the wayside public-houses, and singing rounds and catches." Quite possible, but it proves nothing as to the true meaning of cozier, any more than that because tinkers were noted for their singing, therefore that Amiens and those who sang to Jacques had been tinkers, the more especially as the sample song given has a lazyish, wandering roll about it.

But to come to facts. Cosier, a cobbler, is found in Florio, 1599. In Minshen, 1616, it is "a sowter . . . see Bottcher, Cobbler, Souter." In Holyoke's Rider, 1613, in Phillips, and in Coles, it is similarly defined. According to Whalley and Henley, it, in their days, meant a shoe cobbler in Northamptonshire and Devonshire. It is true that cobbler in old times meant generally a mender or "botcher," which last word stood for a repairer. But beyond this we cannot go. These coziers of Malvolio were jovial fellows, and noted for their songs and catches, but there is not the remotest necessity—rather, in the face of such authorities, no standing-place—for the conjectural *cosaire* or tramp etymology, not a proof beyond the similarity of sounds that prove horse and hoarse to be etymologically connected. When Dr. Mackay can produce an unequivocal instance of cosier or cozier meaning a tramp generally, and not a cobbler or mender, then it will be time to take his etymology into consideration. At present, it is of a piece with his saying that by "charging Doll," Pistol meant that he would pay her, an explanation which seems to prove that Pistol was a Celt, and English a foreign language to him.

Armin in his *Foole upon Foole* (1605) says:—"How this Leane Foole Leanard . . . was revenged of one that clapt coiziars waxe to his head. . . . A Country Plow Jogger . . . secretly stole a peece of Shoomaker's waxe off their stall, and comming behinde him, clapt him on the head; . . . the foole seeing the pitch ball, pulled to have it off, but could not but with much paine."

## 8. CUTTLE. 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Cuttle, as shown by *cultellus*, &c., and by cut, and by its derivative cutler, one who makes cuttles; as shown by Greene's use of it in his conny-catching, and by the then flash phrase cuttle-bung, where bung is a purse or pocket, cuttle is the thing that cuts, *alias* a knife. As Pistol wore a sword, I confess I see no valid reason why Doll, addressing him as a "saucy cuttle," should not have disdainfully referred to his feigned desires to follow his ostensible profession.

Presently she reviles him for his assumed captaincy. Neither, looking to his real character, need we disbelieve that she purposely substitutes cuttle for cutlass. That she knew him is evident. She calls him cut-purse, rascal, filthy bung, or pickpocket, and Falstaff says the same: "I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and Nym—goe, a short knife and a throng . . . go." So does Pistol himself, when he says in "Henry V."

"I'll something leane to cutpurse of quick hand."

Dr. Mackay objects that her use of knife, and of its synonym used in this figurative way, are not quite consistent with style or sense. His objection would be of force were he criticising a literary composition, or even a competitive examination answer. But do we test Dorrit's Flora's speeches by the rules of Lindley Murray, or even of sense? Are we to resolve Dogberry's "comparisons are odorous," into a press error? Doll Tearsheets would think nothing of speaking in the same breath of the material table-knife, and of figuratively calling the adversary a saucy cuttle. Such were never remarkable for literary consistency. Besides, before meeting Falstaff she had been drinking too much canaries, a marvellous searching wine, that perfumes the blood ere one can say "What's this?" She had followed this up with wines during and after her repast with Falstaff. From this and other causes she is angry with Pistol, and vituperative. Does Dr. Mackay look for literary style and consistency in the effusions of such a one? If so, I would refer him to Cassio's drunken speech, though he was a gentleman and a mathematician, and not as angry or vituperative as Doll. Had a purist objector been present, and objected, she would have assailed him more loudly and with a greater avalanche of opprobrious epithets, and both he and Pistol would have been incontinently chased or kicked downstairs.

But referring again to the definition of cuttle given above—a definition supported by as certain an etymology as an etymology can be, while it is a word not unfrequently used in that sense by Elizabethan writers, though it did not, so far as I know, exist in Elizabethan English except as thieves' slang—I would say, that as bung signified both a pocket and a pickpocket, so I think it likely that cuttle, besides its meaning as a cutpurse's knife, may have been used in similarly euphemious and shortened slang for one who used such a knife. Nor does "saucy cuttle" admit of good sense—if we are to look for good sense in a Doll in such a state—unless some personality be attributed to it. Under the circumstances the most that can be said for the Celtic derivation *cutalaiche*, a comrade or bed-fellow, an epithet she would disdain to give him, and a word wholly unknown in English even in the form cuttle, is that such a conjecture is not in the least required in explanation of this passage.

## 13. HACK. M. Wives, i. 2.

The names of Lear and his daughters I do not meddle with. They came to Geoffrey of Monmouth from still older sources ; Shakespeare, with whom only we have to do, adopted them, as he adopted the name given him in baptism, without necessarily inquiring into its meaning, or whether it was Celtic or Saxon, Norman or Danish.

With regard to Hack, not content with the supposition that Shakespeare used Celtic-derived words in the senses in which his Warwickshire and other acquaintances used them, we are here told that "he was a proficient in the Celtic vernacular." I had wondered at his "small Latin and less Greek," but understand it now, if he gave his intellect to the acquisition of French, Italian, English, and Celtic, even though, on Dr. Mackay's authority, Celtic was then lisped or guttured by him from infancy. But even if Dr. Mackay only meant to express what I have said in the first clause of this paragraph, I must still ask for the proof that *ac* or *hac* was used by the Warwickshire, or by any English county folk, as meaning "deny." His present proof is not even from county glossaries, but is because "deny" seems to him to give sense to the passage. Doubtless Lucentio's translation of *Hac ibat Simois*, &c., gave sense and was acceptable to Bianca, but would it have been accepted by Parson Evans, Celt though he was? Like the Parson, I am unable to accept such renderings without proof. To make agreement also between Shakespeare's "and so thou should'st not alter," and Dr. Mackay's explanation or gloss, "and make you alter," must, so far as my attempts go, be left to him and to his Celtic Dictionary.

But why should we not accept "hack" in its sense of chop or hew? Mrs. Ford, in a laughingly sarcastic and jesting tone and mood tells her trusted friend of Falstaff's *quasi* love-letter. Both were perfectly aware, though Dr. Mackay seems to have forgotten it, that Mrs. Ford was a married woman, and that Falstaff had never expressed his intent either to kill Ford, or to obtain a divorce, and marry the *divorcée*. Mrs. Page took the being "knighted" in the same sense as "the eternal moment or so." Carrying on the jest, she answers, "Thou liest, *Sir* Alice Ford! Nay these knights will hack, so hack your *Sir* [or, *Lady*] Alice, that only Alice Ford will be left; nay not even that, you being left in that state of gentility, or rather non-gentility, which belongs to an adulterous and discarded wife and a knight's cast mistress." The jest is not a great one, yet such as agrees with the banter of her friend, both fac-similes of the light jesting talk that women indulge in when they meet their confidential friend, and have each a laughingly absurd story to relate. At the same time there is both Shakespearian and soundest sense beneath the surface.

While preferring this explanation, the supposed reference to James' increase of knights is, I think, a possible alternative; for the passage is not in the 1602 Quarto, and an unprejudiced comparison of this

scene alone in the Quarto and Folio is, I hold, sufficient to prove that the Folio, though probably from a second or third-hand copy, was from a version revised by Shakespeare. Again, to those who do not accept this revision, a knight-creating incident could be adduced from Elizabeth's reign, which so roused her sense of prerogative that any such allusion would have highly delighted her. The doubt I have as to either of these being the true explanation is, that I know not whether "hack" was then used in the sense of hackney or make common.

I would conclude with an illustration of Dr. Mackay's method which met me while walking on an asphalté pavement the other day. Suddenly I was enlightened as to the derivation and meaning of the word asphalté. The ordinary one is specious, has a learned look about it, but is a mere coincidence and is needless, the word being without question derivable from our mother-tongue. The first syllable is "Ash" from its colour, and from "Ash" being used in its composition. In a common vulgar pronunciation—and we know that such often preserve the primitive forms—the word is "Ashphalt," and "phalt" is a broader variant of the soft carpet-like texture, "felt." As compared with the stone it replaces, asphalté gives a decidedly soft feeling to the foot. Such a derivation, so simple and so apt, proves itself. Should, however (but here my similitude leaves me), Dr. Mackay bring forth an older Celtic root or roots, I will, in meek imitation of Pistol, eat mine.



## The History of Gilds.

BY CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., *Barrister-at-Law.*

### PART II.

(Continued from p. 185.)

#### CHAPTER XXI.—*Chronological Review*—(Continued).

**T**HE Reformation (16th century) shook the whole system of Gilds to its foundation; and this was especially the case with the Religious Gilds of the laity, and the Gilds of the Kalenders. "In England (says Madox, "*Firma Burgi*," 27) these Religious Gilds have been judged to be founded in superstition;" and it was the same in all countries in which the Reformation gained ground. The Gilds were therefore abolished in all Protestant countries; but not on the Continent, as in England, in favour of the private purse of the King and his courtiers. On the contrary, we see in Northern Germany and Denmark, the property and income of these Gilds delivered everywhere, according to the intention of the founders, to the common treasury for the poor, to poor-houses, hospitals, and schools. (Brentano, p. 90.)

1503-4.—There was enacted 19 Henry VII. c. 7, which recited

the 15 Henry VI. c. 6 (1436-7) already quoted, and that this Act had now expired; and it enacted that Corporations should not make or enforce any ordinances without the approbation of "the Chauncellor, Tresorer of Englonde and Cheffe Justices of ether Benche, or thre of them; or before bothe the Justices of Assises in ther cyrcuyte or progresse in that shyre wher suche actes or ordinaunces be made, uppon the peyne of forfeytoure of xl *li.* for every time that they do the contrarie." No orders were to be made by corporations to restrain suits in the King's Courts.

This last regulation, it is clear, was aimed at the usual regulations in Gilds of settling all disputes amongst themselves.

The bye-laws made by Corporations or Fellowships of Crafts, Gilds, and Fraternities, were at this time found to be in many ways against the King's prerogative, the common law of England, and the liberty of the subject: being (as Lord Bacon designated them) fraternities of evil: wherefore (says Macpherson, "History of Commerce," ii. p. 26) an Act of Parliament restrains the masters or wardens of such fellowships from making any new bye-laws or ordinances concerning the prices of wares and other things, for their own singular profit, until first examined and approved of by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, or King's Justices, on pain of forfeiting £40 for every such offence.

1530-1.—By 22 Henry VIII. c. 4, it is recited that the Act of 1503-4 was evaded: "Sithe which tyme dyvers Wardens and Felowshippes have made Actes and Ordinaunces that every prentice shall paye at his first entre in their comon halle to the Wardens of the same fellowshipp some of them xls., some xxxs., some xxs., some xiijs. iiij*d.*, some vj. viij*d.*, some iijs. iiij*d.*, after their owne senester myndes and pleasure contrarie the menyng of the Acte aforesayd and to the great hurte of the Kynges true subjectes puttyng their Childe to be prentyse." Whereupon it was enacted that the fees on apprenticeship should not hereafter exceed ijs. vi*d.*; nor for his entry as a freeman iijs. iiij*d.*, upon pain of forfeiture of xl *li.*

1536.—By 28 Henry VIII. c. 5—"An Acte for avoydyng of Exaccyons taken upon Prentesis in the Cyties, Boroughes and Townes corporatt"—the Statutes of 1530-1, and that of 1503-4, are recited, as also the evasion of these; it is further recited that oaths were imposed on Freemen by Companies in fraud of the said Acts; and then enacted that no oath shall be imposed by Companies in restraint of keeping shops by apprentices when made free; nor fees taken for freedoms beyond those limited in Statute 22, Henry VIII. c. 4.

1544.—The members of the twelve great City Gilds gave an illustration of the great opulence to which they had attained at this date by lending to the King (Henry VIII.) the sum of £21,263 6s. 8d. towards providing means for carying on his wars in Scotland, on the security of lands mortgaged to them. This, if a voluntary act—

which it probably was not—turned out to be very unwise, inasmuch as it excited the cupidity of the Crown, and thus led to the shameless acts of confiscation which too speedily followed.

It is to be remarked that this is one of the earliest instances of public loans on record. Brentano, reviewing this event and those which followed, says :—

“From this period the extracting of money from the trading corporations became a regular source of supply to Government. In most manifold ways Elizabeth, and afterwards James and Charles, contrived to screw out of the Companies their wealth. This was especially managed by the granting of patents for monopolies, and for the oversight and control of different trades, to courtiers, by which the public suffered quite as much as the Companies. During the Civil War, too, and the Commonwealth, the Companies had to suffer great exactions and oppressions.”

1545.—By Statute 37 Henry VIII. c. 4—“An Act for Dissolucon of Colledges”—it was recited that diverse Colleges, Free-chappelles, Chauntries, Hospitalles, Fraternities, Brotherhoods, Guylds, and Stipendary Priests, “having perpetuity for ever,” had misapplied the possessions thereof in various ways ; and it was then exacted that all the same be dissolved, and the proceeds applied for supporting the King’s expenses in wars, &c., and for the maintenance of the Crown, &c.

This measure—one of the early consequences of the Reformation—does not seem to have been entirely enforced until the commencement of the following reign. (See 1547.) The Gilds of London appear to have escaped its operations on the ground that they were Trading Companies. We suspect the loan of the preceding year may have had some relation to this exemption.

(*To be continued.*)



## Easter Eggs.

(*Condensed from the “Observer.”*)

**D**R. SYNTAX, roaming in search of the picturesque, would find few social amenities more interesting than the custom of offering Easter greetings in the form of Eggs, as in vogue for many centuries past on the Continent, and which has lately been revived in England. Like most of our festive tokens, we have to thank the Romish Church for the institution of the Pasch Egg, which though purists may condemn as a “fond thing vainly invented,” may nevertheless be regarded as an apt illustration of the Resurrection. The Pasch, Pask, or Pace Eggs, which were ordinarily stained red, blue, and yellow, were religiously presented at church to the priests of old on Easter Sunday, when, after being sprinkled with holy water,



they were solemnly blessed *coram populo*, according to the ritual formula, "Bless, we beseech Thee, this Thy creature of Eggs," a rite having a peculiar, carnal significance for the worshippers, since it released them from the Lenten privations, the priests, moreover, being entitled to a first-fruits' offering of Easter Eggs. To ornament the Paschal Eggs with rich designs, emblematic traceries, and figures of saints became a monastic art, and there are extant a number of choice old engravings of these gorgeous Eggs, which, after being blessed, were eaten with great ceremony on Easter Day, at a table adorned with sweet herbs and flowers, according to the usage of Rome. An artist of the period (about 1700) gives minute details of some Easter Eggs which were sawn in two with a delicate instrument, the shells cleaned, lined with gold leaf, and embellished inside and out with figures, then finally secured with ribands; and, in regard to these agreeable trifles for the lady's hand, he says, "In Venice, the Venezian noblemen present Eggs to ye ladys and nuns adorned with their portraits curiously limned thereon, and in Germany they have ways of adorning Eggs with folioage and other devises, all in transparent work which is eat out with *aqua fortis*." Horace Walpole had among the treasures of Strawberry Hill a silver filagree box, sent by the Pope of Rome to Henry VIII., and which, from its egg-like form, is supposed to have contained a Paschal Egg. England did not in fact despise the Easter Egg, lang syne, if the household accounts of Edward I. tell us truly that the Jewish persecutor purchased 450 eggs for eighteen pence—save the mark!—and these, stained or covered with leaf gold, were distributed round the household. Monarchs in later times rather affected the custom, and even Louis Quatorze, with the true *Grand Monarque* air of showering benefits on his species, graciously bestowed *Œufs de Pâque* on the Court with his own august hand. Charles I.'s antiquarian Dutch gardener, Tradescant, deposited in his museum at Lambeth specimens obtained from the Patriarch of Jerusalem, for the Greek Church has not been behind in the matter of Easter Eggs. In Russia the custom has ever been elaborately cultivated, since it has not been thought presumption, worthy of Siberia or the knout, for the humblest peasant to present an Easter Egg to the Emperor himself, and the members of the Royal Household have been permitted to kiss the hand of the Patriarch, and receive from him in return a stained or gilded egg, according to their rank. Hakluyt, travelling about 1589, is much struck by the universality of the practice, and certainly his description would furnish latter-day pre-Raphaelites with a "truly precious" example. He says that every man and woman gives an egg, dyed red with Brazil wood, to the priest; and friends, high and low, both men and women, on meeting at Easter, greet each other with a kiss and exchange eggs, the poor giving stained ones and the rich the gilded; and, he naively remarks, "both men and women continue in kissing four days together"—not continuously, let us hope, since, later, this Easter

custom was prolonged for fifteen days, and survives vigorously in the present day. Russian society, indeed, appears in its most hospitable aspect at Easter. No man, woman, or child is allowed to pass on his way rejoicing without an Easter Egg; all faces seem lit up with an Easter sunlight, and religion and high-jinks go hand-in-hand. So earnestly does egg-mania set in that there is on record the story of an ingenious Russian lady of rank who entertained the Imperial Family at an Easter *déjeuner*, when the contents of each dish—fish, flesh, and fowl—reposed in egg-shell receptacles, chiefly the spoil of the ostrich; creamy curds and lucent syrups shone seductively in eggs fashioned in such choice substances as transparencies of glass, and eggs of gold paper holding dessert were passed round for *bonnes bouches*. Something like ten millions of eggs are consumed in the capitals of Russia at Easter, and besides these the artificial Easter Egg, made in every kind of material, including glass or crystal, and stored within some tempting present or unconsidered trifle, has become a branch of useful and ornamental industry in which Vienna vies with the Russian artificers.

The German legend of the origin of Easter Eggs, so popular in that country, which gains a folk-lore currency, is so very pretty and Hans-Andersen-like, that its childish improbability is easily condoned. German children are taught to believe—and the faith of children might remove mountains—that the *hare* lays the egg at Easter, and this year gives some colour to the fancy, since there frolics the traditional mad March hare to perform the feat. In Germany toy nests, full of parti-coloured eggs, are made of moss, sometimes holding a sitting hare, and these being hidden in the corners of house or garden, the children are despatched to look for the “hare’s eggs.” More often the eggs are merely secreted in various holes at random. Indoors, the distribution of Easter Eggs forms as favourite an episode as the Christmas tree, and the joy of the children, as they claim their eggs and the “*oscula matris*” on the “*limen amabile*,” is a pleasant sight which might soften the hardest cynic. Nuremberg, “quaint old town of toil and traffic, quaint old town of art and song,” as Longfellow sings, especially provides eggs in every variety of substance, from 6d. to £50, according to contents. In Italy the *ovi di pasqua* are eminently welcome. Easter Eggs have also obtained a footing in America, under the barbarous name of *Porse*, a corruption of Pasque, and the President throws open his grounds at Washington to allow the giddy young Jonathans to play at *Porse*—i.e., aiming blows or bowling at each other’s eggs till, by the principle of the survival of the fittest, the strongest egg remains the victor. As for England, Easter Eggs have been more prevalent in the northern counties and in Scotland, although Ray’s English proverb, “I warrant you for an egg at Easter,” is as old as the hills. In the north the Pasque Eggs passed by corruption into the name of Paste Eggs, and children found them convenient as a medium of extracting pence from the pocket of

the custom-lover. They are also associated with the custom of "heaving" or "lifting," which consists in men and women placing each other in chairs and then being raised in the air three times, as a symbol of Easter; Pace Eggs and a kiss forming the toll demanded. Even the stern Edward I. suffered himself to be "heaved" in his bed at Easter. Besides this, the Pace Eggs, mutually exchanged, were often very artistic, both without and within, and contained some outward and visible sign tending to love and dalliance, suggestive that the egg-token might develop some matrimonial design. We can recommend this mode to the bashful Corydon of to-day, who, by enclosing a flower or a ring—let us say a wedding ring—in the Easter Egg, may so offer his inamorata a delicate hint that "Barkis is willin'." It is, at least, to be hoped that the old saw, "If Easter falls in Lady Day's lap," &c., so curiously applicable to the present year of grace, may not conspire to break our Easter Eggs and mar our Easter joys.



### Early Arctic Explorers.

**W**E condense from the *Times* the following notes on the Arctic regions and their early explorers, as being of more than ordinary interest:—

At the earliest dawn of history we are told that the Arctic regions were supposed to be the realm of perpetual night, where, upon the borders of a vast sea, the Cimmerians dwelt in the congenial gloom; and about the earliest definite statement which has come down to us is that of Scymnus Chius, who flourished between 90 and 76 B.C., and who says, in his "Fragments," that "at the extremity of the Celts is a Boreal" peak; it is very high, and sends out a cape into a stormy sea." During the next 1,300 years or so little was done in the way of northern exploration, except in the direction of Greenland and Iceland, whose people are described by Giraldus Cambrensis as being of few words, but truthful—"Gentem hanc brevilloquam et veridicam habet." The "monks of old," who were bold and skilful sailors, pushing far out to sea in boats of wicker and hide, sailed also northward from Iceland till they found the sea frozen. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries maritime activity seems to have largely developed, and we find Edward III. maintaining a fleet for service in the "parts Boreal," John de Haddon being Admiral. The ancient manuscript records of Lynn contain a reference to "armour for the use of the North Fleet," which is suggestive of encounters with ice; but it is probable that De Haddon's principal duties were to protect fishermen and traders from the northern pirates. However this may have been, it is certain that by the beginning of the 16th century the "parts Boreal" had assumed definite shape and form, the magnetic pole being actually laid down

in the map appended to the edition of Ptolemy published at Rome in 1508. And on the margin of this map is a legend which has been translated in the following terms :—

“It is written in the book of the Fortunate Discovery that under the Arctic Pole there is a high magnetic rock, 33 German miles in circumference. This is surrounded by the fluid sugenum sea, that, as a vase, pours out water by four mouths from below. Around are islands, of which two are inhabited. Mountains vast and wide surround these islands, 24 of which deny habitation to man.”

The author of the book here alluded to was Nicholas of Lynn, the friar and mathematician of Oxford and friend of Chaucer; but the arrangement of the four Euripi, or whirlpools, by which the waters were carried towards the north and swallowed into the bowels of the earth, was a venerable institution borrowed from the early philosophers. In other parts of the world the scope of geographical knowledge and enterprise had been indefinitely extended by the discovery of a sea-path to the “thesauri Arabum et divitiis Indiæ,” and by the grand achievements of Columbus, Da Gama, and Magellan, which led directly to the long series of expeditions whose object was to find a northern route to Cathay and India.

The first Arctic explorers of this new epoch had little enough to gain from the study of maps and books, since the legend or theory of the four Euripi was echoed by geographers and cosmographers, with various additions and improvements, as late as 1659. Discredit had, however, been thrown upon it by the downright common sense of one Thomas Blundeville, who wrote, in 1589, as follows :—

“Moreover, the north side of the Promontorie Tabin hath 76 degrees of latitude, which place, whatsoever Plinie saith thereof in his fourth ‘Booke of Histories,’ yet I beleeeve that no Roman came ever there to describe the Promontorie. Neither doe I beleeeve that the Frier of Oxford by vertue of his art of magike, ever came so nigh the Pole to measure with his astrolabe those cold parts, together with the foure floods, which Mercator and Barnardus doe describe both in the front and also in the nether end of their maps, unlesse he had some cold Deuill out of the middle region of the aire to be his guide. And therefore I take them in mine opinion to be meere fables.”

The unimaginative Blundeville was, no doubt, regarded by many of his contemporaries as an iconoclast who attacked the most cherished faiths of their childhood. But he had struck a shrewd blow at what may be called poetical geography, and his example has been followed to such purpose by the eminently practical explorers and geographers of the Elizabethan and subsequent ages that the yet unexplored parts of the earth's surface have quite lost the charm of mystery and romance which once surrounded them. Prester John has long since vanished, and the strange beings in whom Herodotus\* delighted—

---

\* See Herodotus, Bk. iii., *passim*.

"The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads  
Do grow beneath their shoulders,"

have disappeared from the face of the earth. Their place is now supplied by "protobathybius" and "pseudopodia," and instead of quaint legends of fabulous monsters we have profound disquisitions on that "mysterious bond which connects organisation with psychical endowments." It is possible that some persons of a fanciful turn of mind may be found, even in such a matter-of-fact age as the present, who in their heart of hearts regret this wholesale destruction of the old romance, and regard with pleasure the last remnants of the inaccessible as a kind of relief to the imagination. But these considerations have no sort of weight with the modern representatives of the prosaic Blundeville, who, like him, would make sad havoc of travellers' tales in which imagination was indulged at the expense of strict accuracy. They do not wish to go to the North Pole, like Mr. Matthew Arnold's saint, in the hope of verifying an ancient legend by discovering Judas Iscariot enjoying his annual relaxation on an iceberg, with the thermometer at 100 deg. below zero, but to observe physical phenomena under extreme and singular circumstances.



## The Sunderland Library.

(Concluded from p. 36.)

THE sale of the fifth portion of the Sunderland Library by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, at their rooms, Leicester-square, commenced March 10, and extended over the ten following days. The attendance of purchasers, and the enthusiasm manifested over the acquisition of rare and valuable works, was fully equal to what it had been during the sale of the previous portions of the library. This portion of the sale embraced a large and interesting series of sixteenth century editions of the New Testament, as well as some English tracts of the following century. Specially noticeable are some rare editions of certain classic authors.

The sale was begun with some of the works of St. Evremond, which brought but moderate prices. The first book for which any competition arose was Saint Gelais (O. de), "*Le Sejour d'Honneurs*" (Paris, 1519), a rare edition, without woodcuts, which realised £21. A very interesting little duodecimo edition of S. Gryphius (Lyons, 1545) excited a very hot contest between Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Stevens, the former being the purchaser at £43. Sanderus, *Chorographia Sacra Brabantiae*, 2 vols., folio (Bruxelles, 1659-69), £25 10s. Sandeus Ferrariensis, *Sonetti Volgari* (Pisa, 1485), dedicated to Alberto D'Este, with a finely-painted page, £10 10s. Sannazarius,

De partu Virginis, lib. iii., and De Morte Christi Lamentatio (1533). This was John Grolier's copy, bound in olive morocco, gilt tooling, bearing his name, motto, and title of book on the sides, and consequently brought the large sum of £150. Sannazarius, Arcadia (1504), printed on vellum, with initials illuminated, £15 10s.; San Pedro, Carcel de Amor (1496), in Gothic letter, a rare edition of this romance, £46; Silius Caius, Punicorum (1471), in Roman letter, with illuminated initials, £20 10s.; Smith (Captain John), Generall Historie of Virginia, New England (1627); wants map, but with portrait of Smith and frontispiece, £20 10s. Spenser, the Faerie Queene, disposed into twelve books, fashioning xii. morall vertues, 2 vols. (1590-6), the original edition of the six books, title-page mounted and mended, and first leaf torn, £33 10s. Statius Opera, ex recens. Fr. Asulani (1519). This was John Grolier's copy, having his name and motto on the sides. It is the second Aldine, a tall and clean copy. Chiefly on account of the good binding, and having belonged to Grolier, this little volume brought the large price of £152. Suetonius, Vitæ duodecim Cæsarum, ex recens. A. Campani (1470, ed. princeps), £36; Suetonius, Vitæ XII. Cæsarum (Nic. Jenson, 1471), a fine edition, with the first page and initials painted and illuminated, £27; Symeoni Commentarii sopra alla Tetrarchia (1548). This was Thomas Maioli's copy, bearing his name, motto, and title on the sides and monogram of Alex. Petvius on the back, and in the contemporary binding, £140. The first Aldine Terence, dedicated to John Grolier (1517), in the contemporary calf binding, stamped with grotesque figures of animals, with gilt and gauffered edges, £31 5s. An edition of the six Comedies, (Paris, 1545), in the contemporary binding, calf, inlaid in colours, and tooled in the Lyonnese style, £23; Terentius, Therence en François, the first French translation, with numerous woodcuts, calf-gilt, £35; Wireker, Speculum Stultorum, first edition, *absque nota*, £25; Xenophon, Italian translation by Strozzi, T. Maioli's copy (1550), £180; Entre de Charles IX. en sa Cité de Paris, &c., 1571-2, £23; Cicero ad Herennium, &c., Aldine edition (1514), £151; Queen Elizabeth's Passage through the Citie of London (1558, black letter), £50; Tracts relating to France, about thirty in one volume (1567-8), £130; Fuentes, Obras, Saragoça (1563), £41; Herodotus, in French, by P. Saliat (1556), £96; Homeri Opera, first Aldine edition (1504), £525; Livii Opera Omnia, a fine specimen of sixteenth century ornamental calf binding (1588), £17 10s.; Newspapers and Tracts of the Civil War period, £60; Ptolemæus, maps, coloured, Roma, P. D. Turre (1490), £450; Ogier le Danois, a rare edition, hitherto unknown to bibliographers (1480), £211.

The total sum realised by the sale of the Sunderland Library, extending over fifty-one days, has been £56,581, the fifth and concluding instalment fetching over £9,900.

**Some Singular Old-Time Tenures.**

BY T. B. TROWSDALE.

*PART II.**(Continued from p. 80.)*

**A**N occupier of Crown land at Binston, Norfolk, was required to sell the King's cattle in Norwich Market. A tenant at Birkenhead had the care of royal wagon-houses in his neighbourhood. At Bures, in Essex, a person held on the singular condition that he should scald the hogs of his royal landlord when called upon to do so. Camberwell, Surrey, was rented in 1632 by the Scotts on the annual payment of a pair of horse-shoes; and, under the reign of Henry III., a farrier, whose shop was situated in what is now one of the busiest thoroughfares of London—the Strand—paid every year six horse-shoes to the Exchequer in lieu of rent. A horse-comb, then valued at fourpence, was the acknowledgment rendered to the Crown every Michaelmas Day by the lord of the manor of Charborough, Dorset, during the time of Henry V.

The last-named chivalrous sovereign granted a large estate near Bridgnorth to Ralph de Pitchford, in recognition of military services, the only return required being the provision of dry wood for the fire at Bridgnorth Castle whenever the King came there. At Collingham, Notts, and Henley, Warwick, tenants had to supply their monarch with a pair of scarlet hose every year. A holder of lands at Hemmingford, Cambridge, rendered as rent a spindleful of worsted yarn for the repair of the royal pavilion; while the Sakevilles of Burton, Sussex, enjoyed an estate under Edward III. by the service of an ounce of silk. Some houses near Launceston were held during the preceding reign on condition of their landlord providing the King with a grey riding-cloak on all occasions when he should visit Cornwall. Havering, Essex; Brokenhurst, Hants; Aylesbury, Bucks; and Edburton, in the same county, were all royal manors, the lords of which were required to furnish straw for the King's couch and litter for his chamber, in the days anterior to the introduction of the now universal luxury of carpets and feather beds.

King Henry VIII. gave the manor of Downhall, Essex, to one of his favourites, setting forth in the grant that the recipient should hold his stirrups whenever the bluff monarch mounted his horse at the neighbouring castle of Cambridge. The wealthy family of the Greens, of Greensnorton, Northampton, held their estate on condition that the head of the household extended his right hand towards the King on Christmas Day.

A large number of estates have been tenanted at different times by the payment of certain articles which cannot be regarded as other than mere acknowledgments of the obligation of the holder to his

lord ; in this respect resembling those last alluded to. Many Crown lands in the neighbourhood of Lewisham have of late years been leased at a "peppercorn" rent for the early part of the term in consideration of expenses to be incurred by the tenants. In 1348 land at Bermeton, Durham, was held by the service of three grains of pepper yearly. Fifty years later Sir William Marche died seised of eighty acres in Finchley and Hendon, Middlesex, for which he had annually paid a pound of pepper ; and about the same time a part of rent receivable in respect of messuages at Blakeston, Durham, was half a pound of cummin seed. Demesne lands and tenements in the adjoining manor of Pokerley were rented on condition of the payment of one clove upon every anniversary of St. Cuthbert's Day.

Three gilliflowers formed the singular rent-charge paid for property at Kingston, Surrey ; and roses, of various prescribed colours, were rendered to landlords in respect of holdings at West Twyford, Middlesex ; Mickleham, Surrey ; Hinton, Northampton ; Beaumanor, Leicester ; Fulmer, Bucks ; and Carlton-by-Rothwell, Yorkshire. At Brookhouse, near Penistone, also in the county of broad acres, a farmer used to pay, two centuries ago, the very remarkable rent of one red rose at Christmas, and one snowball at Midsummer. It may be stated, by way of attempt at explanation, that in the caverns and hollows of the high moors in this district snow has occasionally been seen in the month of June ; so that these peculiar conditions of tenancy might not always be so difficult of fulfilment as would at first sight appear.

One Geoffrey Arblaster was the keeper of Exeter Gaol under Edward I., and had certain lands at Bakton, in Devon, in requital for his services. But emphatically the worst tenure of which we have any trace was that at Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, whereby the holder was required to act as hangman or executioner when occasion arose.

When King John occupied the throne of this realm, two farmers at Apse, in Surrey, had their land under the stipulation that they should, each All Saints' Day, give away a cask of ale for the benefit of the soul of their sovereign and his ancestors : truly a curious condition, and little likely to accomplish the desired object. Lands and rent charges were frequently conferred upon churches and religious houses in pre-Reformation times, for the maintenance of a burning light on the high altar. Tenures of this description existed, among other places, at Barking, Essex ; and Barcheston, Oxford.

The memory of an old dragon legend is preserved in a tenure at Sockburn, near Durham. The manor is held by the Blackett family of the Bishop of the diocese by simply showing to that dignitary of the Church, upon his first assuming the prelatical functions, an ancient falchion, with which, tradition says, Sir John Conyers, the first lord of the manor, slew a monstrous flying serpent, or "worm."



Camden and other antiquaries have much to say respecting this wonderful story, to which nobody nowadays would give credence, and which we cannot linger over here.

The privilege of holding fairs was purchased by the people of Manningtree, in Essex, by exhibiting a certain number of stage-plays yearly. This arrangement was made at a time when the theatre was in higher repute as a teacher and entertainer of the people than it is even in our age of enlightenment.

The Earl of Arundel, *temp.* Edward I., was lord of the manor of Isleham, Cambridge; and whenever he had occasion to pass a spot called Harringmere on the estate, his under-tenant was required to present him with a gammon of bacon upon the point of a lance.

By far the greatest proportion of old-time tenures have, however, reference to hunting and hawking, the favourite diversions of royalty and of the nobility for many successive centuries. The pleasures of the chase were ministered to by grants of land in all parts of the kingdom, the tenants of which had in return to provide hawks or hounds, to train them, or attend to their safe keeping. Deer parks were preserved in half the counties of England by occupiers of Crown lands. Aeries of hawks, heronries, and falconries were to be seen on every hand, affording congenial recreation to the monarch on the same easy terms. This class of tenure, which was called serjeantry of falconry, obtained in so many places that a mere enumeration of the manors in which it obtained would occupy half a page of an ordinary book.

As affording a glimpse of the times when this country was overrun by ferocious wild animals, we may linger a moment over one or two old tenures connected with wolf hunting. Lands have been held on condition of keeping dogs for the destruction of this "gaunt grey" denizen of the woods, or for otherwise aiding in its extermination, at Pitchley, Northampton; Liddlesdale, Northumberland; Boyton, Essex; Guedding, Cambridge; Southampton, and elsewhere. The Derbyshire family of Wolvehunt derive their name from the circumstance of some of their ancestors (who resided at Wormhill) being famous for the number of wolves they had slain. A branch of the family lived on an estate known as Wolf-hunt-land, near Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, *temp.* Edward III., in return for the enjoyment of which they were required to chase away or put to death the wolves found in the royal forest of Sherwood.

Cornage was another class of tenure. This was the blowing of horns to herald the approach of the King's army. One example was the barony of Burgh-over-Sands, Cumberland, the lord of which had to precede the royal forces whenever they went into Scotland. The bugle or hunting horn played a very important part in connection with ancient tenures. It was often the token by which lands were held, and thus stood in the place of a written charter. A fine charter horn of this description is still preserved at Queen's College,

Oxford; and much information on this theme is given in an article contributed by the present writer to the twentieth volume of Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's archæological quarterly, *The Reliquary*.

By way of conclusion to this necessarily superficial treatment of a subject which would require volumes to deal with as it deserves, we may mention two tenures of comparatively recent date, but with very interesting associations. We refer to the Strathfieldsaye estate, in Hampshire, held of the Crown by the descendants of the Duke of Wellington by the nominal rent of a tri-coloured flag, to be presented at Windsor Castle on every anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo; and the honour of Woodstock, conferred by Queen Anne on the Duke of Marlborough as a reward for his services at the Battle of Blenheim, the sole rental of which is the bringing of a banner to Windsor on the 2nd of August in each year, in memory of the "famous victory," as Southey makes "Old Kaspar" call it, which was gained on that date in the year of grace 1704.



### The Guild of the Holy Ghost, Basingstoke.

**O**N an eminence overlooking the northern suburb of the town of Basingstoke, and near to the station of the South-Western Railway, stand the remains of what is known as the Holy Ghost Chapel, so called from its having belonged to a Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost, instituted in the early part of the sixteenth century. The site of the chapel is traditionally said to have been occupied by a religious structure as far back as the Saxon era; the edifice, however, appears to have been rebuilt by Sir William Sandys, afterwards first Lord Sandys of the Vyne, and Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who had obtained a licence from Henry VIII. to erect on this spot a free chapel—meaning, no doubt, one not under the control of the rector or vicar of the town—and to found therein a Guild by the name of "the Brotherhood of the Holy Ghost," which was to continue for ever by a perpetual succession. To this Guild a property of considerable extent was given, probably by Lord Sandys, in order to maintain a priest to perform divine service in the chapel, and pray daily for the souls of the two founders, and also to instruct in useful learning the youths and boys of the town. For this purpose a small house was built close to the chapel, with a school-room for the scholars. This foundation escaped the seizure by the King (Henry VIII.) of all the chantries, colleges, hospitals, free chapels, fraternities, &c., throughout England and Wales, made in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, perhaps because Lord Sandys had influence enough to get it spared, being high in Henry's favour. Another Act, however, was passed by Edward VI., whereby he took posses-

sion of the property of all sorts belonging to such religious establishments: under it all the estates and tenements belonging to the Guild of the Holy Ghost passed into the hands of the Crown, and were diverted from their original purpose and used according to the good pleasure of the King, which apparently did not consist in having the boys of the town taught to read. The education which Lord Sandys and the Bishop had provided had been entirely free; and the people of Basingstoke were well aware, therefore, what a loss to them and to their children the dissolution of the Brotherhood was, as it was clear that from henceforth such of them at least as wished their boys to be educated would have to pay for their schooling out of their own pockets. The death of King Edward and the accession of Mary, however, gave them a hope that they might get back the endowment; but they did not stir in the matter immediately; in fact, not until after her marriage with Philip of Spain. On that occasion the Queen went to Southampton to meet the reluctant husband whom she was so anxiously expecting, and on returning with him to Winchester she came the next day to Basing Castle, where they slept the night, and were most sumptuously entertained. In her train came her "well-beloved cousin," Cardinal Pole, whose influence with her was great; and with the Cardinal the people of Basingstoke could make strong interest, inasmuch as one of the five daughters of his unhappy brother, Sir Geoffrey Pole, had married a certain William Cufaude, of Cufaude, Esquire, whose family for five hundred years had held property in the neighbourhood, and whose ancestors were buried in the Holy Ghost Chapel, which Lord Sandys, his near neighbour and a connection through marriage, had rebuilt and beautifully decorated.

Death and imprisonment seemed the portion of this most unhappy branch of the house of Plantagenet; but the Cardinal was good to his nieces, and one of Marie Cufaude's sisters was married to Sir Adriane Fortescue, the controller of his household. Perhaps Mary would have restored the Guild and the property for conscience sake, but she did it at the request of her cousin. She issued letters patent, re-establishing the fraternity, for the future to consist of women as well as men, and also restoring the estate. The new foundation was called "the Guild of the Holy Ghost, within the chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Basingstoke," and we may therefore conclude that it was then beyond the limits of the town. The fraternity was to be governed by an alderman and two guardians, and an unlimited number of brethren. These officers were elected every year out of the members of the Brotherhood, and were removed at pleasure. They administered the estate and admitted to the Guild such persons as applied; but the grant does not make it clear whether they were also to appoint the priest, and see that he daily performed divine service and instructed the children. Neither does it say whether the fraternity bound themselves to any especial observances or pious

works. One would suppose their only duty was to watch over the school and to pay the priest.

The ink wherewith this grant was written, re-establishing the Guild by a perpetual succession for ever, for the second time, could scarcely have been dry, before the death of Queen Mary threatened to make it so much waste paper, since Elizabeth would be likely enough to seize on the property as belonging to the Crown. Like her predecessor, she also paid a visit to the Marquis of Winchester, at Basing Castle, where he entertained her in such a gallant manner that in the height of her good humour, with royal freedom and her sweetest smiles (and she could smile sweetly, as could her mother before her), she protested "before God, she had as lief marry him as any man in her kingdom;" but the town presented no petition for the continuance of the Guild. They no doubt thought wisely that as long as no claim was made they had better be silent, and she never made any. The fraternity, as far as the Crown was concerned, might have existed for ever. That it did not was owing to the change in the religion of the country. As the brethren died off, no new ones were elected, so it came inevitably to an end. In 1607, a certain Sir James Dean left the patronage and appointment of a master to trustees of his own choosing; but how he came by the right to do so is not known. Nevertheless, an alderman and two guardians continued to be elected every year until 1639 by the corporation, who, it is said, administered the estate for their own private benefit. Then, it appears, some of the inhabitants complained to the Bishop of Winchester, who re-established the school and appointed a priest as master, to be paid by the charity as heretofore. The Civil Wars gave the corporation another opportunity of again letting the school drop and putting the money into their own pockets. This they continued to do until 1670, when George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, succeeded in again restoring the school, and appointed a master.

After this the power of appointing and paying the master of the school seems to have remained with the corporation, though they had no legal right to it. Sir James Dean and others added to the estate and income of the charity; but it was often improperly administered, and some of the property was lost from fraud or carelessness. The charity is, however, alive and flourishing to this day, and the school larger and more important than ever it was before. The Guild that Bishop Fox and Lord Sandys instituted has long had no existence, and the chapel in which there was to be daily service and daily prayers for the souls of the founders has long been only a grey ruin, standing in the midst of graves and tombstones; but marking by the grace and beauty of its shape how vast is the difference between ancient and modern Gothic, of which two remarkably ugly specimens have been erected close by.

F. C. LEFROY.

## John de Courci, Conqueror of Ulster.

By J. H. ROUND.

### PART III.

(Continued from p. 126.)

THE scattered castles of "the Barons of Ulster" served as outposts to the stronghold of their lord. The ancient seat of the kings of Ulster was now in the hands of John de Courci, and there he kept his feudal court, with his "constable" and his "seneschal," his "chamberlain" and his "chaplains." There, too, by its side, rose that great abbey, sacred to the Holy Trinity, in which the Canons of the Church of Ireland had worshipped for centuries in peace. But the days were evil for the successors of St. Columba, and in 1183 the Norman lord placed the abbey under the patronage of St. Patrick, for whom he professed a fervent adoration,\* and ousted the Canons to make room for Norman monks from Chester.

I cannot here discuss the technical character of John's dominion in Ulster. It is mere hair-splitting to question whether it was a palatinate, in the strict sense of the word, or whether it rather corresponded to the "great regalities" of Scotland.† The land had been won by his sword, and by his lance; he had portioned it out among his followers and his kin, and the fiefs which he had bestowed on them they held from him, and from no other. In practice he was for the time an independent prince, and by his marriage with the daughter of the King of Man, he entered the circle of the ruling houses. Indeed, so remarkable was his position in the eyes of his contemporaries that a chronicler, writing on the eve of his troubles, when fixing a date by enumerating the kings then reigning,‡ ends his list: "and John de Courci being Prince of (*principante*) Ulster."§

But in this very independence lay his danger. Sooner or later it could not fail to bring him into conflict with the Crown. For the time, however, he prospered exceedingly. Prince John's unfortunate visit to Ireland (1185) was bringing about general disorder, when he resolved in despair to fall back on De Courci, and entrust him with the government of the island. The post thus conferred on him

---

\* "S. Patricii specialissimus dilector et venerator." (Prologus Jocelini in Vitam S. Patricii.)

† Lynch, the specialist on this subject, denies that these great Irish liberties were strictly palatinates. But his conclusions must always be received with caution.

‡ In imitation of the passage in St. Luke (iii. 1).

§ Hoveden likewise alludes to him (Ed. Stubbs, iv. 25) as "Prince of the kingdom of Ulster" (*principis regni Ulvestir*), and he is also described by Jocelyn, his panegyrist, as "Joannes de Cursi, Vlidæ Princeps."

was, I take it, that of "justiciar" (*justitiarius capitalis*).<sup>\*</sup> I regret to say that, strange as it may seem, I cannot find any satisfactory list of the early Governors of Ireland. Mr. Gilbert's "Viceroys of Ireland" (1865) is, apart from its errors, put out of court by its very use of the term "Viceroy," centuries before that name was in use, and at a time when the wearers of the English crown were not "kings," but "lords" of Ireland, and when "viceroy" would therefore have been unmeaning.

Normandy was, at this time, governed by a "justiciar" (or, as he was also termed, "seneschal"), and so, too, unquestionably, was Ireland. These officers were at the head of a class which played a large part in mediæval life, that of the reeves or stewards. They were the deputies or representatives of their lords, administering on their behalf. Mr. Walpole very properly recognises in the Justiciar the Chief Governor of Ireland,<sup>†</sup> though why he should term him at this date "lord justice," I am at a loss to understand. But, unfortunately, the "List of the Chief Governors of Ireland" which he appends to his history,<sup>‡</sup> though copious, and testifying to considerable research, is terribly erroneous in the twelfth century.<sup>§</sup> Nor does he give any reason for assigning to certain nobles the name of "lord deputy," and mixing them up with the "lord justices."

I consider the succession, since the landing of De Courci, to have been as follows: William FitzAldelm, the King's representative (*procurator*), had been summoned home in the summer of 1177,||

\* Proof of this will be given below.

† History of Ireland (1882), p. 35. So also Mr. Gilbert (Viceroys of Ireland, p. 64): "From the close of the twelfth century the Governor of the Anglo-Norman colony in Ireland was usually styled 'the chief justiciary,' &c. The functions of justiciaries are well defined in this passage.

‡ *ib.* App. i. p. 529.

§ Among the more glaring errors I may notice "1173, Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Meath," a title which never existed; "1177, John, Earl of Morton," though John was not made Earl of Morton (or rather *Comte* of Mortaigne) for many years after; "1179, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Meath" (it would be difficult to say who this can be meant for); "1189, Hugh de Lacy, the younger, Lord of Meath," though he never succeeded to Meath, being a younger son (as, indeed, is admitted on p. 51); &c. &c.

|| This list will be found to vary considerably from those given by the Irish historians. FitzAldelm, for instance, is said by Sir J. Ware (*Antiquities of Ireland*, 1745, vol. ii. cap. xv. p. 102) not to have been recalled till 1179, an error which has been copied by Mr. Gilbert (Viceroys, p. 44), who says: "Henry, in 1179, recalled FitzAldelm . . . and constituted Hugues de Laci chief governor." And in a note on the "Recall of FitzAldelm in 1179" (p. 491), he refers us to a passage in Benedictus Abbas. But this passage says nothing about a recall, for none then took place. It merely states that the King "W. filium Aldelmi et prædictum Hugonem a pristina familiaritate sua multo tempore removit" (compare Eyton's *Itinerary of Henry II.*, p. 225). Giraldus expressly tells us, of the year 1177: "Revocatis interim in Angliam Aldelini filio . . . et tam Milone quoque Coganensi quam Stephanida, rex Henricus Hugonem de Laci generalem Hiberniæ procuratorem constituit." (*Expug. cap. xx.*; Ed.

and replaced by Hugh de Lacy the elder (*procurator*). The latter remained in power till 1184 (with the exception of a few months in 1181, when, in his absence, the governorship was in commission between the Constable of Chester and Richard de Peche), and was then succeeded by Philip of Worcester (*procurator*).\* The latter held office till John's visit (1185), when De Courci, as we have seen, obtained the post. His administration was vigorous and successful, and is said to have been closed by the accession of Richard (1189), but, in my opinion, was not.† Like Hugh de Lacy, he must have visited England during his tenure of office, for we find in the Pipe Roll of 33 Hen. II.‡ (Rot. 2) an entry of £10 3s. 4d. for the expenses of his return voyage.

So far as the evidence of records is concerned, the ten years of Richard's reign are a blank in Irish history. The materials for the construction of a connected narrative must be sought in the Irish annals. They present us with a dreary picture of interminable tribal warfare, in which the rival chieftains and the Norman adventurers are all incessantly changing sides. The name of De Courci flashes forth at times, but he continues as yet undisturbed in Ulster, where, in 1193, his wife Affreca founded for Cistercian monks the beautiful "Grey Abbey," while, in 1197, his brother Jordan was slain by a native retainer, his death being furiously avenged by De Courci on the Irish clans around. This fact rests on the concurrent testimony of Roger of Hoveden,§ and the Annals of Inisfallen.

---

Dimock, v. 347.) The mention of the other two names places the recall anterior to the Oxford grants in the summer of that year. This is but one instance of how these lists have been compiled.

\* "Nec mora ; revocato Hugone de Laci, Philippus Wigorniensis . . . procurator in insulam est transmissus." (Expug. cap. xxv. ; Ed. Dimock, v. 359.)

† It is universally stated (I know not on what authority) that De Courci was dismissed at the accession of Richard, and succeeded by "Hugh de Lacy the younger, Lord of Meath." But this Hugh, as I have shown, was never "Lord of Meath," and was probably a youth at the time. The evidence, however, on which I depend is the solitary document on which he figures as "justiciar," and which, though assigned by Mr. Gilbert, in his "Viceroys of Ireland," to the year 1185, is clearly subsequent to Richard's accession (1189). This I prove from the deed itself (which is in the Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, f. 67b, but is printed in Mr. Gilbert's "Historic and Municipal Documents"), where "Johannis de Corsi justitiarum tunc temporis in Hibernia" figures by the side of "domini nostri Johannis Comitis Moritonie," which last two words are unfailing evidence that the date is Richard's reign.

‡ Michaelmas, 1186—Michaelmas, 1187. As Henry crossed to France in February, 1187, De Courci probably visited England towards the close of 1186.

§ Ed. Stubbs, iv. 25.

(To be continued.)



## Collectanea.

**THE GAOL AT KILMAINHAM.**—A few words about Kilmainham, where the Dublin prisoners are confined, may be interesting to some of our readers. In 606, an abbey was built by St. Magnend, on the spot where the prison now stands, and called Kilmagnend, or Magnend's Church. On the ruins of this abbey, Strongbow founded in 1174 a military monastery, whose priors were peers of the Irish Parliament, and were often Lord Chancellors, Lord Justices, and sometimes even Lord Deputies of Ireland. The institution was more military than monastic, and though the vows of the dwellers in the monastery of the Kilmainham Templars only allowed them to fight the Saracen and Moor, they yet strained a point to turn their swords against the Christian Irishry. They did their work in the Holy Land too, however, making the first crusade with Baldwin, and Tancred, and William of Normandy. In the *Gerusalemme Liberata* Tasso mentions the Kilmainham Knights; and from Fuller we hear that "all the consent of Europe in the Crusades would have made no music if the Irish harp had been wanting there." Hugh de Clahull was the first prior, and Gerald, son of Maurice, Lord of Kerry, was the last prior of the Kilmainham Templars. The parish of Kilmainham, with its 1,200 acres, and the lands for miles around, formed the Kilmainham Templars' broad estate. They hunted the stag and the wild boar in the woods called the Phoenix in later days, which then extended along the southern as well as the northern banks of the Liffey. The suburbs of Dublin on this side were formerly very woody. A Leinster king furnished to William II. from these woods the oak roof of Westminster Hall, in which, says Stainhurst, writing in the latter end of the sixteenth century, "no English spider webbeth to this day." The Order of Kilmainham Templars was suppressed in Ireland by Edward II., in 1309, the knights imprisoned in Dublin Castle, and their property made over to the Knights of St. John. Later on we hear of Thomas Botiller, Prior of the New Order, coming "out of Ireland with a great quantity of Irish in mail with darts and skeyns to assist Henry V. at the siege of Rouen;" and that they "did do their devoir, as that none were more praised, nor did more damage to their enemies." In 1680, the Duke of Ormond built a new hospital on the site of the ancient priory, where old soldiers might end their days in religious repose.—*Weekly Register*.

**A CAVALIER M.C.**—Probably one of the oldest courtiers of the Restoration was Sir Charles Cottrell, Master of the Ceremonies to the Royal Household. He was appointed to that post in 1645, when the shadow of a Court was held at Oxford, and retained the same till the year 1687. The emoluments were fixed at £200 per annum, but still the knight was lucky in escaping the fate of the Royal harper, who though presumably on full pay, died from want, and was buried by the parish, as Macaulay tells us. Sir Charles Cottrell surrendered his office in 1687, after a service of forty-two years, possibly from age and infirmity—a serious consideration with one of his profession in a Court which aspired to French graces—or perhaps because he was not to be schooled in making matters pleasant for the Roman converts who had begun to crowd Whitehall. At any rate, the old knight was ceremonious to the end, and the document in which he certified his resignation, with its touching allusion to "his late sainted Majesty King Charles the First, of ever-blessed memory," and its



hyperbole for the year-date, "as it is now computed in England," together with the elaborate flourish of his signature, combine to vindicate the elaborate politeness of the age. H. H.

THE WORD PRIMROSE.—With reference to the origin of this word, "Hortus Siccus" thus writes to the *Times*: "Many of your readers may welcome the results of a somewhat laborious search for the authentic history of the common English name of the primrose. It is generally explained as meaning 'the first rose of spring;' but this is obviously absurd, as there is not the slightest resemblance between a primrose and a rose. In the oldest Herbals the name is found as 'pryme-rolle,' an unmeaning word, which gradually took the more intelligible form of primrose. Matthiolus, in the 16th century, names the cowslip, of which the primrose is a variety: '*Primula veris*; *Italica*, *Fiore di prima vera*; *Gallis*, *primevère*;' that is, 'the flower of early spring.' Now, the diminutive of *prima vera* is *primaverola*, and hence evidently the French *primevère*, and our *pryme-rolle* and *primerole*, and at last primrose. Chaucer has it *primerole*. The early botanists, at least the Latino-barbarous botanists of Northern Europe, understood by the *primula veris* not the primrose, but the daisy. In Parkinson's 'Theatrum Botanicum,' 1604, this Latin name is given both to the daisy and the primrose. The correct scientific name of the latter is *primula veris*, var. *acaulis*, i.e., 'the stemless cowslip.'



## Reviews.

*Weldon's Chronological Notes of the English Congregation of the Order of St. Benedict.* London: John Hodges.

WE owe an apology both to the publisher and editor of this work, for the long delay which has occurred in noticing its contents. The book, a handsome quarto volume of some 300 pages, is now published at the request of Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, to whom it is also dedicated. It sets forth the rise, growth, and present state of the English Benedictines, drawn from the archives of the houses of the said congregation at Paris, Douay, Dieulwart in Lorraine, and Lamspring in Germany, where are preserved the authentic acts and original deeds, &c., which were drawn upon by Bennet Weldon, P.S.B., a monk of St. Edmund's, Paris, in his preparation of the original book. The editor, in his prefatory remarks, says that the work is offered to the public as a contribution to the history of the Catholic Church in England during the seventeenth century. "There is, indeed," he observes, "a good deal told us in it concerning the history of the Benedictines in England before that period; but the chief value of these Chronological Notes consists in the information which they contain on the re-establishment of the English Benedictines under the first of the Stuarts, and the chief events in connection with their own body down to the death of James II." Till very recently the supply of works illustrative of the condition of the Catholic Church in this country subsequent to the Reformation has been extremely scanty; what appeared to be wanting were original documents, printed just as they were written, so that they might form material for the future historian. As these Chronological Notes contain the only

ther  
the  
H.  
ord.  
may  
and  
ran  
hus  
rose  
alle  
orn  
A. C  
ing  
er  
and  
S. I  
1. 1  
and  
and  
and



THE CELLINI SARDONYX EWER—SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

(From "*Travels in South Kensington*," see p. 251.)

full and consecutive account that has yet been published of the restoration and remodelling of the Benedictine Order in England, abridged from the two folio volumes of Weldon's original "Memoirs," which were finished in 1709, it is to be hoped that the wants hitherto felt have, in some measure, been supplied. The editor has appended to his introductory remarks a full and interesting biographical sketch of Bennet Weldon, the pious and learned author of these "Notes."

*Travels in South Kensington, with Notes on Decorative Art and Architecture in England.* By MONCURE D. CONWAY. Trübner & Co. 1882.

IN this handsomely-illustrated volume, the author of "Sacred Anthology," &c., tells in an amusing, and at the same time instructive manner, a great deal that is worth knowing concerning the rise and progress of the South Kensington Museum, from its establishment in 1857 down to the present time, and discourses at length on its collection of objects, its educational or art training method and character, and on what is to be learnt that may be useful in architecture and decoration by a study of its contents. "The little six-penny guidebook sold at the door," as our author tells us, "is necessarily provisional; the historical and descriptive volume which such an institution requires must remain a desideratum so long as the Museum itself is changing and growing daily before our eyes." In the volume under notice, Mr. Conway has attempted to do no more than convey his impression of the value of the collection as a whole, as a medium of education. He has illustrated his remarks with engravings of several interesting objects, including a Chasse, or reliquary (13th century), pastoral staves (14th century), an ancient Persian incense-burner, an Italian salt-cellar (15th century), and the Cellini sardonyx ewer, mounted in enamelled gold, and set with gems (Italian, 16th century). This last-named engraving, and also that of an ivory tankard (Augsburg, 17th century), we are enabled, by the kindness of the publishers, to reproduce as examples of the illustrations.



IVORY TANKARD (AUGSBURG, 17TH CENT.)

The second half of Mr. Conway's book, dealing with "decorative art and architecture in England," embraces a wide range of subjects, from the railway-bridge at Charing-cross and the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, to the decoration of Penkiln Castle in Ayrshire, and of Sir Walter Trevelyan's house at Wallington, in Northumberland.

Mr. Conway concludes his work with a short and graphic account of that "Utopia in brick and paint in the suburbs of London," called Bedford Park, in the neighbourhood of Turnham-green,—a little red-brick town, made up of the quaintest of "Queen Anne" houses.

*Kelly's Directory of the Six Home Counties.* 2 vols. Edited by E. R. Kelly, M.A., F.S.S. London: Kelly & Co. 1882.

A QUARTER of a century ago Kelly's Post Office Directory for the Six Home Counties was a modest volume of less than 1,500 pages; but such has been the increase of population in the suburbs of London of late years, that it has been found necessary to divide the work into two parts, each forming a volume, and embracing the home counties north and south of the Thames respectively. The first volume, dealing with Essex, Herts, and Middlesex, extends to over 1,500 pages, the corresponding portion of the same book in 1845 having been comprehended in rather less than 300 pages; whilst in the second volume the County of Surrey alone claims 915 out of a total of 2,474 pages. In contrasting the present edition with those of earlier years, one cannot fail to be struck with the great improvement which has taken place in the historical portion of the work, and consequently, the antiquarian and archæologist may now find plenty of food to suit his taste in the notices of the several parishes, for not only is mention made of the foundation of its church, schools, and other institutions, but short descriptions are added of its ancient castles, fortifications, hostleries, and manor-houses, where such are to be found. Exception must be taken, perhaps, in some instances to the editor's statements with respect to the styles of ecclesiastical architecture; but in such matters there is ample room for differences of opinion, for it must be remembered that until a very recent date nearly every Norman building was set down as "Saxon." However, it may be safely stated that in by far the majority of instances Messrs. Kelly's descriptions are thoroughly correct.

*Les Mélanges Poétiques d'Hildebert de Lavardin.* Par B. HAUREAU, Membre de l'Institut. 8vo. Paris: Pedone-Lauriel.

THE works of Hildebert de Lavardin, Archbishop of Tours, were published in 1708 by the Benedictine monk Beaugendre, in one folio volume; they comprise, as most scholars are aware, not only metaphysical treatises, but a considerable number of poems, which procured for their author, among his contemporaries, the reputation of an elegant writer and of an enthusiastic admirer of classical antiquity. We might easily fill pages with quotations testifying to the popularity enjoyed in the eleventh and twelfth centuries by him who was universally designated as the "egregius versificator," but want of space prevents us from doing so, and we shall merely transcribe, by way of specimen, the following elegiac couplets of Laurentius, Abbot of Westminster:—

"Inclutus et prosa, versuque per omnia primus,  
Hildebertus olet prorsus ubique rosam.  
Diversum studium fidei subservit eidem;  
Multa camœna quidem tendit ad illud idem."

Students of mediæval literature are, of course, anxious to know whether Hildebert de Lavardin deserves all the praise which has been lavished upon him, and they would naturally turn either turn to Beaugendre's edition or to the reprint given in the Abbé Migne's collection, and by the Abbé Bourassé. Unfortunately, the learned Benedictine, who was nearly eighty years old when he undertook to publish the Archbishop's works,

had attempted too much, and the severe but perfectly legitimate criticisms which we find in the *Histoire littéraire de la France* (vol. xi.) show that in one instance at least the proverbial erudition of the Saint-Maur congregation was at fault.

In the course of his researches on Latin mediæval literature, M. B. Hauréau, one of the most distinguished members of the Institute, turned his attention to the writings we are now examining, and as the part chiefly needing revision was precisely the poetical one ("*Carmina Miscellanea tam Sacra quam Moralia*"), he determined upon preparing the way, so far, and clearing the ground for any *savant* who might feel disposed to supersede Dom Beaugendre's folio. The amount of labour represented by M. Hauréau's interesting *brochure* must have been immense, for it simply means, in the first place, the collating of the Benedictine text with the original MSS., and in the next, the appreciation and identification of a large number of poems *not* edited by Beaugendre, and which have been, rightly or wrongly, ascribed to Hildebert de Lavardin. The final result may be briefly summed up: of the "*Carmina Miscellanea*" about one-fourth are authentic, a little more than one-fourth are certainly apocryphal, and the authorship of the remainder is a matter of doubt. M. Hauréau may claim the merit, first, of having vindicated Hildebert's fame as a poet, by repudiating on his behalf a vast amount of rubbish for which he was until now made responsible; second, of showing that mediæval Latin literature has not yet revealed to us all its secrets.

*Les Arts à la Cour des Papes pendant le XV<sup>e</sup> et XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle.* Recueil de documents inédits tirés des archives et des bibliothèques romaines, par M. Eugène Müntz, ancien membre de l'École française de Rome, conservateur de la bibliothèque, des archives et du musée à l'École nationale des Beaux-Arts. Troisième partie: Sixte IV.—Léon X. (1471—1521). Première section. 1 vol. avec deux planches. 8vo. Paris: Thorin.

THE establishment of the Écoles Françaises de Rome et d'Athènes, decreed by the Minister of Public Instruction under Napoleon III., has rendered the greatest service to archæology and classical literature. Whilst libraries have been explored, and collections of antiquities, both public and private, been diligently examined, competent scholars have directed and superintended excavations made in various places, and interesting results have been obtained, thanks to the liberality of the Hellenic and Italian governments, combined with the experience of French *savants*. One of the most valuable works connected with this subject is perhaps the series of monographs published by M. Müntz, under the title we have just transcribed, and which forms part of a *bibliothèque*, issued with the sanction, and at the expense, of the State, by members of the Écoles Françaises. The author's plan includes, in the first place, short biographies of the various Popes who ruled at the Vatican during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and then a detailed appreciation of the various services they rendered to the cause of art and literature in their different branches, viz., encouragements given to poets, sculptors, painters, architects, &c.; erection of churches, palaces, &c.; restoration of old buildings, &c. &c. In preparing these monographs, M. Müntz has had the advantage of a *personal* survey of the documents he had to consult, and thus many obscure and delicate problems, either of history or of archæology, which otherwise would have been left unsettled, are now, so far as it was possible, satisfactorily cleared up.

The *notice préliminaire* of M. Muntz is an excellent biography of Sixtus IV., showing from its bright and its dark sides the character of the della Rovera family, and especially of the old general of the Franciscans. It was a singular circumstance, and one calculated to astonish the fastidious champions of the Renaissance movement, to see a mendicant friar taking the lead in the intellectual progress of the age, and devoting with the utmost energy his powers as an organiser to the scheme of making Rome the centre of artistic and literary culture. The Vatican library, the museum of antiquities at the Capitol, are the creations of Sixtus IV., who also gave to the University of Rome a vigorous impulse, and, assuming the duties of an ædile, transformed the Eternal City into the wonder of modern times.

We cannot deal here with considerations of a biographical kind, nor follow M. Muntz through his interesting sketch of the Papal Court, its splendours and its drawbacks. Whilst awarding due praise to the taste and intelligence of Sixtus IV., our author very justly blames him for the acts of vandalism he committed whenever his caprice was in play; and although his gifts of busts, medals, intaglios, and cameos to the Medici family secured to Italy the possession of some of the finest specimens of classic art, yet, on the other hand, we must remember that, for the purpose of supplying his architects with materials, he sanctioned the mutilation of the Colosseum, the destruction of the Temple of Hercules on the Forum Boarium, and that of the triumphal arch which stood near the Sciarra Colonna Palazzo.

M. Muntz gives us the complete list of all the artists who worked for the Pope, with details completing or correcting those furnished by previous biographers, and he takes the opportunity of pointing out the numerous inaccuracies of Vasari. As far as painters are concerned, we have some interesting particulars on the guild or corporation of St. Luke, established at Rome, in imitation of similar societies which were already existing at Senna, Florence, Padua, and other cities of Upper Italy. The statutes of the new association transcribed by our author had never yet been printed in this original form, but were known merely through an Italian version which Missirini printed, in 1823, in his "*Memorie per servire alla Storia della Romana Accademia di San Lucca*" (Rome: 8vo, pp. 5 and foll.).

After thus dealing with persons, M. Muntz passes on to the consideration of the works done by the order of Pope Sixtus IV., both in and without the limits of the city. Chapter ii. is devoted to the palace and basilica of the Vatican, chapter iii. to the churches of the metropolis, chapter iv. to the remains of antiquity, chapter v. to secular buildings, streets, squares, bridges, &c., and chapter vi. to localities other than Rome. The documents which our author has been able to collect on these various topics are interesting in many respects, chiefly on account of the light they throw upon the value of artistic and mechanical labour during the fifteenth century; they comprise bills, estimates, receipts, papal letters, and other official papers of the same nature. In the seventh, and concluding chapter, we find descriptions of the festivities given by Sixtus IV. on several occasions, particularly when the Princess Eleonora of Aragon visited Rome in 1473, on her way to the Court of Ferrara. The lavish expenditure made then stands in strange contrast to the sumptuary law issued during the same year, and in which the Pope enjoined upon his subjects principles of economy, which he did not feel bound to observe himself.

Finally, we must not forget the appendix to this interesting volume ; it contains, first, a list of the gifts made by Cardinal d'Estouteville, a Frenchman by birth, to the church of Saint Louis des Français at Rome ; and, secondly, the last will and testament of another cardinal, Francesco di Gonzaga. This prince of the Church, son of the Marquis of Mantua, seems to have been one of the most intelligent and eager *virtuosi* of the day, and he had got together a splendid collection of cameos, medals, and coins, which, after his death (1483), passed into the hands of his accomplished rival, Lorenzo de' Medici. Gonzaga is thus characterised by the historian Panvinio : "Damnatæ pudicitia, ad venationes et gaudia potius quam ad ecclesiam natus."

The *brochure* which we have thus attempted to describe does not aim, of course, at any literary merit, except so far as the preliminary notice is concerned, but for the antiquarian and the historian of the fine arts it is full of the most valuable information. Two photographs have been added by way of illustration.

*An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.* By W. W. SKEAT, M.A., Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge. Oxford, University Press, 1882. 799 pp., 4to.

*A Smaller English Dictionary.* By the same Author, &c.

THIS is a book to be cordially welcomed by all our readers who wish to study the "Origines" of their own native tongue. We have in it the latest results of the science of language as applied to elucidating the sources and growth of English words. These results are set forth with great clearness ; the method adopted is one which enables the reader to see at a single glance the pedigree, so to speak, of each word ; and Mr. Skeat is not afraid, as some compilers of dictionaries seem to be, of acknowledging ignorance, and confessing that this new science has not yet revealed all the secrets of language, but tells us plainly where we know nothing at all, and where the best that can as yet be produced is more or less of an uncertain guess. Many of the longer articles are really very interesting reading : the style, though it aims at brevity, is neither dry nor obscure : nor does Mr. Skeat seem to be haunted, as some writers on etymology are, by a special theory, to which all words must be forced to conform. Another great improvement on previous dictionaries is the careful distinction between derived words and cognate words, the confusion of which in some of the smaller dictionaries now in common use is a great source of trouble to those who have to learn English by their help. Even Mr. Skeat's "Smaller Dictionary," we may say in passing, will relieve both learners and teachers of this confusion.

Mr. Skeat's method is based upon careful historic research, endeavouring to fix as nearly as possible the first appearance of each word in the language, combined with a careful observance of those phonetic laws which the progress of the science of language has now firmly established. The results are set forth clearly by means of symbols, the "minus" sign (−) of algebra denoting derivation, while the "plus" sign (+) marks cognate words, and the root is marked by √. Thus, to take the instance which he himself adduces in his preface, the word "Canopy" is first of all marked as "F—Ital—Lat—Gk." This tells us at once that the word came into English from French, which borrowed it from Italian, to which it descended from Latin, the Latin having first of all taken it from the Greek *κωνοπέριον*. The article then says a few words on the



change of spelling, then adduces Shakspeare's Sonnets and the Bible of 1551 as the earliest works in which it is to be found. It then refers to the word "Cone" for the root of the first half of the word, and derives the latter half from  $\omega\psi$  from Gk  $\nu\sigma\tau$ , to see = Aryan  $\nu\sigma$  AK, to see; and so, in a brief article of ten lines, gives us a complete synopsis of the origin and history of the word.

This careful study of the history of words leads to some curious results, which are interesting to antiquarians in other ways, as connected with old stories and traditions. Thus the following is Professor Skeat's article on the word "Sirloin":—

"Sirloin, the upper part of a loin of beef (F—L). Frequently spelt "Sirloin," owing to a fable that the loin of beef was knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good-humour: see Johnson. The king was naturally imagined to be 'the Merry Monarch,' Charles II., though Richardson says (on no authority) that it was so entitled by King James the First. Both stories are discredited by the use of the original French word 'Surlonge' in the fourteenth century: see Littré. Indeed Wedgewood actually cites 'a surloyn beeff, vij d,' from an account-book of expenses of the Ironmongers' Company, temp. Henry VI., with a reference to the *Athenæum*, December 28, 1867."

Again, a disputed point in ecclesiastical antiquities is settled in the article on "Whit-Sunday." Some of our readers will remember that at the time of the revival of the study of our "*Origines Liturgicæ*," much ridicule was poured on the deriving of this name from the white garments of baptism, which satisfied Wheatley and other writers of the last century, and that the derivation of "Whitsun" from German "pfingsten" which is formed from  $\Pi\epsilon\pi\tau\eta\kappa\omicron\sigma\tau\eta$ , was put forward as the only true one. Mr. Skeat, in a long and most interesting and instructive article, shows that this etymology is really untenable, and also brings forward decisive proof that in Anglo-Saxon and early Icelandic the word assumed a form which compels us to acknowledge its origin from "white." The conclusion is, in spite of those Church antiquarians who will have Low Sunday to be the only "Dominica in Albis," that in northern latitudes Whitsuntide was preferred to Eastertide for baptism. Readers of the *Guardian* newspaper will have seen how large an amount of corroborative evidence has lately been brought forward by various writers to support Mr. Skeat's argument on this subject, which had been rashly disputed by a correspondent.

Let us look again to "Tram," a word of some interest now-a-days, and we find Archbishop Trench's derivation from the name "Outtram," the supposed inventor of tramways, altogether confuted by instances of the use of the word long before Mr. Benjamin Outram was born. "Tram," we are told, is really of Scandinavian origin, and is the common name in the north of England for a waggon used for conveying coals from the pit's mouth.

Many more instances of a similar kind might be adduced; but these may perhaps suffice to show our readers that they will derive entertainment as well as instruction from this most interesting book. It may be added that the derivations of many of the words in this dictionary have been from time to time ventilated by Mr. Skeat, and assailed by other writers, in our most agreeable contemporary, *Notes and Queries*, and that the Professor has rarely failed to justify his assertions, which he has made with a modesty and dignity arising from the consciousness of being master of his subject.

*Some French Bibliographies* is the modest title of a small volume published at the office of the *Bookseller*, London, and limited to an impression of 160 copies. To its title should have been added the words "and Bibliographers," if its Editor, "J. D. O.," really wished to do full justice to it. The little book gives a full account of the various bibliographical achievements of France, which country is vastly in advance of England, in spite of our comparative immunity from war and revolution. It also supplies us with short biographies of the men who have helped to gain those particular laurels for France; and its records of the life-long struggles of some of those heroes are full of the most painful interest. The hand-wove paper and parchment covers of the little work will help to recommend it to those who care for rare and curious books.



### Obituary Memoir.

"Emori nolo; sed me esse mortuum nihil æstimo."—*Epicharmus*.

WE deeply regret to record the death of LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, LL.D., many years President of the Royal Archæological Institute, which occurred on April 14, at Funchal, Madeira, where he had been spending the winter months. His lordship, who was in his seventy-eighth year, was the eldest son of James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide, whom he succeeded in the title in 1850. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and sat for a short time in Parliament as Member for Athlone. His lordship was a well-read student of antiquity, and besides holding the Presidency of the Royal Archæological Institute, was also President of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal and Geographical Societies, and was formerly President of the Royal Irish Academy. As President of the Archæological Institute, his lordship was of great service to the students of archæology. He had presided at the Congresses of the Institute for many years, and it was to his affability and tact, and to his antiquarian knowledge, that the success which has attended those gatherings has been largely due. At the meeting at Carlisle last year his lordship intimated his wish to resign from the Presidency, but was persuaded by the members to withdraw his request.



### Meetings of Learned Societies.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 15*, Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the chair. Mr. A. Nesbitt exhibited and presented a photograph of an ivory diptych (preserved at Aosta) of Probus, Consul A.D. 406. This is, perhaps, the earliest diptych on which the name of the consul occurs with the title of Consul Ordinarius. It differs from all other consular diptychs in bearing the effigy not of the consul, but of the emperor (Honorius). Another peculiarity is that the name of the consul is engraved not above the head of the effigy, but on the lower margin, below the feet of the emperor. This inscription occurs on each leaf, and runs as follows: PROBUS FAMULUS V.C. CONS. ORD., *i.e.*, Vir Consularis, Consul Ordinarius. Mr. Nesbitt

observed that there seemed to be no authority for taking "Famulus" as one of the names of Probus, and conjectured that the appellation had been assumed by him as a mark of humility. Mr. E. Freshfield exhibited a processional cross of copper gilt, 2 ft. 3 in. long by 18 in. wide, and of Spanish work, which had been much defaced, and very coarsely repaired. In addition to the usual inscription "Inry," were found the words "En Deo" and "El Pode," which it was supposed might stand for "El Pode," or possibly for "El Poderoso." Mr. L. B. Phillips exhibited a seal-headed silver spoon bearing the Exeter mark. The remainder of the evening was occupied with the exhibition and description of numerous and valuable specimens of ecclesiastical embroidery. Mr. E. Green exhibited, by permission of the Rev. H. Van Doorne, a beautiful frontal and chasuble, which had been cut out of what must have been a cope of late thirteenth or very early fourteenth century. Mr. T. J. Willson exhibited three chasubles and two frontals, which had formed till the latter part of the last century a portion of the altar furniture of the chapel at Kingeryby, some sixteen miles to the north-east of Lincoln. The frontal of pale red velvet was a fragment of a cope cut and pieced into a rectangular form. Alongside of this was another frontal of red velvet, with figures of Moses and Aaron, St. Peter, and other saints, and cherubim feathered and winged, with hands joined in adoration. The white chasuble was a modern mounting of an ancient cross and orphrey. The purple chasuble was on purple velvet with front orphrey and cross at back, of ashen violet velvet. This bore a figure of St. Margaret. The crimson velvet chasuble had a cross and orphrey composed of architectural niches and canopies. All these were of the fifteenth century. Mr. Willson also exhibited a white satin veil of the early part of the seventeenth century, and a small piece of woven fabric of indigo dyed silk. The Rev. J. Beck also exhibited various specimens of embroidery, including a casket with religious subjects from the Old Testament, a "Burse," a chalice veil, a beautiful red chasuble of flowered silk damask, and two framed pieces representing the martyrdom of St. Agatha and Abraham offering up Isaac. Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited a portion of a frontal of English work of the fourteenth century and various other smaller specimens, including a lady's bag, two fragments of a cope, and a cover of a book.—*April 5*, Lord Carnarvon, President, in the chair. Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., local secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited a fine document, namely, a grant of land, bearing the autograph signature and seal of Robert Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston, whose gallant efforts at Gainsborough and heroic death in the Humber he narrated in a very interesting paper. Mr. J. G. Waller also read a paper upon the mural decorations of the chapel of St. John in St. Mary's Church, at Guildford, which he showed by internal evidence to have been dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and not, as stated by Brayley in his History of Surrey, to St. John the Baptist. This paper gave rise to an animated discussion, in which Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Michlethwaite took part. Mr. Edwin Freshfield also took advantage of the meeting to urge all Fellows and friends of the society to do their best to stop the intended desecration and demolition of either St. Catherine Coleman or St. Catherine Cree Church in the City, both being edifices of peculiar interest, the one from an archæological point of view and the other on account of its historical associations.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*March 21*, Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., in the chair. It was announced by the hon. Congress secretary, Mr. Wright, F.S.A., that Earl Granville had accepted the office of

President of the Dover Congress, and that it would remain with his lordship to fix the date of the meeting, in August next, which will include visits to Canterbury (the birthplace of the Association in 1844), Folkestone, Hythe, and Wingham, on the western side of Dover; and Walmer, Deal, Sandwich, and Richborough, on the eastern, besides a trip to Calais and its immediate neighbourhood. It was further announced that the Mayor of Dover had invited the members and visitors of the Congress to an opening banquet at the Town Hall, lately added to the "Maison Dieu," and in a similar order of architecture, by the late Mr. Burges. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., informed the meeting that the resolution against the threatened railway across the Avenue and Cursus, near Stonehenge, had been received by Sir John Lubbock, M.P., and that it had been decided to retain Ashburnham House, and that only certain necessary alterations were being made within that interesting building at Westminster. Mr. E. Walford read a paper on the old painted glass in Belmont House, Hampstead, adjoining the Soldiers' Daughters' Home. This he showed to have belonged to the great Bishop Butler, and to have formed part of the collection which now adorns the windows in the tower of Oriel College, Oxford, to which it was transferred from Vane House about fifty years ago. Mr. Walford read a communication which he had just received from Cardinal Newman, confirming his views as to the former ownership of this glass, which had passed into his (the Cardinal's) hands in his Oxford days. Mr. Walford ascribed the glass, which consists of Scriptural subjects and a curious portrait of the children's patron, St. Nicholas, to Flemish artists, between 1570 and 1600. Prebendary Scarth read a paper on excavations of a Roman town, baths, theatre, &c., near Poitiers.—*April 4*, Mr. T. Morgan in the chair. Dr. Brunet, of Barcelona, sent a communication with respect to the discovery of a cemetery at Cabrera, near that city, together with a large series of coloured drawings of the objects found. Dr. Birch called attention to the fact that among the objects of Etruscan and Greek form were some iron knives of late Celtic date, the whole dating probably from about two centuries B.C. Mr. J. T. Hand exhibited a cast from a fifteenth century seal recently found near Mansfield, and Mr. J. Alston exhibited two celts found at Coldbeck, Cumberland, near the site of the ancient dwellings, in 1780. These objects were described by Mr. Walter De Gray Birch. Mr. C. R. B. King described the so-called baldacchino until recently in Totnes Church, Devon. It was formed by a bold arch supported by Corinthian pillars, attached to the east wall of the chancel, where a modern stained-glass window has been placed during the recent restoration. It was formed of lath and plaster. Mr. L. Brock exhibited a brass perforated bowl, used, when filled with charcoal, to warm the hands of the priest when celebrating mass. It was found in London Wall at a great depth. Major di Cesnola described another fine instalment of the articles found by him at Cyprus. These were articles in alabaster, cups, bowls, perfume bottles, and the like, many illustrating the amount of Egyptian influence which had been traced in various districts of the island. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew exhibited various examples of ancient art, among which some very fine specimens of German glass thickly inlaid with gold were especially admired. Dr. Woodhouse exhibited some curious tallies of sixteenth century date in excellent preservation. A paper was read by the Rev. J. P. Hastings, "On the Hermitages of Redstone, near Bewdley." These are excavated in the side of a cliff of red sandstone, and have a very peculiar appearance. The

position is close to a ferry across the Severn, which was once the line of the main road to Wales. The proceedings were brought to a close by a paper on a recently-discovered Scold's bridle, by Dr. Stevens. It was found by Dr. Stevens, in Reading prison, and has been placed by the authorities at his instance in the museum of that town.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*April 5*, Sir Henry Lefroy in the chair. Mr. William Flinders Petrie read an elaborate paper upon some new Egyptian weights and measures, which he illustrated by a variety of specimens in cases. Mr. Edward Peacock read a paper on a curious blessed candle of pre-Reformation date, which had been handed down in an English family in the Midland district through several generations. Canon Venables also read a paper upon some valuable discoveries recently made in the Bailey at Lincoln, bringing to light the remains of a fine Roman building, which Dr. Stukeley in the last century thought was the granary of the neighbouring Prætorium, whilst Mr. Penrose and other architects of the present day were inclined to identify it with a Roman basilica. This paper was illustrated with architectural drawings and photographs. The fine brass pistol once worn by John, fourth Earl of Montrose, father of the unfortunate Marquis of Montrose, dated 1615, was exhibited by the Baron de Cosson, and Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited some portions of a leather strap adorned with nearly thirty repetitions of the letter S; doubtless an early example of the cognisance of "SS." Mr. J. Park Harrison contributed some memoranda on certain rudely cut initial letters lately discovered by him on the remains of Stonehenge.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*April 9*, Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., in the chair. Mr. E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A., read a paper on "Westminster Hall and the Courts Adjacent," in which he referred to the original building of the Hall by William Rufus, to its early appropriation as the "certain place" where the Court of Common Pleas was to be held under the Magna Charta, and to its having continued to be so for 666 years. The author then discussed the connection of the Hall with the Parliaments, particularly those held in the reign of Richard II., and the Coronation festivities. The walls of the present building are in substance those of William Rufus, as is shown by the fact that remains of the Norman windows of his Hall were found by Sir John Soane, when he was engaged in the repair of the edifice. Of the State trials in the Hall, special reference was made to those of William Wallace, and Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, in the light thrown upon them by the facts recently discovered by Mr. Luke Owen Pike, and detailed in his introduction to the volume of Year Books of the time, just issued in the Rolls series. A number of facts were cited, bearing upon the relation of the Courts to each other, on the memorable events which had taken place in the Hall, and upon its architectural history. Mr. Henry Poole, the "Mason" of Westminster Abbey, read a paper on "Westminster in its Architectural Aspect;" this was enriched by records of the personal experience, which his long term of office in that capacity had enabled him to gain, of the many important changes in the fabric of the Hall and Law Courts which have taken place during the present century, records which (if not now made) would shortly fall into oblivion.

NUMISMATIC.—*March 15*, Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair. Mr. F. Whelan exhibited a selection of Italian and German medals from the collection of Sir W. F. Douglas, comprising a remarkably fine specimen of Vittore Pisano's medal of Domenico Malatesta, called Novello; a

medal of Mohammed II., conqueror of Constantinople, by Gentile Bellini; a medal of Christian I., King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, commemorating his visit to Rome in 1474, by Melioli; a medal of Camilla Buondelmonte by the Florentine medallist known as the "Médailleur à l'Espérance;" a Venetian medal of Giambattista Butrigario and his brother Ercole, dated 1520, by an unknown artist; a lead medal of Genevra Bentivoglio, resembling in style the works of the medallist Laurana. Genevra Bentivoglio was the natural daughter of Galeazzo Sforza, lord of Pesaro, and wife of Giovanni Bentivoglio, the last lord of Bologna. There were also two fine Flemish medals of Charles the Rash, Duke of Burgundy, and of his son Antoine, the "Bastard of Burgundy," and two sixteenth century German medals. Mr. Hoblyn brought for exhibition a silver medal struck on the occasion of the reinstitution of the Order of the Garter by Charles II. in 1678. Mr. Hoblyn also exhibited a selection of patterns, proofs, and fine impressions of English, Irish, and Scottish halfpennies from Charles II. to Victoria. Mr. J. G. Hall exhibited a selection of ecclesiastical coins in gold and silver of the Popes Martin V., Nicholas V., Alexander VI., Paul III. and IV., and Pius IV.; of the Archbishops of Treves, Bohemund II., 1354-62, and Cuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362-88; of the Archbishops of Cologne, Walram, Count of Jülich, 1332-49, Wilhelm von Gennep, 1349-1362, Friedrich III., Count of Saarwerden, 1370-1414, and Dietrich II., Count of Mörsz, 1414-63; of the Bishops of Würzburg, Gerhard von Schwarzburg, 1372-1400, and Godfried von Limpurg, 1443-55; and of the Bishop of Durham, Sever or Seveyer, 1502-5. Mr. R. A. Hoblyn read a paper, communicated by Mr. Wakeford, on a hoard of early English coins of Henry I. and Stephen, lately found at Linton, near Maidstone.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*March 21*, Mr. J. Haynes in the chair. Mr. C. J. Stone read a paper "On the Excavated Temples of India and their Antiquity reconsidered from the Evidence of the Buddhist Pilgrims," in which he contended that the excavations of Ellora, Elephanta, &c., ought to be again relegated to the remote ages assigned to them by Heeren and other writers of former days. Fahhian, he observed, described in the fifth century A.D., from hearsay, a mountain sculptured into chambers, and shaped into the forms of elephants, lions, &c., with a stream of water flowing from its summit past these excavations. Mr. Stone, following Col. Sykes and Mr. Beal, considers this description can only apply to Ellora in its present form.

SHORTHAND.—*March 7*, Mr. C. Walford, President, in the chair. Mr. Pocknell exhibited for consideration some alternative methods of brief longhand writing, entitled "short script methods." Mr. T. A. Reed read a paper "On French Phonography," being his adaptation of Mr. Pitman's phonography to French for the use of English writers. Mr. T. Anderson read a paper by M. L. P. Guénin, reviser in the stenographic corps of the French Senate, "On the Tironian Notes, or Roman Shorthand." He did not coincide with those scholars who have sought for the origin of the notes among the Romans themselves, or among the Greeks; but, on account of the syllabic character of the notes, he preferred to ascribe them to the demotic writing of the Egyptians.—*April 4*, Mr. C. Walford in the chair. Mr. A. H. Browne read a paper "On the Adaptation, by Mr. J. M. Sloane, of the French System of Duployé to the English Language," and commended the clearness of the text-books, which Mr. Sloane has prepared for his pupils.—Mr. E. Pocknell read a paper "On the Origin of Modern English Shorthand Signs." He traced the signs through the

various systems from John Willis (1602) to Moat (1833), and concluded that the older systems absorbed nearly all the available shorthand material, leaving only to modern inventors the discovery of more simple modes of manipulation.

**SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.**—*April 3*, Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the chair. Dr. S. Louis read a paper on "The Poor-laws of the Hebrews." Some remarks were made by the President on Canopic vases, kindly lent by Mr. D. Parish, and communications were received from Professor Wright, of Cambridge, descriptive of four ancient Oriental gems.

**NEW SHAKSPERE.**—*March 9*, Mr. F. J. Furnivall, Director, in the chair. A paper "On Massinger and the Two Noble Kinsmen," by Mr. R. Boyle, was read. Mr. Boyle put forward Massinger as the co-author of Fletcher in the play, Massinger's verse and turn of thought closely resembling Shakespeare's, the female characters being given sensual speeches, most un-Shakespearean, and the play containing a large number of passages found in Massinger's plays, he being an author fond of repeating himself. Mr. Furnivall said that he had had to give up the idea of Shakespeare's share in the play from its diffuseness and want of flow; its broken metre, the rhythm not being Shakespeare's; and the great falling off, or drop, which followed every fine passage. Dr. Nicholson, while not venturing an opinion on Fletcher's coadjutor, declared that he found no passage that in expression, style, or any other way showed itself Shakespeare's. The external evidence was not worth much. The Rev. W. A. Harrison could not accept Mr. Boyle's views as conclusive, and dealt with the quotations brought forward by him as showing as much for Shakespeare as for Massinger.—*Athenæum*.

**ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—*March 16*. Annual general meeting, Lord O'Hagan in the chair. From the report which was read it appeared that £2,085 had been granted during the year to thirty-seven persons, and that the receipts, including the balance from the previous year, amounted to £3,749 13s. 3d. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

**HISTORICAL.**—*March 15*, Mr. Alderman Hurst in the chair. Mr. C. Walford read a paper "On Historical Incidents associated with Bridges." A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Pfoundes, B. Quaritch, and E. Walford took part. The Rev. W. Dawson read a paper "On the Keltic Church and Early English Christianity," in which he pointed out the peculiar circumstances of the country when the Italian mission arrived under Augustine. This mission failed to convert the English, when missions from the Keltic Churches stepped in, and evangelising Northumbria and the Midlands, founded the great religious societies which ultimately worked out the union of the island and Continental Churches, and from which sprang the evangelistic bands who won the Rhineland and Mid-Europe to Christianity.



THE geological and antiquarian collections formed by Mr. George Payne, junior, of Sittingbourne, Kent, comprising a large number of British, Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval antiquities, has been offered to the Sittingbourne Local Board, for the purpose of establishing a museum of local antiquities. The offer, which was conveyed through Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., is under the consideration of the Board.

## Antiquarian News & Notes.

THE amount realised by the sale of the pictures belonging to the Marquis de Santurce, better known as M. de Murietta, was £17,723.

MR. WALFORD D. SELBY has completed his work on the Lancashire and Cheshire Records for the Record Society.

LORD CARNARVON will be asked to accept the post of president of the new Pipe Roll Society.

A SCOLD'S bridle, which has long existed at Reading, has been placed, at the instance of Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., in the museum of that town.

EARL GRANVILLE has accepted the office of President of the British Archæological Association for the forthcoming Congress at Dover.

THE *Athenæum* intends to publish before long some articles by Professor Delitzsch, of Leipzig, on the importance of Assyriology to Hebrew lexicography.

MR. STANLEY LANE POOLE has been appointed by the Khedive an honorary member of the Commission for the Preservation of Arab monuments in Egypt.

A COLLECTION of books and relics associated with the name of Burns, belonging to Mr. Mackie, has lately been purchased by subscription for the Burns Museum at Kilmarnock.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners contemplate the destruction of the church of St. Olave, Jewry—a building erected by Wren, but by no means a fine example of his powers.

THE Rev. S. R. Flint is preparing for publication a sketch of the life of Zachariah Mudge, vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. Mudge was a native of Exeter, and was born in 1694.

THE Weigh House Chapel, on Fish-street Hill, London-bridge, dating from the close of the last century, is about to be demolished, the site having been secured by the Metropolitan District Railway.

IT is rumoured that Booksellers' Row, or (to give it the name it once bore) Holywell-street, is to be demolished, in order to make a better access to the new Law Courts. It is at present one of the most picturesque streets in London.

MR. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS is bringing out a third edition of his interesting "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare." In it he gives for the first time two views of the antique cellar, the only part that remains unaltered of the house in which Shakespeare was born.

THE Rev. A. Majendie, Rector of Woodstock, writes suggesting that, as the name of Chaucer has always been connected with that town, an east window should be placed in the parish church to perpetuate the tradition.

A REPRINT is announced of the first volume of "Old Yorkshire," by Mr. William Smith, F.S.A.S., of Morley, near Leeds. The impression is limited to 200 copies. A notice of the third volume of this work, which is published by Messrs. Longmans, appeared in this magazine (see *ante*, p. 39).



MR. THOMAS GIBBONS, of Liverpool, whose name is well known as a writer on biography, folk-lore, and travel, is preparing for publication, to subscribers only, a second edition of "Old Time Marks: Papers of Thomas Barritt, antiquary, of Manchester."

THE Chaucer Society's first book this year will be Mr. W. M. Rossetti's completion of his comparison of Chaucer's "Troilus" with its part-original, the "Filostrato" of Boccaccio. The book has been printed two years, but there have been no funds for its issue.

Mr. W. H. COLLINGRIDGE, of the *City Press*, has purchased many of the MSS., ancient and modern, relating to Buckinghamshire, from the collection of the late Rev. H. Roundell, vicar of Buckingham, which were recently sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson.

THE Duc d'Aumale, before quitting France, sent to the press two more volumes of his "History of the Princes of Condé." The present installment covers the period when the Condé family were in the height of their power during the seventeenth century.

Mr. E. WALFORD has lately become possessed of between twenty and thirty original MS. volumes by that eminent antiquary and genealogist, Sir Egerton Brydges, many of which will be printed from time to time in these pages.

IN a field near Wheatley, Oxfordshire, a discovery has been made of several skeletons, with a few spearheads, nails, &c. The field had long been called "Castle-field" by the country people. The remains are said to be Anglo-Saxon.

THE second volume of Dr. Ginsburg's elaborate edition of the "Masorah" will be published early in the summer. The appendix has been increased by use of the materials found in the Karahite manuscripts lately purchased by the British Museum.

Mr. MURRAY's list of new publications, for April, contains, *inter alia*, Dr. Fergusson's "Parthenon," "Life and Works of Raphael," "Life and Works of Albert Dürer," Cooke's "History of Herefordshire," Dr. Schliemann's "Ilios" and "Alycenæ and Tiryus," Mr. Villiers Stuart's "Nile Gleanings," &c.

APROPOS of a paragraph which recently appeared in the *Times*, to the effect that Horton Church, in Buckinghamshire—with which the name of Milton is associated—was restored by its late rector, Mr. Prior, Mr. J. V. Foot writes: "The nave was restored by that incumbent, but the chancel was restored by my father, his predecessor."

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, secretary to the Hull Literary Club, is preparing for early publication a book on bells. In addition to a history of bells, chapters will be devoted to customs, traditions, ringers' rules, quaint epitaphs on ringers, &c. The volume will be profusely illustrated.

AN inscription found in Tunis recently by a young Frenchman, at the village of Sid Amor Djedidi, south-east of Kef, would seem to determine the site of Zama. Unluckily, this situation seems incompatible with the Peutinger Table. Perhaps, suggests the *Athenæum*, there was more than one Zama.

THE committee appointed to make arrangements for a national monument to Rousseau (of which the historian, M. Henri Martin, is president) has decided to begin by forming a collection of all objects associated with Rousseau—editions, MSS., portraits, prints, medals, &c. It is proposed to hold a public exhibition of the collection in the course of this spring.

THE curious little circular windows which were lately removed from the

very ancient church of Abury, Wilts, have since turned out to be of very early Norman (or Saxon?) work, and have been replaced in the clerestory, whence they had been taken to make room for more ambitious lights, but unluckily one was broken up before being "discovered."

THE Pope has allowed several of the Mosaic Pictures made in the Vatican Museum to be sent to the Exhibition of Fine Arts in the Via Nazionale at Rome. An exhibition of vestments and sacred vessels, made by the Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration, has just been held in their convent in that city.

MESSRS. Chatto & Windus will shortly publish a new edition of Turner's "Rivers of England," with photographic reproductions of the fine mezzotints by Lupton, C. Turner, and others. Mrs. Holland's original letterpress will be in a great measure retained, edited, with notes and a preface, by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse.

THE "History of Bramshill, Hants," by Sir William H. Cope, Bart., the preparation of which was announced in these pages in August last, is now complete, and has been published by Mr. H. J. Infield, 160, Fleet-street. The work is illustrated by photographic views, plans, and architectural details.

A SALE of rare autographs took place lately at Leipzig. It included letters of Mary Queen of Scots and Charles II., and signatures of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., William III., Burleigh, Essex, Leicester, Pitt, Chatham, Marlborough, Nelson, Washington, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, and Simon Bolivar.

WE hear that the long-promised work on "Curiosities of the Belfry," by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., Public Librarian of Nottingham, and a contributor to these pages, will shortly be in the hands of subscribers. It will consist of a collection of quaint ringers' rules in verse and prose, bell mottoes, ringers' epitaphs, bell-founding in churchyards, customs, anecdotes, &c.

A CORRESPONDENT pleads for the opening of our City churches for a small portion, at any rate, of each day. "Many of these churches," he adds, "are full of interest to the ordinary citizen as well as to the antiquary, and yet, with few exceptions, their doors are fast closed against us all day long, and the only chance of going over them is to wait till service times, which are few and far between."

A BRASS tablet to the memory of Dean Hannay—whose unfortunate attempt in 1637 to read the Liturgy in Edinburgh led to the tumults of that year—has been placed in St. Giles's "Cathedral." The inscription, prepared by Dean Stanley, contains the following words: "He was the first and the last who read the Service Book in this church. This memorial is erected in happier times by his descendant."

THE oldest hand fire-engine in the United States is at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. It was built by Brooks, of London, in 1698, and imported by the Moravians of Bethlehem the same year. In 1848, after 150 years of service, it was deposited in the museum of the Young Men's Missionary Society, where it still remains, and is yet in working order. The maker's original bill and the shipping papers exist to attest these facts.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & BOWES, of Cambridge, are preparing for publication "The Cathedral Cities of Ely and Norwich," drawn and etched by Mr. Robert Farren, author of "The Granta and the Cam." The volume will consist of not less than forty etchings, depicting the leading features of each cathedral and its immediate surroundings, which

will be accompanied by an introduction from the pen of Dr. Edward A. Freeman.

ON Saturday, March 31, the public were admitted to view in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum parts of a valuable collection of Cyprian pottery, sculpture, and other antiquities, which has been lately secured for that great national repository. The finder of the whole, who lectured on the occasion, was Mr. George Gordon Hake, whose archæological exploration of the island in 1882 unearthed them from the tombs at Salamis, &c.

THE following articles, more or less of an antiquarian character, appear among the magazines for April: *Blackwood*, "Shakspeare and George Eliot;" *Art and Letters*, "Notes on South Kensington Museum;" *Time*, "Derby China, Old and New;" *Temple Bar*, "In and About Hyde Park," and "Talleyrand at Vienna;" *Fortnightly Review*, "A Tour in the Troad;" *Cornhill*, "A Study in Fool Literature: The 'Ship of Fools';" *Leisure Hour*, "Old Account Books," and "Dorset Folk and Dorset."

THE Stratford-on-Avon Town Council has shown some disposition to attack the charge made by the Vicar for admission to the parish church to view Shakespeare's tomb. When the late vicar (Dr. Collis) first proposed to make a fixed charge, he undertook that the whole of the money received should be spent on the church and churchyard; the present vicar furnishes no statement of the amount of money received, and it is not known to what purposes the money is devoted.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Deopham, near Wymondham, Norfolk, one of the best specimens of early Perpendicular architecture in that county, is in a sadly dilapidated condition, and an appeal has been made by the Vicar for help towards its restoration. The estimated cost of the work needed is £3,205. Subscriptions may be paid to the Rev. H. Wanklyn, Deopham Vicarage; or to Messrs. Gurney and Birkbeck, Norwich, to "the account of the Deopham Church Fund."

AT Oxford, a new statute will shortly be promulgated in Congregation for the purpose of enabling Lincoln College to endow an archæological professorship. Probably, an Oxford professor of archæology, therefore, will ere long be added to the University staff of teachers. His duty will be to lecture generally on coins, monuments, and similar antiquities. Hitherto Oxford has been left behind in this respect, both by Cambridge and many foreign universities.

It is not generally known, says the *Athenæum*, that the Ashburnham collection contains several manuscripts of interest connected with Ireland. Some of these were, early in the present century, removed from Ireland to Stowe, where they remained till sold as part of the library of the Duke of Buckingham. The Trustees of the National Library of Ireland, at Dublin, have addressed an application to Government requesting that such of the MSS. as relate specially to Ireland may be deposited in their institution, in the event of the collection being purchased by the State.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS announce the preparation of a new work, in five octavo volumes, by our friend and contributor, Mr. George Seton, F.S.A., author of the "Memoir of Lord Chancellor Seton," entitled, "Lives of the Presidents of the Court of Session, Scotland." The list of Presidents, twenty-nine in number, dates back to the appointment of Alexander Myln, Abbot of Cambuskenneth, to the post of President, in 1532, and, wherever it is possible, a likeness will accompany the memoir. The work will be published by subscription.

THE centenary of the birth of Washington Irving, who was born on April 3, 1773, has been marked by the publication of a memorial edition of his "Life and Letters," by Messrs. G. P. Putnam, of New York, the representatives of the firm who "believed in him" when all others refused to reprint his early works. It is illustrated with portraits of the author himself at the age of twenty-five (from a recently discovered miniature), of Matilda Hoffman (from a picture which has never before been engraved), and of about sixty of his literary contemporaries.

M. MASPERO, the distinguished archæologist, has just announced the discovery of a Coptic church of the fifth century among the ruins of Thebes. Last year he found, under a tomb, a sarcophagus of limestone, covered with inscriptions. Having had this removed recently, he found a Coptic inscription on one corner of it. Prosecuting his researches he discovered the church. The way down to it is by five brickwork steps. The floor is tiled, and the walls are covered with bricks and rough-cast, bearing inscriptions.—*Echo*.

THE monastery of the Benedictines, lately built at Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, has been erected into an abbey, immediately dependent on the Holy See. In the ordinary course of things, such a new monastery would have remained a simple priory, subject to the Catholic Bishop of the diocese, with a prior elected by his brethren, and with a limited duration of office; but in this case the Pope was anxious to show his strong personal approval of the work of the great Benedictine order, which has left such marks on England, and the fourteenth centenary of whose foundation was lately celebrated at Monte Casino.

A NEW society, to be called the Pipe Roll Society, is in course of formation. Its object is the printing of all the earliest Pipe Rolls, more particularly those belonging to the reign of Henry II. These records stand alone as evidence of this early period, and their importance to the historian and student of our annals cannot be over-estimated. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. James Greenstreet, a frequent contributor to these pages, who will be glad to receive the names of members; the subscription is fixed at one guinea per annum. Mr. Greenstreet's address is 16, Montpelier-road, Peckham, S.E.

THE new Shakspeare Society will be well represented in the forthcoming new editions of Shakspeare. Two members of its committee, Mr. Furnivall and Mr. W. G. Stone, are editing the "Old Spelling Shakspeare" for George Bell and Sons; and another member of the committee, Mr. Frank Marshall, will do all the editing of the text, the introductions and notes, to the acting edition that Mr. Henry Irving and himself have undertaken. Both editions will start with Shakspeare's worst and most tedious play, "Love's Labour Lost," and both will treat "Titus Andronicus" and the "Two Noble Kinsmen" as spurious.

THE British Museum has lately acquired an interesting collection of thirty-nine silver objects which give an insight into the daily life of the Babylonians. These objects, which were all found together on the site of Babylon, consist of fragments of silver dishes, the broken handle of a vase, and coins, most of the latter being defaced and clipped. It is conjectured that the collection is the remains of a silversmith's or coiner's shop. Among the coins is a Lycian one in good preservation. So far as can be judged from the vase-handle and dishes, the art is distinctly Babylonian under Persian influence, and the workshop may date from the conquest of Alexander.

THE April number of "English Etchings" (W. Reeves, 185, Fleet-street)

contains three spirited examples of that particular class of work described by the title, namely, "Mill Wheels, Derbyshire," by Mr. Oliver Baker ; "Study of a Figure," from the picture of "God's Share," by Mr. Edwin Buckman ; and No. 3 of a series of etchings of the "Borough Inns" as they stood at the beginning of 1881, the one depicted now being the "Old King's Head," by Mr. Ned Swain. This hostelry has little individual history, but it is noticed by Stow as being "well built and handsome," and enjoying a good trade.

TWO lofty courts, forming the side of an inner quadrangle of the South Kensington Museum buildings, have lately been completed by Her Majesty's Office of Works, and handed over to the Museum authorities for use. In one will be displayed the new historic series of casts from the antique, and in the other a number of objects newly acquired from India are to be arranged. In the corridor, on the ground-floor, connecting the two new courts, the collection of textile fabrics is to be exhibited. The entire collection includes many examples of embroidery, tapestries, carpets, and laces, which have hitherto been distributed all over the Museum.

AS the result of an inquiry held by the Charity Commissioners last year respecting the revenues of the French Walloon Church at Canterbury, an order has been issued appointing the Archbishop, the Dean, and the Archdeacon of Canterbury for the time-being respectively, together with six other persons, to be trustees for the administration of the charities belonging to the Church. The society or congregation known as the French Walloons hold their church in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral. Services are regularly attended by the descendants of a body of French and Flemish refugees who settled in Canterbury about 300 years ago, and also occasionally by foreign visitors to the Cathedral city.

THE demolition of the Oldham-street Wesleyan Chapel, Manchester, has been resolved upon. This chapel, which was the first of the denomination built in Manchester, was opened in March, 1781, the preacher on that occasion being John Wesley himself, who for several successive years visited Manchester or the neighbourhood at Eastertide on the occasion of his northern tour, and repeatedly occupied the pulpit there. Among the eminent Wesleyan divines who have been stationed at Oldham-street Chapel were Dr. Adam Clarke, the Biblical commentator, and Joseph Benson, twice President of the Conference, and grandfather of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Several inscriptions written with a diamond by Dr. Clarke upon panes of glass in the chapel-house still remain.—*Times*.

THE *Academy* says that the finest private collection of books in Spain is advertised for sale. It belonged to the late Duke of Ossuna, who died last year. Among the MSS. are a codex of the "Roman de la Rose," which is alone valued at £4,000 ; a copy of the diary of Columbus, written by Las Casas ; illuminated visions of Dante and Petrarch ; and a number of autograph poems of Lope de Vega and Calderon. The printed books include many of the rarest productions of the presses of Spain and Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The collection comprises also some valuable pictures, a series of suits of armour, and other objects of art. A proposal is being urged on the Spanish Government to purchase the whole for £200,000.

THE first volume of an edition of the *Minhâdj at-tâlibûr*, accompanied by a French translation and references to the French *Code Civil*, has been issued from the Government press at Batavia ; and a copy of this handsome and important production has been placed, by the courtesy of the Nether-

lands Government, at the disposal of Professor Rumsey, of King's College. The Minhâdj at-tâlibûr is a standard legal authority of the Shafaites, who form, roughly speaking, one-fourth of the whole body of Sunni, or "orthodox" Mahomedans, and whose tenets prevail, not only in the Dutch Indies, but (wholly or partially) in the Malayan Peninsula, in Ceylon, in Egypt, and in the Barbary States. Two more volumes are in the press, and may be expected in a few months. It is to be hoped that the example will not be lost upon our own Government, which, notwithstanding its greater wealth and higher stake in the contentment of Mussulman communities, has done nothing in this direction since the days of Warren Hastings. The editor and translator of the work in question is M. L. W. C. Vanden Berg.—*Times*.

THE large and important old family library, commenced by Admiral Sir Francis Drake, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and continued by his descendants, has been disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. It contained some rare tracts relating to America, which brought fabulously high prices. Amongst these were Hariot's Report on Virginia, which sold for £300; Rosier's Voyage of Capt. G. Waymouth to Virginia, £301; Rich's News from Virginia, in verse, £93; Declaration of the Estate of Virginia, £80; Whitaker's Good News from Virginia, £90; Hamor's Present Estate of Virginia, £69; Declaration of the Colonie of Virginia, £46; Lord De La Warre's Relation to the Counsel of Virginia, £26 10s.; Plaine Description of the Barmudas, £25 10s.; Casas, Spanish Colonie, £34; Good Speed to Virginia, £30; Lopez de Gomara, Historia di Mexico, £21 10s.; Paesi Novamente Retrovati et Novo Mondo da A. Vesputio Intitolato, £39; Lopez de Gomara, Historia de las Indias, £45; Oviedo, Historia de las Indias, £40; Purchas his Pilgrimes, wanting frontispiece, £66. The day's sale produced £1,849.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes: "Students of Froissart, who have been puzzled at the uncouth or unintelligible forms of English names, will be interested in the forthcoming issue of the second and third volumes of the oldest armorial treatise in existence—that of Ghelre, or Gelre, a herald contemporary with Froissart. A writer in the *Constitutionnel*, who has seen the proofs of this fac-simile edition, only sixty copies of which are to be printed, states that Froissart's Attels, Assele, Assley, or Adultilles turns out to be John of Athole. Heton, Holton, or Wilton proves to be Hilton. Thomas Barton becomes Thomas Bardolf. Du Guesclin's follower Creswell, who has hitherto mystified genealogists, is cleared up as a Cromwell. One of the objections to the William Tell legend—viz., the non-existence of a Gessler—likewise disappears; for Ghelre shows that a family of that name in 1340 held an hereditary post in the Austrian Court. The work will be completed in about a year. It is edited by the palæographer, M. Victor Boutom."

A COLLECTION of ancient Persian pottery, formed by Mr. Consul Churchill, during his residence at Asterabad, in 1879 and 1880, was sold by auction by Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods, in March. Many of the specimens were not only of a rare description, but were also of unusual size. Among them we found examples of the metallic lustre wares, a class of objects which, it is said, ceased to be manufactured in Persia some hundreds of years ago. Of plates, bowls, and bottles decorated with blue and white ornamental devices, with birds, beasts, fishes, trees, flowers, and human beings, evidently imitations of the well-known blue and white Nankin, and other similar porcelains of China, there was a large number. One of these bears the date 920 of the Hejira,

indicating that it is 389 years old. Others are marked with Perso-Chinese emblems. Asterabad, in the northern districts of Persia, adjoining the Caspian Sea, is perhaps one of the old Parthian towns for the protection of which against marauding Turcomans Alexander the Great is said to have built a wall stretching eastwards from the Caspian Sea. It is a starting-point for travellers from Europe and Western countries proceeding to Khiva. Descendants of the Royal Kajar tribe are to be found here, engaged in trade. Handed down through generations, the Persian ware was now housed in the King-street auction-rooms decorated the dwellings of these Kajar shopkeepers. Some of these relics had been bequeathed to the Turcomans of the town, and were brought out, with shawls, prayer carpets, and other ornaments, on public occasions. Mr. Churchill, however, obtained nearly all these specimens, and at the same time secured pieces of Chinese and Japanese porcelain which Mongolian and other traders had in times gone by brought to Asterabad. The collection was interesting to art collectors, who may have obtained some knowledge of rare Persian *faience* from examples of it in the South Kensington Museum.

"IN many parts of Switzerland," writes the Geneva correspondent of the *Times*, "are often found smooth flat stones, evidently hand polished, and covered with dots, lines, circles, and half-circles. The origin and use of these stones, known among country people as *Schalensteine*, has long been a moot point among the learned. Some have thought they were charms, others that they were meant to commemorate the dead, or that the signs on them were undecipherable hieroglyphics; but it has been reserved for Herr Rödiger, of Bellach, in Solothurn, to throw a new light on these mysterious relics of the past, and suggest a theory concerning them which seems to meet all the necessities of the case. The *Schalensteine*, he says, are neither more nor less than topographical charts, as a comparison of them with any modern map of the districts in which they are found will show. The engraved dots correspond with existing towns and villages, the lines with roads. Even the fords and mountain passes are indicated. Herr Rödiger has examined many of these stones from various parts of the country, and he possesses a collection, picked up in Solothurn, which form together a map of the entire canton. Another significant circumstance is that the *Schalensteine* are mostly found at intervals of about two hours (say, six miles) from each other, and at spots where several roads meet. The former Herr Rödiger calls 'headstones' (*Hauptsteine*), the latter he denominates 'by-stones' (*Nebensteine*). If he be right in his hypothesis, the places where these stones are met with possessed considerable populations long before the dawn of history; even the villages shown on the *Schalensteine* must be far older than the Christian era. Herr Rödiger considers the Swiss map stones to be of the same origin as the similar stones which are found in Germany, Scandinavia, India, and Further Asia, and sees in them another proof of the high antiquity and common origin of the Indo-Germanic races, and the existence among the latter, in an indefinitely remote age, of civilised habits, organised trade, and more culture than is generally supposed."

MR. W. H. COLLINGRIDGE, of the *City Press*, who is the owner of the residence of the poet Cowper, at Olney, requests us to state that it may be visited, by permission of the tenant, at any reasonable hours, by those who are interested in the associations connected with it. "It was at this house that Cowper resided from October 14, 1767, to November 15, 1786—a longer term, as he himself tells us, than he spent in any other

dwelling. While there he issued the first and second volumes of his poems. It was there that he set up his portable printing press, and there that he amused himself by painting the surrounding scenery. He wrote 'The Task,' 'John Gilpin,' and other works in this house, and it was while he was living here that the first edition of the 'Olney Hymns,' the joint production of poet and divine, was set forth 'as a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of an intimate and endeared friendship'—his friendship with Newton, to be with whom he went to Olney in the first instance. Strangely enough, the 'Olney Hymns,' as a collection, are not now used at Olney. Those who remember the tribute paid by Robert Hall to Cowper as a letter-writer, describing his correspondence as the finest specimens of the epistolary style in our language, may be interested in knowing that the first letter written by him after his arrival at Olney was to Joseph Hill, whom he afterwards addressed in the lines commencing, 'Dear Joseph, five-and-twenty years ago.' It was during his stay at Olney that he wrote, in 1785, to one of his correspondents, "I am going to tell you a great secret—it is a great secret, that you must not tell even to your cat—I am making a new translation of Homer." It was there, too, that he kept the hares, Puss, Tiney, and Bess (Puss dying on March 9, 1786). It is well known that Cowper's object in residing at Olney was to be near his friend John Newton, the intimate character of their acquaintance being shown by Cowper's remark that they were seldom separated for seven hours at a time when awake. Cowper described the public functionaries of Olney as consisting of 'One parson, one poet, one bellman, one crier,' his own position being further indicated by the line, 'And the poor poet is the only squire.' "



## Antiquarian Correspondence.

Sin scire labores,  
Quære, age: quærenti pagina nostra patet.

*All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender,  
not necessarily for publication.*

### AYKLEYHEADS, Co. DURHAM.

SIR,—In the "County Families of the United Kingdom," I notice the family of Johnson, of Aykleyheads, co. Durham. It may perhaps be of interest to the readers of that work, and to antiquarians in general, to know that Aykleyheads is one of the oldest country houses in England. At the end of the twelfth century, the predecessor of the present owner was well known as "Gilbert del Aikes, lord of the manor of Sidegate," (part of the city of Durham,) and in the following century the name is found as at present spelled, "Aykleyheads." Although the property is no longer called a "manor," one side of Sidegate-street and a great part of the other side is still a portion of the Aykleyheads estate. The terrace at Durham, with its view of the Cathedral and Castle, and the fine old timber in the grounds of Aykleyheads, it may almost be said are celebrated. In the latter part of the last century, Sir Robert Ker Porter, whose name is well known for his researches in Nineveh, exhibited in London an oil painting of the above view, which is now preserved in the hall of Aykleyheads.

F. D. I.



## BOOK-PLATES.

(See pp. 104-5.)

SIR,—Permit me to supplement the interesting lists of dated book-plates that have appeared in the pages of *THE ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE*, with a record of those in my collection, if by so doing I shall not make too great an inroad upon your valuable space. Of the two 17th century plates named in my list, the Cavendish has been already described by Mr. Warren; but its companion, that of "William Fitzgerald, Lord Bishop of Clonfert," 1698, was unknown to him until after the publication of his valued book. This interesting plate differs in its mantling from those of the same date that I have seen. The shield is of the usual form of the period, but it is attached to a floreated, hatched and pierced framework, from which sprays of myrtle fall gracefully and rise almost to the top of the Mitre that surmounts it. The arms are those of FitzGerald: Erm., a saltire gu. impaling Cole, Ar., a Bull passant sa., armed or, within a bordure of the second, bezantée, on a canton sinister az., a harp of Ireland.

Doctor FitzGerald married, in 1688, Letitia Cole, of Dublin, spinster. He was then Dean of Cloyne, from whence he was advanced to the See of Clonfert, by the letters patent of King William and Queen Mary, dated July 1, 1691. He was the son of Dr. John FitzGerald, Dean of Cork, and was born in that city. He married secondly, Mary, relict of Boyle Maynard, Esq., and second daughter of Sir Henry Tynte, by Mabella, daughter of Sir Percy Smith, of Ballinatrav. He died in 1722. (Brady, vol. ii. p. 199.) I possess other examples not dated, that can be assigned to the same period. Notably that of "Sr John Bowyer, of Knipersley, in y<sup>e</sup> County of Stafford, Bar."

Sir John was created a Baronet in 1660, by King Charles II. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his three sons, the last of whom, William, dying without issue male, in 1701, the title became extinct.

Burke gives no Christian name except of the last William, but it is probable that one of the two eldest sons was also a Sir John. I am, however, inclined to the opinion, that the plate was engraved for the first Sir John, immediately after his elevation. It is pasted down upon the back of the title of the "Theater of Honour and Knighthood," by Andrew Favine. London, 1623.

The plate measures six inches by three and a half inches. The mantling is in style like Francis Gwyn's, but is more interwolved and rises to a greater height above the shield of arms, which is untinctured and bears a Lion rampant between three crosses crosslets fitchée. Crest, out of the top of a tower a demi-dragon rampant. There is no motto or motto scroll. The name bracket has the margins foliated, and at their centre both above and below are grotesque faces from which the foliation springs and continues throughout. The old book so much enriched by the Bowyer mark of ownership, has upon its cover the unpretentious label of "Thomas Babington Macaulay."

All Book-plate collectors will be familiar with that of John Reilly, of the Middle Temple, Esq., which is so well figured and described by Mr. Warren (pl. 2, p. 20, in his "Guide to the Study of Book-plates"). My copy is cut from the title-page of a law-book, printed in Dublin, A.D. 1637, and has the autograph of "John Reilly" and his date of ownership, 1679. With this I have two smaller Book-plates of his, in which the mantling, the arms, and the crest differ. One which I take to be the

oldest is untinctured, and anonymous, and has the mantling rising to a level with the crest, and descending in its curvings well below the shield. Apart from it is the garter, with the motto "Fortitudine et Prudentia." Arms : On a mound an oak tree, a snake descending the trunk supported by two lions rampant.

Crest : Out of a ducal coronet an arm mailed in armour, couped at the elbow, grasping a dagger.

In the other plate the crest is the same, but on a wreath of four twists. The arms are tinctured, and rest upon a mantle of four folds fringed, and looped at the upper corners, the lambrequin rising to a level with the dagger-point, and beneath the motto scroll on a label, the name as upon his Jacobean plate. Mr. Warren assigns this to 1700, but the autograph and date, 1679, give it a probably earlier date, and places it among the *ex libris* of the 17th century.

The following is the list of Plates in my possession, with dates :—

William FitzGerald, Lord Bishop of Clonfert ... ..	1698	William Craven... ..	1750
Cavendish ... ..	1698	Thomas Otway ... ..	1752
Capel, Earl of Essex ... ..	1701	Wm. Foulkes, A.M. ... ..	1754
James Bengough ... ..	1702	Earl of Pomfret ... ..	1756
Holbeck ... ..	1702	John Hort ... ..	1757
Earl of Roxburghe ... ..	1703	Sir Thomas Campbell, Bart ...	1757
Nicholas ... ..	1703	Richard Kaye, of Oxford ... ..	1758
North, Baron of Guildford ...	1703	De Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde	1759
Edwardes ... ..	1703	Alexander Staples ... ..	1761
Sir John Brodrick ... ..	1703	Hon. Robt. Southwell, Lieut.	
George Montagu ... ..	1703	1st Reg. of Horse ... ..	1767
James Selby ... ..	1703	William Mitford ... ..	1769
James Tynte ... ..	1704	Johannes Carpenter, Archiep.	
Sir Thomas Hanmer (2 sizes)...	1707	Dub. and Hib. ... ..	1770
Sir Francis Head ... ..	1709	Edward Smith, Sept. 9 ... ..	1772
Hon. Charles Viscount Bruce (2 varieties) ... ..	1712	G. L., Bishop of Kilmore... ..	1774
John Fortescue ... ..	1713	Rev. John Caulfield, D.D., and Euphemia Gordon, of Ken- mure, Archdeacon of Kilmore	1776
John, Lord Perceval... ..	1715	Park ... ..	1778
John Stearne, Epi. Clogherensis	1717	E. Bibliotheca Henrici Harford A.M. ... ..	1779
Arthur St. George, S.T.D. Can- cel. Clogherensis ... ..	1717	W. R. Highmore, M.D. ... ..	1779
Samuel Strobe ... ..	1723	Thos. Markham ... ..	1780
Sir George Cooke ... ..	1727	John Peachey ... ..	1782
Rev. John Lloyd, A.M. ... ..	173-	Philip Thicknesse ... ..	1782
Earl of Egmont... ..	1736	Sir Hugh Munro ... ..	1782
The Most Noble John, Duke of Bedford ... ..	1736	Sir Thos. Banks ... ..	1783
Ambr. Dickins, jun. ... ..	1740	Tanrego ... ..	1786
Robinson, M.D. ... ..	1742	Shrewsbury ... ..	1788
Benjn. Hatley Foote... ..	1743	K. R. on a Lozenge ... ..	1789
H. T. Bridgeman ... ..	1746	Scrope Berdmore, D.D. ... ..	1790
Benjn. Adamson ... ..	1746	John Chadwick ... ..	1791
Leon Smelt ... ..	1747	Bequest of A. Broughton, M.D.	1796
John Hughes ... ..	1748	John Tommins ... ..	17—
Lord Abergavenny ... ..	1750	J. Bell... ..	1797

3, Sidney-place, Cork.

ROBERT DAY, Jun., F.S.A.

## INSCRIPTIONS IN BOOKS.

(See vol. i. p. 333.)

SIR,—I subjoin a copy of some quaint and punning lines which I cut out of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* about five or six years ago, and which were stated by the correspondent who sent them to that journal to have been found by him inside the cover of an old book. They cannot be very old, as the allusion to the Ettrick Shepherd sufficiently shows, and are entitled, "A Pleader to the Neeper when a Reader :—"

"As all, my friend, through wily knaves, full often suffer wrongs,  
Forget not, pray, when it you've read, to whom this book belongs.  
Than one Charles Clark,\* of Totham Hall, none to't a right hath better,  
*A wight* that same, more *read* than some in the lore of old *black-letter*.  
And as C. C. in *Essex* dwells—a shire at which all laugh—  
His books must, sure, less fit seem drest, if they're not bound in *calf*!  
Care take, my friend, this book you ne'er with grease or dirt besmear it;  
While none but awkward *puppies* will continue to '*dog's-ear*' it;  
And o'er my books, when book-worms '*grub*,' I'd have them understand,  
No marks the margins must *de-face* from any busy '*hand*.'  
Marks, as re-marks, in books of Clark's, whene'er some critic spy leaves,  
It always him so *wasp-ish* makes, though they're but on the *fly-leaves*!  
Yes, if so they're used, he'd not *de-fer* to *deal* a fate most meet—  
He'd have the soiler of his *quivers* do penance in a *sheet*!  
The Ettrick *Hog*—ne'er deemed a *bore*—his candid mind revealing,  
Declares to beg '*a copy*' now's a mere pre-text for stealing!  
So, as some knave to grant the loan of this my book may wish me,  
I thus my book-plate here display, lest some such '*fry*' should *dish* me!  
But hold—though I again declare, with-holding I'll not brook,  
And '*a sea* of trouble' still shall take to bring book-worms '*to book*!'"

Leith, N.B.

P. J. MULLIN.

## THE ETYMOLOGY OF GRAVESEND.

SIR,—I should be glad if any of your readers can tell me what is the history and origin of Gravesend? When, how, or why it got that name? I am not aware of any book or printed matter that gives the history of the name, and yet the history of so well-known a place must be in existence. Can you enlighten me?

J. GRAVES.

*Inisnag Glebe, Stonyford, co. Killkenny.*

\*.\* Gravesend—or Graves-ham, as it was once called—is said to derive its name from the "grave," or "graf" (a term synonymous with landgrave or margrave), whose district it bounded. The name has certainly nothing in common with that of a burial-place, as is generally supposed. And yet the title of Lord Graves, conferred on the distinguished seaman Admiral Thomas Graves, figures in Lodge as "Lord Graves, Baron of Gravesend," and one of the seats of the present Lord Graves is Gravesend House, near Devonport.—[ED. A. M. & B.]

## A BOOK-PLATE WANTED.

SIR,—I much desire a copy of the book-plate of Phillips, of Ickford, for a literary purpose, and I will give a dozen uncommon book-plates in exchange for a good impression of it.

*All Saints Vicarage, Lambeth, S.W.*

F. G. LEE.

\* [Mr. Charles Clark was a well-known eccentric character in Essex, who had a private printing press at Totham. He has not been dead many years.—ED. A. M. and B.]

A GOOD KISSING CARRION. (*Ham.* ii. 2.)

SIR,—In support and explanation of Warburton's emendation, "a god kissing carrion," a passage lately discussed in your columns,\* I would quote some instances of the belief, chiefly from that compendium of then known knowledge and its errors, Batman on Bartholome, 1582.

In l. 8, c. 28, we have, as showing that the sun was supposed to be necessary to the generation even of a man—"he [the sun] giveth vertue of generation to these nether things . . . "For (as Ari[stotle] saith), a man and the sun gendereth man." Cleveland also on "The Hermaphrodite" has (ed. 1667, p. 30)—

"Man cannot get a Man, unless the sun  
Club to the act of generation."

Next we take the birth of bees from carcases of oxen, as noted in the Georgics of Virgil, and by Batman, l. 12, c. 4: "Manye have assayed and found, that often bees are gendered and come of carrianes of dead flesh." And: "Also l. 16, hee [Aristotle] sayth, that bees are not gendered by service of Venus."†

Then of worms (18, 115): "A worme . . . is a beast that ofte gendereth of flesh and of hearbes: and gendereth oft of Caule, and sometime of corruption of humours, and sometime of medling of male and female, and sometime of egges." And in the same chapter, the very counterpart of our passage,—"*and some be found in flesh as maggots that breede of corrupt and rotted moysture in flesh.*" Also: "Lumbrici . . . Ascarides and Chirones, hounde wormes, and lice, and neets in heads, and all such wormes breed and gender of corrupt humours in bodyes of beasts within or without." See also c. 116, and for special instances of lice and moths he in the same chapter quotes Aristotle, while for spiders and certain worms cf. 11, 4 (fol. 179, col. 2, and verso col. 2), and for a kind of butterfly, 18, 12 (fol. 348, verso 1), as well as other places, in one of which even the spontaneous generation of a serpent is spoken of. So in Pliny (b. xi. cc. 32, 33) we find insects were to be gendered by the sun acting on dew, on radish leaves, on rain-drops, on wood, on carrion, and even on the flesh of living men, on various hairs, and on wool even when woven.

Other examples from other authors could be given, but, though my examples are lost, the above will surely suffice. BRIAN.

MUMMERS.

(See *ante*, pp. 105 and 218.)

SIR,—In reference to C. V. Goddard's question regarding "Soleing Night," the lines he quotes are similar to those which the children in this part of the country some time before Christmas go round singing, and asking for apples and pence. I had not noted the date, but he gives it as November 2, which is All Souls' Day. I think that *soleing* is probably the corruption of *sonling*, and that the practice comes from poor people of the Roman Catholic Church collecting in old times alms to pay for masses for the souls of the dead.

The practice of praying for the dead was enjoined by Odilon, abbot of Cluny, in the 9th century. In the year 998, we are told that it was estab-

\* See vol. i. p. 334, and ii. pp. 50 and 105.

† Virgil makes the same remark in his 4th Georgic, lines 197-301.

lished as a general festival throughout the Western Churches. "The remembrance of this ordinance," we read, "was kept up by persons dressed in black, who went round the different towns, ringing a loud and dismal-toned bell at the corner of each street, every Sunday evening during the month" (of November, beginning at All Souls' Day), "and calling upon the inhabitants to remember the deceased suffering the expiatory flames of purgatory, and to join in prayer for the repose of their souls."

I may be wrong in my idea, but it seems possible that the custom alluded to by C. V. G. may have sprung from customs connected with All Souls' Day in the primitive ages of the Church.

J. G.

*Little Aston.*

\*\*\*\*\*

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor declines to pledge himself for the safety or return of MSS. voluntarily tendered to him by strangers.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Books Received.

1. Life of St. Dominic. By Rev. H. D. Lacordaire. Burns & Oates, 1883.
2. History of Aylesbury. Part v. Aylesbury: R. Gibbs. March, 1883.
3. Journal of Jurisprudence, and Scottish Law Magazine. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. March, 1883.
4. The Buildings of Sir T. Tresham. By J. A. Gotch. Northampton: Taylor & Sons. 1883.
5. Western Antiquary. Parts x. and xi. Plymouth: Latimer & Sons. February and March, 1883.
6. Grimm's Teutonic Mythology. By J. S. Stallybrass. Vol. ii. Bell & Sons. 1883.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Books, &c., for Sale.

Cocker's Arithmetick, 1708, with portrait; Bonycastle's Arithmetick, 1788; Ayres, Arithmetick, no date, portrait; Ayre's Arithmetick, 1746, printed by E. Cave, for J. Fuller, at the "Bible and Dove;" Brightland's Grammar, 1714; Dr. Jno. Ash's Grammar, 1786; The Compleat Compting House, Jno. Vernon, 1727; Charles Johnson's Art of Writing Letters, 1770; Thos. Gurney's Short-hand, 1751, with portrait; also Abuses Stript and Whipt, by Geo. Wither, 1615, a few of the leaves at the end gone. Address, J. Carter, 2, Brunswick-terrace, Stafford.

*Gentleman's Magazine*, about 100 volumes, 1730-1830, not uniform. *Guardian Newspaper*, from commencement to 1864, bound; and 1865-70, in numbers. Offers to E. Walford, Hyde Park Mansions, Edgware-road, N.W.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Books, &c., Wanted to Purchase.

Dodd's Church History, 8vo., vols. i. ii. and v.; Waagen's Art and Artists in England, vol. i.; East Anglian, vol. i., Nos. 26 and 29. Address, E. Walford, Hyde Park Mansions, Edgware-road, N.W.

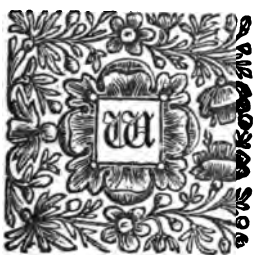
*Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, several copies of No. 2 (February, 1882) are wanted, in order to complete sets. Copies of the current number will be given in exchange at the office.



*The*  
*Antiquarian Magazine*  
*& Bibliographer.*



**The Pipe Roll Society.**



WE are pleased to gather from the various announcements in the weekly papers that this Society is likely to prove a great success. The need which existed for an undertaking of the kind, coupled with the desire, very generally expressed of late, that the printing of the earliest of these Rolls should be no longer delayed, has doubtless contributed to bring about the formation of such an influential committee, pledged to promote the Society's interests, and to bring its objects under the notice of those persons most concerned in the work it is established to carry out.

The scheme which the Society has adopted for its programme is by no means a narrow one, for, although at the date it deals with there is little else besides the series of Pipe Rolls, still it is proposed to include all documents prior to the year A.D. 1200, and, therefore, the few skins now remaining of the important records known as *Rotuli Curie Regis*, temp. Richard I., will find a place in the Society's publications.

To the amateur genealogist and local historian more particularly, but also, in greater or less degree, to every class of antiquaries, these Pipe Rolls are, indeed, priceless records; and those who have had occasion to search them will be best able to appreciate the boon

that is offered when it is proposed to print and thoroughly index them.

At the present time, as has been ably and pointedly set forth by those who have advocated the establishment of the Society as one of the strongest reasons why it should receive public support, so great is the dearth of record information respecting the early period which the operations of the Society are intended to cover that, if by any mischance these solitary authorities were swept away, the history of that time would be almost entirely destitute of official record evidence.

The only Pipe Rolls of a date prior to that which the Society has fixed as its limit that have yet been printed are five in number, viz., a roll of disputed date, printed at last as of the thirty-first year of Henry I.; the rolls for the second, third, and fourth years of Henry II.; and that for the first year of Richard I. Consequently, the rolls hoped to be at once taken in hand, and printed by the Society during the first twelve months of its existence, will be those of the fifth and sixth years of Henry II.

Taking into consideration the advisability of strengthening the hands of the Committee of this Society, in order that the above desirable ends may be achieved without delay, we cannot too strongly recommend those who are interested in these matters to forward their names for enrolment as members to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. James Greenstreet, 16, Montpelier-road, Peckham, S.E. These early supporters of the movement will then have the satisfaction of knowing that they were among the first to ensure, by their assistance, that this good work should be carried through forthwith; and when the labours of the Society are ended, to them will be due the major portion of the gratitude of the historical and genealogical inquirers of the future, for having, for all time, rendered accessible to the student every scrap of manuscript material extant in the national archives to the end of the twelfth century.

We trust that the numerous archæological societies and public libraries of the kingdom will not hesitate to give their support to this excellent scheme, and that our readers will help by bringing the Pipe Roll Society to the notice of those friends who are engaged or interested in antiquarian research.

E. W.



x

y

e

o

d

y

e

d

s

a

f

t

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

e

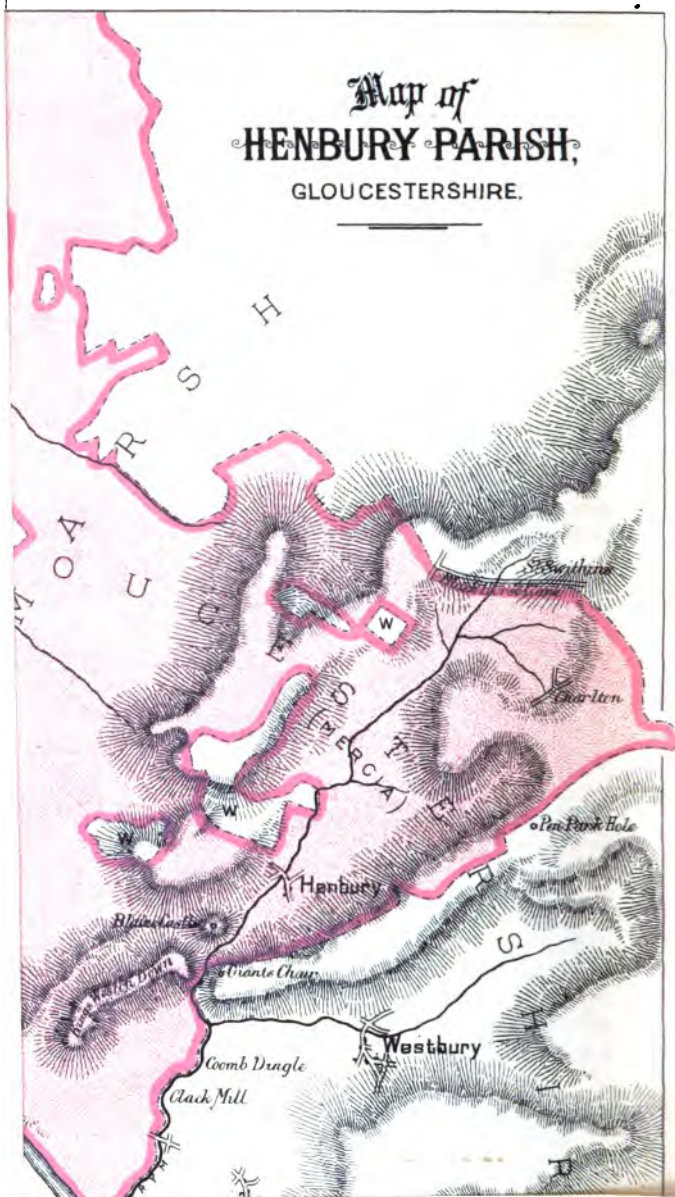
e

e

e



Map of  
**HENBURY PARISH,**  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



## A Gloucestershire Parish a Thousand Years Ago.

**A**MONG the Anglo-Saxon charters of which copies have come down to us, is one of the now millennial date of 883, of which the signatures of attesting witnesses are headed by that of King Alfred. By this document, Æthelred, Ealdorman or sub-Regulus of Mercia, and son-in-law of Alfred, declares that he had freed the Abbot and Convent of Berkeley from the hitherto unfreed taxes in kind, of neat (or clear) ale, of beer, of honey, of cattle, swine, and sheep. This he had done because they had given up to him in perpetuity a certain piece of their land at Stoke, being twelve hides, which land at Stoke, with the leave of King Alfred and all the Mercian Councillors, spiritual and temporal, he now, for sixty mancuses of pure gold, grants for three lives to one Cynulf, son of Ceoluhth. After the three lives, the twelve hides at Stoke to be given on account of Æthelred to the see of Worcester. Then follows the formula containing the date, "Anno Dominicæ incarnationis, DCCC.LXXXIII." And then the attesting signatures of King Alfred, of Æthelred, of the three Mercian Bishops, of Lichfield, Worcester, and Hereford, and the twelve other constituents of the Mercian Council.

These are the landmarks, from Heming's "Chartulary of Worcester" (Hearne, 1723, p. 105): "Terra autem ista hiis circumcingitur terminibus, ærest of hæsl wellan in hæsl dene thonne of hæsl dene on waldes wellan of waldes wellan on sweordes stan of sweordes stane in eow cumb of eow cumbe in afene stream of afene streame eft up th in hricg leage thon of hrycg leage th on pen pau of penpau thæt on sæferne stream of hæsl wellan eft th in lead gedelf of lead gedelf on mýle pul of mýlen pulle in afene stream."

The names of places here mentioned shall be transcribed in the same order, but divided into three separate lists, a division justified by the word "eft;" that is "after" or "next," affixed in the text to the first name of the second and third list, signifying a fresh beginning, as the "first" is marked by the word "ærest."

i.	ii.	iii.
First: Haselwell.	Avon stream (after).	Haselwell (after).
Haseldene.	Ridge-lea.	Leadmine.
Waldes well.	Penpole.	Millpool.
Swordstan.	Severn stream.	Avon stream.
Eowcumb.		
Avon stream.		

By this it is shown that the survey of the piece of land is to be made in three walks, by following which it will be found that they identify the land, here severed from a domain called Stoke, with the present parish of Henbury, as shown by Mr. Lavars's parish map,

about four miles north-west of the City of Bristol. No doubt, therefore, it is the act by which what afterwards became that parish was first constituted a separate manor, not that the locality had not been otherwise already known by the name of Henbury. Nearly two hundred years earlier (A.D. 691) the name had been mentioned, also in a grant to Worcester Cathedral then recently founded. (Cod. Dpl. No. xxxii.) Most remarkably, it was even then said to be an ancient name, "uetusto uocabulo heanburg nuncupatur;" but, perhaps, this only means that it was a name continued from the Celtic inhabitants, then only lately deprived of this district.

This charter of A.D. 883 has been printed at least three times, by Thomas Hearne, by Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Thorpe. But neither of these learned editors has been able to indicate the locality of the piece of land concerned, nor which of the places called "Stoke" is that from which it is severed by the charter. Of course, there are very many places in England called Stoke. There are at least three in different parts of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire in which the see of Worcester has formerly had property. One is Stoke Prior, near Droitwich, another has now the post-Norman distinction of "Stoke Orchard," near Tewkesbury.

The third of the Stokes with which the see of Worcester has been concerned was in the south-western corner of what is now Gloucestershire. Differing from the usually accepted signification of the word "Stoke," as being a mere locality, this was certainly a very large portion of that district which was bounded on the east by Kingswood Forest, on the west by the Severn, and on the south by the Avon. The site of Bristol itself must have been included in it. There is much rectification of its received early history due to this district. The learned and ingenious Dr. Guest has, unluckily, included it in a conquest from the Britons about fifty years before they actually lost it, and later writers always copy him. We must, however, here be content to say that there are four or five scattered survivals of this ancient Stoke, such as the names of Stoke Giffard, and Stoke Bishop; and this last is the only one of them that now concerns us. This is the portion of the ancient district of Stoke which now immediately adjoins Henbury.

The first of the three sections of landmarks passes through the present parish of Henbury from north to south, following the stream of the river Trim from the source of its western arm to its outfall at Sea Mills. There can be no doubt that, although the name is no longer known there, *Haselwell*, or, as we should now say, *spring*, was the source of that western branch of the Trim which rises close to a spot, since called St. Swithin, adjoining Over Park. A moated farm, with an old chapel, is still remembered at St. Swithin, but has lately been replaced by a handsome house. St. Swithin is a dedication which has some associations with Worcester Cathedral, to which it will be remembered the reversion of the

land is reserved in the charter. There also is a church of St. Swithin in Worcester, still in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter.

The stream, passing several small insulated detachments of the adjoining parish of Westbury, crosses the village of Henbury, near the Salutation Inn. Then, passing south-east of Henbury Church, it flows through the picturesque grounds of Blaize Castle by the well-known romantic cleft of the limestone ridge under King's Weston Down. The ancient and long-lost name of this dell is believed also to be here recovered as "Haseldene," the second landmark of the charter.\* The stream which had sprung from Haselwell, after an interval of two or three miles, being still found associated with the word "Hasel," suggests that to have then been the name of that branch of the river. In thus following the stream, the old landmarks had been hitherto passing through the interior of the present parish, leaving a wing on each side, which will be the business of the second and third sections to circumscribe. This may have been for the purpose of taking cognisance of the fragments of Westbury, before mentioned. But somewhere near the two rocks now called "The Giant's Chair,"† it begins to coincide with the present parish boundary, and thence continues with it along the stream. It seems next to pass another spring or tributary, called "Waldes-well," and then another spot, called either "Sword-stone," or possibly "Black-stone," or perhaps "Black-rock," on to "Eow-cumb," most likely now called "Combe Dingle," where it joins the eastern or Westbury branch of the Trim, which it follows to its outfall into Avon-stream.

We now come to the second walk or section of the old landmarks. This starts from Avon-stream, to which the former had led us, up to the Ridge-lea, which must be somewhere in Shirehampton Park: probably the raised ridge leading from the foot-bridge from King's Weston towards Penpole. The next is "Penpau" itself, a name which then had a form so nearly the same as that by which we all know it so well, both residents and visitors of Bristol. From that it passes at once to Severn-stream. It seems noticeable that no landmark is mentioned in the three miles of alluvial land between Penpole and the Severn, and perhaps confirms the geological belief that, while the Monmouthshire shore is fast losing land, the level on the south shore has been much widening, during even the thousand years since the charter.

---

\* Haseldene is again mentioned in connection with Henbury, Charlton, Wick, and Berwick, and the "churches" in Henbury and in Stoke, in a charter of Bp. Wulstan, A.D. 1093 (Hemingi Chart. Eccl. Wig., p. 422).

† Otherwise "Gorham's Chair." This name is suggested by two dykes, projecting from the limestone declivity through the thicket, and having the appearance of the two arms of a majestic chair or throne. A similar freak of nature, called "Gorgantuo's Chair," projects from the chalk cliff over the Seine, between S. George de Bocherville and Jumièges.

The same is suggested by the fact that the third series of landmarks only begins, at a point higher up the Severn, nearly where the high land first rises out of the level. This is again at Haselwell, or St. Swithin, whence the first section had also started. The Severn had been left to itself to take care of the intermediate north-western boundary, and the third section starts from Haselwell eastward, along the ancient boundary green road, sometimes called "Black Horse-lane," to what is called in the charter "Lead-gedelf." We know that to delve means to dig. Lead-gedelf, therefore, plainly means the lead digging, or lead-mine. Here we are able to recognise another celebrated spot, which used to be one of the wonders of the neighbourhood of Bristol, known as Pen Park Hole. Some fifty years ago it was often visited from interest in a tragic incident in the last century. It was traditionally said to have been an exhausted lead mine, and is so marked in old maps.\* It is now the property of Mr. William Smith. Near this conspicuous object, the parish boundary turns at once to the south, and so does the charter, which next mentions a mill-pool, which must be on the lower or united Trim, marked in maps "Clack's Mill," and then once more falls into Avon-stream at Sea mills.

So that, in short, the first section of the landmarks of the charter describes a line through the parish from north to south. The second is a loop circumscribing all of the parish west of that longitudinal line. The third section of the old landmarks embraces all of the present parish, including Charlton, which is east of the first or longitudinal line.

It will be seen that there are points of positive certainty in this identification of the ancient with the present boundaries. Such are the relative positions of the Avon and the Severn, joined by two different lines, one of which lines passes the unmistakable name of Penpole, and the other the so-called lead mine of Pen Park. Some of the other ancient names may, perhaps, still be ascertained by any one minutely acquainted with the neighbourhood, or there may be later surveys, unprinted, among parish or property archives.

It would have been interesting if we could have known where the August Council held their session when they sanctioned the conveyance recorded in this charter of A.D. 883. The act is declared to have been done with the leave of the sovereign, King Alfred, by Æthelred, the Ealdorman of Mercia, in a provincial Council of the subregulate of Mercia, as was also declared in other such acts of Æthelred, for instance, in one held at Gloucester A.D. 890 (Cod. Dip., No. 1073). But in the one of A.D. 883, Alfred appears to have presided in person, as he also heads the signators, which is not

---

\* Two Roman pigs of lead have been found in that part of the river Frome which must have been the nearest wharf of the Port of (afterwards) Bristol to this mine, being about three miles from it.

the case in that of Gloucester. He must have been present in one case, but absent in the other. The Henbury land is within Mercia, but just outside Alfred's home kingdom of Wessex. Was the Council held in the adjoining famous minster of Westbury, already a minster A.D. 804 (Cod. Dip., No. 186)? It would be another triumph of that pleasant village to have been graced with a state session of the great king.

THOMAS KERSLAKE.



## The Classics in the Middle Ages.

### PART I.

IT is impossible even to glance at mediæval literature without perceiving that allusions to classic mythology and history are of frequent occurrence in it. None, indeed, can doubt that thoughtful men in the Middle Ages had a wide acquaintance with the classic writings, for, not only in the works of poets and chroniclers, but also in the songs and romances of the troubadours, are classic incidents often found. A writer of the twelfth or thirteenth century was fond of illustrating his words with references to classic antiquity, seeking in Ovid or Virgil for quotations to emphasize his remarks, or sanction his opinions. He was familiar with most of the Greek fables: the wrath of Achilles, the death of Hector, and the fall of Troy, the wanderings of Ulysses, the sufferings of Andromeda, and the labours of Hercules, alike were known to him. He ascribed, too, to the British kings a descent from Æneas the Trojan, and thought that London was founded by his great-grandson as a New Troy on the banks of the Thames. This traditional belief had come down from a high antiquity, and doubtless had much to do with that interest in classical literature which was felt so generally in the Middle Ages. It was received, almost without opposition, until the time of John of Wethamstede, in the fifteenth century, and later writers upheld its authenticity. This fabulous story had a great popularity with the people after its publication by Geoffrey of Monmouth, and it was abridged by Alfred of Beverley, rendered into Anglo-Norman verse by Geoffrey Gaimar, translated into French by Wace, and produced as an English poem by Layamon, thus familiarizing the minds of the people with some of the characters and incidents of classic history.

It is certain that in most of the abbey transcripts of the classic authors were preserved, for it is in the monastic chroniclers that quotations from them are most frequently found. Yet it is probable that until the fourteenth century the Greek writings were chiefly known through the medium of Roman literature, for, though the

early chroniclers occasionally give derivations of words from the Greek, it is unlikely that they were well acquainted with that language. Roger Bacon, speaking of persuasion in preaching, says: "Since the books of Aristotle's logic on these matters, and the commentaries of Avicenna, are not to be had in Latin, and the few things that are translated are not brought into use or read, it is not easy to express what ought to be done." Yet Greek was far from being an unknown language, for already, in the time of Charles the Bald, the Hierarchy of Dionysius the Areopagite had been translated out of Greek into Latin by John the Scot, who had also composed a book which he called *Περὶ φυσικοῦ μετέωματος*. Thus, about the beginning of the fourteenth century, translations of the great Greek epics, as well as of the works of the philosophers, began to find their way into the hands of English writers. About the year 1275 William de Moerbeke, a Dominican monk of Brabant, rendered the Rhetoric and Politics of Aristotle into Latin, and thenceforth the writings of that philosopher had a wide popularity. Thus Chaucer says of the Clerk:—

"For him was lever have at his beddes heed  
Twenty bookes, clothed in blak and reed,  
Of Aristotil, and of his philosophie,  
Then robus riche, or fithul, or sawtrie."

These writings, were, however, studied to some extent at a much earlier period, for Ingulph says that in his youth he made progress beyond most of his fellows in mastering Aristotle. Many other writings of the Greek authors were also known in the Middle Ages, but with what familiarity it is difficult now to say, since they are generally mentioned by name only, or else their incidents are quoted in general terms.

But the extracts from Latin authors are much more varied, and occur much more frequently than those from the Greek. Terence, Cicero, Sallust, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Lucan, and Juvenal, with many minor authors, are often quoted, particularly by William of Malmesbury, Giraldus Cambrensis, and Matthew of Westminster, but by none with more judgment and effect than by the learned and elegant Henry of Huntingdon. Ingulph says: "I clothed myself down to the heels with the First and Second Rhetoric of Tully;" and his continuator, Peter of Blois, calls himself a "professor of the eloquence of Tully." The works most frequently quoted are the *Æneid* and *Georgics* of Virgil, the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, the *Pharsalia* of Lucan, and the *Satires* of Juvenal; but Pomponius Mela, Suetonius Tranquillus, Valerius Maximus, and many others, often occur. By most of the writers these extracts were made with judgment and taste; but later authors carried at times their quotations of the classics to a pedantic and unnecessary extent, which culminated in the sixteenth century in the pedantic vagaries of the Euphuists.

But if the classic writings were thus familiar to the learned, it would seem that the study of at least the Latin authors was as much a part of polite education in the Middle Ages as it is now. Chaucer's Frankeleyn, in the prologue to his tale, deems it necessary to make excuse to the company for his "rude speche," apologizing for his ignorance of the classics, at the same time that he exposes it, by saying :—

"I slept never on the mount of Parnaso,  
Ne lerned Marcus Tullius, ne Cithero ;"

and, in the Miller's tale, the carpenter "knew nat Catoun, for his wit was rude." But Prudence, the wife of Melibœus, when she saw her husband weeping, did not at once endeavour to comfort him, because she "remembered hire upon the sentens of Ovide, in his book that cleped is the Remedy of Love, wher as he seith : He is a fool that distourbeth the moder to wepe in the deth of hir childe, til sche have i-wept hir fille."\*

It is impossible to doubt that the writings of Boccacio and other Italians, as well as the songs of the French Trouvères, which dealt largely with classic incidents, or were imbued with classic ideas, had much to do with this widespread knowledge of the ancient authors. Of the latter class is the "Roman de la Rose," which was very popular in the Middle Ages, and was closely identified with English metrical romances and the songs of chivalry.

Towards the close of the fifteenth century, the number of MSS. was very great, both in this country and abroad, where they were annotated with numerous *scholia*, and became the subject of many essays among the learned. At this time editions began to issue from the Italian press of Valla, Ficinus, and Lascaris ; and the magnificent Aldine series, which is even yet the admiration of bibliographers, spread over Europe the full knowledge of the classic authors.

JOHN LEYLAND.



## The D'Abrichcourt Family.

(A NOTE AND A QUERY.)

**T**HE D'Abrichcourts were Flemish nobles who came into England under the auspices of Philippa of Hainault, Queen of Edward III. They were originally seated in the neighbourhood of Douai, and their name, better given as Aubrecicourt, seems to have been derived from the village of Aubrecicourt, which is

\* Ovid, Remed. Amoris, l. 125 :—

"Quis matrem, nisi matris inops, in funere nati  
Flere vetet?"



situated about twelve kilometres from Douai. Two (if not three) brothers—sons of Nicholas D'Aubrecicourt, who hospitably entertained Edward III. and his mother, Isabella, on their way from Paris to London in 1325—accompanied Philippa of Hainault to England after her marriage with the young king Edward in 1328. Nicholas D'Abrihcourt is described by Froissart as a "petit chavelier ayant son hotel à Buignicourt in Hainault," and as probably the younger son of Baldwin D'Abrihcourt, who fell at the battle of Courtrai in 1302. He was knighted by Edward III., receiving a pension of forty marks. If the number of his sons who came to England was three, their names were Nicholas, Sanchete, and Eustace. But the genealogists are very perplexing here. Berry's "Hampshire Genealogies" and the printed pedigrees of this family in the Harleian Society's publications iv. and xii., make Sanchete the son of Eustace; whereas Froissart's Chronicles (vol. v. p. 215 of the splendid edition by the Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove) make Eustace and Sanchete identical: "Eustache parfois designé par le prenom de Sanche."

Sanchete D'Abrihcourt was one of the original Knights of the Garter; but this he could not have been if he were the son of Eustace, for the latter was not married till long after the foundation of the Order. A Sanchete D'Abrihcourt certainly was one of the founders of the Garter, but he seems to have died soon after the institution of the order, for the successor in his stall died 1361. The Garter was founded in 1344. I take Sanchete to have been an elder brother, and not the son of Eustace. Yet Froissart (viii. 103) refers to a Sanchete, son of Eustace and Isabeau D'Abrihcourt, "remis au duc de Bourbon;" since he must have been born after 1560 he could not have been an original Knight of the Garter.

It seems clear, then, that the elder Nicholas, the Lord of Buignicourt, had three sons domiciled in England in the service of our Edward III.—Nicholas, Sanchete, and Eustace. The first of these, and presumably the eldest, did homage to Edward August 16, 1355, and received from the King a rent of 200 *livres tournois*; he assisted Edward in the French war, and was in 1373 named Constable of Nottingham, where in 1374 he guarded the two sons of Charles of Blois. Subsequently he became esquire to the King and keeper of the Forest of Sherwood. The date of his death is unknown.

Sanchete, the second son, has been already mentioned in connection with the Order of the Garter.

Eustace, the youngest, married into the Royal family of England under romantic circumstances. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William, Duke of Juliers, the ally of Edward III. against Charles V., and, through her mother, niece to Queen Philippa. She was married twice; first to John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, grandson to Edward I., and therefore cousin to Edward III. The Earl of Kent died in 1352, and his widow immediately took the veil as a professed nun in the Abbey of Waverley, in Surrey, but she appears to have repented

of this act, and to have secretly escaped from the monastery shortly after her reception there. She remained in seclusion, however, for about eight years, and was then, on Michaelmas Day, 1360, "before the sun rising married to Sir Eustace D'Abrichcourt, in the chapel of the mansion house of Robert de Broome, a canon of the collegiate church of Wingham in Kent, by Sir John Ireland, a priest." On being summoned before the Archbishop to answer for this serious breach of her vows as a nun, the following curious penance was enjoined upon the wedded pair: that they should provide a priest to celebrate a daily mass in the Chapel of Our Lady at Wingham, and also to repeat the seven penitential psalms and the fifteen graduals; that they themselves should repeat the same psalms, and once every year visit the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury; once every week to wear no *camisia*, and eat nothing but a mess of pottage. It is stated that her part of this singular penance Elizabeth regularly performed for fifty-one years. Long surviving her husband, she died at Bedhampton on the 6th June, 1411, and lies buried in the church of the Friars Minors at Winchester. It seems probable that Eustace and Elizabeth had a son named Sanchete, after his uncle of the Order of the Garter; it is certain that they had a son named William, and that he lies buried in the parish church of St. Mary at Bridport, in Dorsetshire. His tomb existed in a decayed condition so lately as 1855, when I copied the inscription thus: *Hic jacet Willius filius Elizabethæ de Fulers commitisse Kantii consanguiniæ Phillipæ quondam regis Angliæ . . . (? consortis)*.

During the "restoration" of the church in 1858 the tomb and the inscription were both destroyed.

Eustace D'Abrichcourt was famous as a warrior. He fought at the siege of Calais, and accompanied the Black Prince into Guienne and Languedoc; at Poitiers he was nearly taken prisoner, but rescued by his men; defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Nogent, he was ransomed at a great price. His many and mighty deeds are recorded in the pages of Froissart.

This feature of his character would seem to have won the admiration of the ex-nun and widowed Countess. Like Desdemona, who gave her heart to the Moor, loving him

"For the dangers he had passed,"

so the Princess, says Froissart, "loved Eustace for his deeds in arms, and sent often to him presents and letters of love."

He died at Charenton, in Normandy, in 1370. Eustace is conjectured by the genealogists to have founded the family of D'Abrichcourt, of Stratfieldsay, in Hampshire; my own belief, however, is that this Hampshire family was founded by Nicholas, the eldest brother. I append a conjectural pedigree, chiefly in the hope of eliciting further information:—

I. NICHOLAS D'ABRICHCOURT, Seigneur de Buignicourt; his sons were—

- i. NICHOLAS, Constable of Nottingham, &c., died (?), leaving issue: *John D'A.*, K.G., Constable of the Tower, &c., whose son Nicholas married the heiress of Stratfield-say.
- ii. SANCHETE, K.G., died (s.p.) *ante* 1361.
- iii. EUSTACE, husband of Elizabeth de Juliers, died 1370, leaving:
  1. *Sanchete D'A.*, the younger.
  2. *William*, buried at Bridport.

See Belt's *Memorials of the Garter*, p. 91; Berry's *Hampshire Genealogies*, p. 70; Lipscombe's *Bucks*, i. 69; and the *Harleian Publications*, v. 4 and 12.

J. MASKELL.

*Emanuel Hospital, Westminster.*



### Horace's Sabine Farm.

SINCE the publication of Didot's edition of "Horace," at Paris, in 1855, a doubt has been raised as to the true site of Horace's Sabine farm and villa. I think that an inspection of the locality will satisfy anyone familiar with Horace's own description that there is really little room for doubt upon the subject. In the recent editions of Murray's "*Handbook of Rome*" (p. 412, note) the preference appears to be given to the site fixed on by Signor P. Rosa, an eminent authority, and which was first suggested in the Didot edition (p. xxvi., note) and illustrated by the topographical plans at the end of the volume. Murray, in the note quoted, says that the site given in the text is so given on the authority of Chapuy, whose ideas were adopted by Gell and Nibby without a sufficient examination of the localities.

Under these circumstances an account of a recent visit which I made to the spot may be of interest. Accompanied by a friend, a lover of Horace, I left Tivoli early in the morning to drive to the Sabine Valley. The road is the ancient Via Valeria, and passes through charming scenery. We meet the picturesque remains of the ancient aqueduct and the very unpicturesque form of the modern one. We look down upon the windings of the "præceps Anio." The first place to be noted is Vico Varo, perched high upon its rocky foundations, towering above the road, and with some very ancient substructions of masonry on which it rests. This is the Varia, to which five worthy fathers were accustomed to go from Horace's small estate (*Ep.*, B. i., 14) as burgesses to take part in the settlement of the municipal affairs of the district at the principal town of the valleys. The road to Subiaco is to the right, while that to

the Licenza valley turns to the left. The river Licenza, Horace's Digentia, flows through the bottom of the valley far beneath us, a limpid stream, speeding to join the Anio. On the opposite side of the river, situate upon a lofty eminence, is a village now called Cantalupo Bardella, and which is Horace's Mandela, described by him as "*rugosus frigore pagus*," from its lofty position. We may well fancy Horace, as he ambled along this road, observing the villagers coming down the hill to draw their supplies of water from the Digentia flowing at its base. We pursue the road—which has been much improved, and rendered fit for carriages—to the end of the valley, but can see the vestiges of the old road along which Horace used to ride. We next pass a village called Rocca Giovane, perched upon a rocky eminence at a considerable height upon the side of the mountain which bounds the valley on our left hand; of this place I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. After a drive of three or four miles we reach the end of the valley, closed in on all sides by an amphitheatre of hills. Here, indeed, you realise Horace's description:—

"Continui montes, nisi dissocientur opacâ  
Valle."

The carriage road here ceases; but, crossing on foot a little bridge over the stream, you can mount by a steep, rocky road up to the village of Licenza, a very poor place, and presenting no signs of antiquity, but from its elevated position commanding a view of the entire valley. Beyond it there is a bridle-path leading to another village higher up, called Civitella, and thence to Palombaro through the mountains; but for this the valley is a *cul-de-sac*, and the phrases "*vallis reducta*" and "*latebræ dulces*" accurately give its character. Looking down from this point, and recalling Horace's descriptions, we felt convinced that the site of the farm lay just below us on the right bank of the Digentia, bounded on one side by that stream, on another by a little stream or affluent of the Digentia which runs down from the valley at our right hand, and upon the course of which we ought to find the Fons Bandusiae, if it were in this locality at all. The farm contained some acres of arable, pasture, vineyard, and meadow, bordered by the stream, with a stretch of woodland behind running up the sides of the hill, now called Comazzano, and by Horace Lucretilis. How far down the valley it extended we have no means of judging; but, having regard to what we gather of its dimensions, I think it could not have been very extensive, having five small houses for the labourers upon it, and Horace's own villa. It thus lay in a nook, "*angulus iste*," at the end of the valley, and reached down to the banks of the Digentia. These are the points I desire to lay particular stress upon, for they appeared to us to be conclusive against the site suggested by Signor Rosa. That the farm bordered the river is proved by Horace's epistle to his steward, Lib. i., Ep. 14:—

"Addit opus pigro rivus, si decidit imber,  
Multâ mole docendus aprico parcere prato."

With respect to the Fons Bandusiæ, I have not used it as an element in fixing the site, as there is a controversy whether it was near the farm, or at Venusia, the place of Horace's birth. Those who desire to pursue the subject will find an interesting letter from Mr. Dennis in Milman's "*Horace*" (London, 1849), in which he shows that by following the course of the little stream which I have already described as bounding the farm, and falling into the Digentia, you will meet a fountain corresponding with Horace's description of the Fons Bandusiæ. The learned editor, however, adheres to the opinion that the fountain was at Venusia. Upon this point, I would only ask, why should Horace celebrate in such beautiful strains a fountain at Venusia, which place there is no trace of his ever having revisited after he came to Rome? Does not his description, and the intended sacrifice of a kid to dye its waters, import a daily familiarity with it, and an affection such as a poet would feel for a clear spring near his favourite haunts? And why should not the Fons Bandusiæ be identical with the "*Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus*," which manifestly must have been a stream passing through his grounds and flowing into the Digentia, and so considerable a feeder of it, as to be deserving of having the river called after it? For this surely is the meaning of Horace, not that it gave its name to the river, but that it was worthy of that distinction; but this is a digression, and though interesting to every student of Horace, is beside the immediate purpose of this paper.

Upon the ground which would naturally be fixed upon as the site of the farm, there are pointed out remains of a building in a vineyard a little above the road; and the owner of the ground, by removing some spadeful of earth, showed us a tessellated pavement. I do not lay much stress upon this. Horace's villa was a modest one; and it could not be expected that much trace would remain of it, or of the labourers' cottages; nor shall I pretend to fix the exact site of the villa itself; but I think the site of the farm is clearly fixed, and it tallies in all respects with Horace's picture—the sheltered nook, the Digentia before his door, from whose cool stream he could refresh himself, the rising sun lighting up the hills on the right, and the evening sun warming those on the left. On such an evening as we enjoyed, it is not difficult to imagine Horace loitering outside his door along the river banks, looking out for his friends at sunset, coming along the road from Tibur, invited to enjoy the "*noctes cœnæque Deûm*."

After satisfying ourselves by taking in all the features of this lovely scene, I said to my friend, "We must now visit the site pointed out by Signor Rosa as the true site, and form our judgment upon a comparison of both." We accordingly drove back down the valley two or three miles, till we came under the village of Rocca Giovane.

Here a road is being constructed for carriages, but it is not yet passable; so we alighted and proceeded to mount the very steep and toilsome ascent leading to the lofty village of Rocca Giovane. The temple of Vacuna is supposed to have occupied the eminence where the village now stands. This rests upon the discovery of an inscription which records the rebuilding of the Temple of Victory by Vespasian, and the old Scholiast Acron says the Sabine goddess Vacuna corresponds with the Latin Victory, and it is very likely that the temple of Vacuna stood here; at all events, the moderns claim it, for on entering the village you find, in good modern letters, the words "Piazza Vacuna" upon the corner of the square. The directions of the guide-book were to keep up the hill behind the village, to which the name Colle del Poetello has been assigned, and after mounting a considerable height you come to a level plateau, on which certainly there are the remains of a building. This plateau Signor Rosa fixes upon as the site of Horace's villa. There is a church lower down called the Madonna delle Case, which is also surmised to occupy the site of the temple of Vacuna. The place is very high up on the mountain's side, and quite overlooks the hills bounding the Digentia valley, and gives a view of the distant mountains. We found a well, but nothing worthy of being called "jugis aquæ fons," and the place did not appear to us to fulfil any of the conditions of the true site of the villa. I in vain endeavoured to create an illusion by suggesting to my friend, as we sat upon the trunk of a fallen tree to rest our limbs after such a weary climb, that perhaps it was the original

"Triste lignum, te caducum  
In domini caput immerentis."

And, indeed, it was as easy to fancy that, as to fancy that we were at the site of Horace's villa. The argument in support of Signor Rosa's theory will be found in the notes to the Didot edition already referred to, and I shall notice some of them. Horace's epistle to Aristius Fuscus was written "post fanum putre Vacunæ," therefore, it is said, we ought to expect to find his house near or behind the remains of that temple; but surely it is more reasonable to suppose that Horace in his wanderings through the woods of Lucretilis sat down in the shade of the old temple, and sketched his epistle *sub dio*; and if the crumbling fane were on the side of the hill near or about Rocca Giovane, it is just a place to which Horace would wander to enjoy the prospect, although he might be too epicurean to desire to live in such an elevated and inaccessible position.

Again, it is argued that Horace must have lived high up in the mountain, and not in the bottom of the valley, because he says,

"Vester, Camœnæ, vester in arduos  
Tollor Sabinos."

And again, "in arcem ex urbe removi." But the phrase "in arduos

Sabinos," simply means to the mountain country of the Sabines, and the word *arx* applies to any elevated position, and is quite satisfied by a reference to his asylum in that mountain valley, the entire region being higher than Tibur, to which Horace applies the word *arx*. The situation of the sheltering mountain applies with equal or greater force to the site at the end of the valley. The tradition of the names Colle del Poetello and Fonte d'Orazio does not count for much, and the tradition of the inhabitants generally points to the old site as the true one. The difficulty of supposing Horace's villa to have been elevated some hundreds of feet above the Digentia appeared to us very great. Not to speak of the improbability that a fat, comfortable man like Horace, fond of his ease, after jogging on his mule from Rome or Tibur, should at the end of his journey have to climb up a mountain to reach his home; we must consider the grave Mæcenas, Torquatus, and his other friends. This may be a fanciful view, but the undoubted fact that Horace's farm bordered the Digentia is strong to show that his house could not have been on this site; he could not have owned the land extending down the side of the hill from it to the river. This would be a large territory, quite inconsistent with the modest dimensions of the farm; and how could the cool Digentia oft refresh the master in the sultry months, if he were obliged to go down some hundreds of feet to reach it, and climb the same distance up? The inference appears manifest that his house and farm both lay at the bottom of the valley along the stream, and at its remote and sequestered end. I cannot but think that when he speaks of Mandela as "*rugosus frigore pagus*" he contrasts with it his own sheltered and comfortable nook; but if he lived above Rocca Giovane, on the Colle del Poetello, he would have occupied as elevated a position at that side of the river as Mandela did at the other.

Since my visit I have looked into the authorities, and I find that Capirnatrin de Chapuy, Sir W. Gell, Hea, and Nibby, all agree in placing the site at the end of the valley, and there does not appear to be any sufficient reason for Murray's suggestion that this site was adopted without a careful examination of the localities. At all events, our opinion was formed without reference to these authorities, and upon a comparison of the surroundings with the passages in Horace which bear upon the question. I have consulted what I suppose is the latest authority on the subject—the note at page 233 of Sir Theodore Martin's second volume of Horace, 1881—and he does not discuss this question, and appears to assume that the site is the old one; but I am somewhat embarrassed by finding that he says "the question of the locality is set at rest by the researches of Chapuy, and more recently by those of Signor Pietro Rosa, the great Roman archæologist, and M. Noel de Vergers" (the latter has written the "*Vie d'Horace*" in the Didot edition); but Sir Theodore does not notice the fact that Signor Rosa and de Vergers entirely

differ from the old authorities as to the locality of the farm and house.

I trust this paper may lead other lovers of Horace to visit both sites, and form their own opinion.

JAMES A. LAWSON.

27, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.



## The Chiltern Hundreds in Oxon.

THE meaning of the word *Chiltern* is a *crux*. Plot and other authorities consider it to be descriptive of the chalk hills which go by the name of the Chilterns, and so explained it as chalky. Skelton says it means the habitation of the Celts. But the uncritical derivations and fancies of former writers find no favour with later authorities, who leave the word unexplained and perhaps inexplicable.

Kemble\* reckons the Chiltern district among the Gás or Scirs, into which the country was divided previous to the formation of existing shires. The Chilternsetan, he says, were the people who owned the hill and forest land about the Chilterns, verging towards Oxfordshire, and very probably in the mark between Mercia and Wessex.† Apparently he thought of the adjoining Bucks Chilterns only, as he speaks of the settlement as "verging towards Oxfordshire." But, if the Thames be taken as the boundary of Wessex and Mercia, his description will cover the Oxfordshire district.

The extent of the whole tract of country occupied by the Chilternsetan corresponds very nearly with the territory taken from the British in the year 571. At the battle of Bedcanford, Cuthulf, brother of the King of Wessex, defeated the "Bretwalas" or British, and took the four towns of Lygeanbrig (Ledbury), Ægelesbury (Aylesbury), Bænesington (Benson), and Egonesham (Ensham)‡. He pushed forward his frontier, that is, to those places.

Of this district, eight Hundreds, five in Oxfordshire and three in Bucks, are still known as the Chiltern Hundreds. Geographically united, they were separated as regards their history when the existing shires of Buckingham and Oxford were formed. The jurisdiction over the Bucks Hundreds was, in early times, probably by Offa himself, the founder, added to the possessions of the Abbey of St. Albans. The Hundreds in Oxon formed the *soke*,§ or

\* Saxons in England, c. iii., quoting Spelman's Glossary.

† Ibid., p. 84, ed. 1876.

‡ Saxon Chronicle, sub anno.

§ Socca, a liberty or franchise of holding a Court and exercising other jurisdiction over the socmen or socage tenants within the extent of such an honour or manor. (Kennet, Glossary.) Somner says that *sae*, *socne*, *soken* mean a liberty, jurisdiction, &c., also the territory wherein such jurisdiction is exercised.



franchise, appendant to the Royal Vill of Bensington, for some centuries the most important place in South Oxfordshire.

These Hundreds are known as Pirton, Lewknor, Binfield, Langtree, and Ewelme. The last mentioned, which in Domesday goes by the name of Bensington, is called a Half-hundred. The reason of this probably is that when the Royal Vill and Manor of Bensington were excluded, the remainder of the Hundred did not contain more than fifty free families.

Over this secluded sylvan district, having as its boundary the Thames from Shillingford to Henley, the King, in right of his ownership of Bensington, held sway. Whether the whole territory, in early days, immediately following its conquest by the English, was considered "Bensington-land," is doubtful. Probably it was; as in times comparatively recent there were isolated portions of the Manor in Peppard, Grays, Checkendon, Pirton, Chalgrave, and in Clifton Hampden, which, however, is outside the Chiltern Hundreds. The earliest settlements, or many of them, were along the bank of the river; while the upland or hilly interior was reserved as a hunting-ground for the King and principal owners.

The frequent recurrence of the word *comb*\* is a sign that the British long held their ground in the locality. Indeed, if the date of the battle of Bedcanford is reliable, the English had made but little way since the landing of Cerdic and Cynric. Probably a good many of the natives, who at first fled to the woods, submitted to the conqueror, and were ancestors of the *villani* and *servi* of a subsequent age.

The principal event that occurred in the Hundreds, after the conquest of the district by the West Saxons, was their defeat by Offa, King of Mercia, at Bensington, in 777. Most likely Benson had changed owners once or twice since its acquisition by Cuthulf; but the victory of Offa marks it as an important strategic position. Offa is said to have founded, or refounded, the church which is dedicated to his favourite saint, Helen.† Whether he afterwards resided there is not certain, but there can be little doubt that Bensington was frequently visited by the King. For as money was scarce, and services rendered in kind, the King came in time to his manors to live on his own, as was customary even after the Norman Conquest. One instance of the King's presence at Benson is given in the "Abingdon Chronicle." In the reign of Ethelbald (857—860) a Royal Charter was attested at Benson.‡

In every Hundred was a Moot or Court, which was held once in three or four weeks in the open air. This Court originated in the

---

\* As Swincomb, Huntercomb, Holcomb, Postcomb, Comb in Whitchurch, two in Watlington, &c.

† Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of Oxfordshire, No. 90.

‡ Ch. de Abingdon, v. i. p. 40.

primitive Folkmoets of our forefathers. But the territorial Hundreds, or rather the particular organisation of the districts, was not very ancient. Professor Stubbs says it was accomplished in Edgar's reign at the latest. Then one hundred inhabitants of the divisions, afterwards called Hundreds, were associated together as a magistracy or police organisation to act within their district. Over the Court was a President, chosen by the Freemen of the Hundred, except in those cases in which the Hundred belonged to some noble, prelate, or, like the Chilterns, to the King himself. Then the president was appointed by the lord. Originally all suits, criminal, civil, and ecclesiastical, were determined by the Court. The Suitors or Freemen of the Hundred were Judges; a circumstance that shows its popular origin. They declared the law of the Hundred; all questions of fact being settled by Compurgation or by the Ordeal.

This Hundred-moot was a source of emolument to the lord. For the better support of his office, he received the Hundred-penny or penny. A tribute of corn, afterwards commuted into a money payment, for the keep of hounds was also made him.\* This is supposed to have been granted, originally, for the extermination of wolves, foxes, and other animals detrimental to the Commonwealth. Possibly the Hundred-penny was a quit-rent for this and other payments in kind, as that contribution is thus defined by Cowell: "*Hoc est quietantia pro denariis dandis vel aliis consuetudinibus faciendis Præpositis Hundredorum.*"

The lord was also entitled to the profits of the Court derived from fines and amerciaments. In 1010† the district suffered from an incursion of the Danes. The marauders, who were wintering in Kent, "took their way upward through Chiltern, and so to Oxford, and burnt the place." Florence of Worcester says they went "*per saltum qui dicitur Ciltern.*" Probably they took the following course. Crossing the Thames at Staines they reached Oxford from the Bucks side. In this way they would be more likely to surprise the place than if they had approached it through the Oxfordshire Chilterns. They returned by the river in two parties, one party taking the right bank and the other the left. Thus they plundered the towns and vills on both sides of the Thames, driving away the booty.

Considerable interest attaches to the formation of parishes in the Hundreds of Langtree and Binfield. To the original church, on the bank of the Thames, was added as parish a narrow strip of land running back into the hilly interior. Thus Crommarsh Giffard included originally Nuffield, where was situated some time after a Chapel-of-Ease. In Henry III.'s reign, Huntercomb, which was part of the manor and parish of Bensington, was, with Nuffield, constituted a separate parish, and so remains. This was done by Walter de Huntercomb, who resided at Huntercomb. In the Hundred Rolls

\* Spelman s Glossary.

† A.-S. Chron., sub an.; FL of W.

of 7 Edward I., it will be observed that Huntercomb is mentioned, but not Nuffield or Tuffield. The name, however, did not survive, the parish reverting to its old nomenclature. North Stoke was the mother church of Bispesdon Chapel, situate in the woods near modern Ipsden, and of Newnham. Checkendon, with Little Stoke, in the upland, was associated with South Stoke, of which it was, probably, at first a chapelry. The people of Little Stoke have, or had, the *right* of attendance at South Stoke Church, as the inhabitants of Woodcote had at Checkendon. A Rector of Checkendon, in the seventeenth century, prohibited this use of his church, whereupon the people of Woodcote appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who decided in their favour.

The remaining parishes between South Stoke and Henley are formed on the same plan. Whitchurch and Mapledurham do not extend so far into the interior, being almost surrounded by Goring and Caversham. Sonning stretches nearly to Wyfold, which seems the common centre aimed at. Why the church was built at Shiplake, unless because of situation, is a question, as the township of Lashbrook, which gave its name to the district at Domesday, was more important. The parish and church of Boulney, on the river, have long disappeared, being incorporated with Harpsden.

From Benson to Henley, about nine miles across, stretched the Royal manor and parish of Bensington. Warborough, Henley, and Nettlebed, which is the mother church of Pishill, are daughter churches of Benson. Wyfold, now divided between Checkendon and Peppard, was formerly reckoned as portion of Bensington parish as well as manor. Here, as is supposed, as well as at Ewelme, Forest Courts were held. The portion of road marked in the Ordnance Map of Ipsden parish as the "Judges-road," and the proximity to Wyfold of "Gallows-tree Common," confirm the opinion that Courts of some sort were held at Wyfold.

Birinus, the missionary to the West Saxons and Bishop of Dorchester, formed, it has been suggested, these parishes. His counsels, doubtless, had the greatest weight with the King and nobles whom he had converted. But the arrangement seems obvious enough when we consider that the settlements on the river had more than one owner, and that each Earl would provide a church for himself and his dependents.

M. T. PEARMAN.



THE first volume of a new work, entitled "*Retrospections, Social and Archæological*," by Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., has just been published by Messrs. Bell & Sons. It contains interesting particulars concerning the author's early life, together with the history of the origin of the British Archæological Association, &c. A fuller notice of the book will appear in a future number.

## The History of Gilds.

BY CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., *Barrister-at-Law*.

### PART II.

(Continued from p. 233.)

#### CHAPTER XXII.—*Chronological Review*—(Continued).

**A.** D. 1547.—By 1 Edw. VI. c. 14—"An Acte wherby certayne Chauntries, Colleges, Free Chapells, and the possessions of the same be given to the King's Ma<sup>te</sup>."—it is recited that superstition and error in Christian religion "hath byn brought into the myndes and estimacon of men by reasone of the ignoraunce of their verie trewe and perfecte salvacon throughe the deathe of Jesus Christ, and by devising and phantasinge vayne opynions of Purgatorye and masses satisfactorye to be done for them which be departed, the which doctryne and vayn opynion by nothing more is mayntayned and upholden then by the abuse of trentalls, chauntries, and other provisions made for the contynuaunce of the said blyndness and ignoraunce." It is then further recited that the revenues thereof had better be applied to schools, colleges, &c. The Act of 1545 is recited; and it is finally enacted, That all colleges, &c., existing within five years preceding this Parliament and not in the actual possession of the late or present King (except where exempted by the King's Commission), be now declared in the actual seisin and possession of the King, with their lands, and revenues. And all Brotherhoods or Gilds and their possessions, except Companies of Trade, were vested in the King. Commissioners were to be appointed under the Great Seal to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The provisions of this Act, which were very sweeping, secured the practical annihilation of all the Gilds except those of the merchant and municipal classes. The King's Commissioners entered upon their task with avidity. In the questions they addressed to the towns were embraced the following: 1. Whether they had any peculiar Brotherhood or Gild within their Corporation? 2. Whether they had any College, Chantry, Chapel, Fraternity, Brotherhood, or Gild within the same? . . . 3. Whether they possessed any and what jewels, goods, ornaments, chattels, and other things appertaining to any Chantry, &c.? And, lastly, whether they had any other yearly profits or advantages (exclusively of those already mentioned) which ought to bring them within the Act? Further, in order to insure correct returns to the above queries, the Commissioners were empowered to survey all such Mysteries, Crafts, and Corporations, and to inspect all evidences, compositions, books of accompts, and other writings which they might possess.

Strype, in his edition of Stow (vol. ii. p. 336), says: "This was a

great blow to the Corporations of London; nor was there any other way for them but to purchase off these rent-charges, and get as good pennyworths as they could of the King; and this they did in the 3rd of Edward VI. by selling other of their lands to enable them to make these purchases. This cost the Companies £18,700, which possessions, when they had thus cleared again, they employed to good uses, according to the first intent of them, abating the superstition."

The Provincial Gilds were not quite extinguished by the operation of this Act, and the confiscation it sanctioned. Some of them at least continued to hold their meetings for purposes of conviviality and mutual assistance. Blomefield (*History of Norfolk*) mentions several which survived—one of these, in a Norfolk village, whose lands were seized, retained their Gildhall until 1650, when the effects were sold. These included 30 lbs. of pewter vessels; 92 lbs. of lead; 4 spits weighing 169 lbs.; a metal pot weighing 44 lbs.; 2 pots of brass weighing 89 lbs.; and a brass pan weighing 9 lbs.—"clear proofs (as has been remarked) of the jolly proceedings of the Gilds." Some of the lesser Gilds were indeed so poor as not to have a room of their own; but most of them, in towns and even villages, had their Gildhall. (*Quarterly Review*, vol. cxvi. p. 323.)

1585.—We have again to turn our attention to the Continent of Europe, and more particularly to the North German States. We have already (under date fifteenth century) in this article spoken of the existence of early fraternal associations designated *Bruderliche*, which we take to have been an adaptation of Frith-gilds to the common purposes of protecting the lives and property of their members. These were existing in Schleswig-Holstein in the early part of the fifteenth century under the altered designation of *Brandgilden*, and appear at this date to have taken the shape of local Mutual Fire Insurance Associations, on what is now known as the State or Municipal plan. These early associations operated under the authority of regularly drawn ordinances; some stipulating for payment by the insured of instalments by way of assessment, for the purpose of creating an indemnity fund; others merely required the contributions of relief in kind. The oldest of these associations now existing appears to be the *Neuendorfer Mobiliargilde*, founded 1585. We take this to mean the Gild for the insurance of movable property established at Neuendorf.

In the City of Hamburg there were some of these associations existing, one of which seems to have taken the designation of *Feur Contract* (Fire Contract) in 1591. This was one (if not the first) of the earliest distinct fire insurance associations of which we have any knowledge.

Of the *Brandgilden* founded in the ancient Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein in the seventeenth century, there are still existing seven; the most important being that of the nobility—*Adelige Brandgilden*.

1628.—Blomefield, in his *History of Norfolk*, mentions a Gild

which was "erected" at Atleburgh in that county, at which on Midsummer-day, 1630, above 2,000 of the country folks were hospitably entertained. It seems probable that what we at this day know as country fairs, with their shows and gaudy canvas paintings, may be, at least in some cases, but degenerated survivals of the "shows" and "pageants" formerly the accompaniments of Gild feasts.

1694.—The Gild of Fellowship Porters in Edinburgh became united with the Society of Trone-men in the same City, and so took the form and shape of an ordinary Friendly Society, not, however, without further changes in 1738, which will be found fully detailed in the same article. There can be no reasonable doubt that many of the early Gilds have undergone similar transformation; and hence have not died out, but simply become modernised.

1716.—The *Courant* of July 7 contained the following advertisement: "For the continuance of the Mutual Society the annual feast of the fraternity of St. James (? St. John's) at Clerkenwell will be held as usual on Wednesday 25th inst., at Jerusalem Hall, within the said parish. The sermons to be preached by the Rev. Mr. Hendley. Prayers will begin at ten o'clock exactly. Tickets may be had at the Jerusalem Tavern on Clerkenwell Green on or before Saturday the 21st inst., but after that day none are to be delivered. N.B.—Stewards are appointed for the year ensuing."

1722.—Mr. Alex. Pennecuik, "Burgess and Gild Brother"—a well-known literary man of that period—compiled "The History of the Blue Blanket: or Craftmen's Banner; containing the fundamental principles of the Good Town of Edinburgh, with the powers and Prerogatives of the Crafts thereof." This little book, which has passed through several editions (2nd 1780, another 1832), is of considerable general interest; but it contains nothing throwing any light upon the phase of the subject now under investigation.

1742.—There was published at Reading: "A History of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Basingstoke, in Hampshire, by Samuel Loggon, 8vo."

1794.—The Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, to which had been referred the petitions of the Wool-combers of the West of England, complaining of certain machines constructed for the combing of wool, contains the following, which indicates a second transformation—the first having been from a Gild into a Friendly Society, the next is from a Friendly Society into a Trades Union Association:—

"If Wool-combers out of work, by going into some county, where the wool is not worked up, cannot get employment, they assist at the hay and corn harvest; and if all these fail, they have recourse to their Clubs. The Clubs are supported from a contribution of every Wool-comber (who is willing to be a member of any Club) according to the exigencies of their affairs. The one end of it is to enable the

Wool-comber to travel from place to place to seek for employment when work is scarce where he resides ; and the other end is to have relief when he is sick, wherever he may be ; and if he should die, to be buried by the Club ; and it is necessary for him to entitle himself to be relieved by these Clubs, to have a certificate from the Club to which he belongs, that he has behaved well in and to the wool-combing trade, and that he is an honest man ; but if he defrauds anybody, he loses his claim to that certificate, and to the advantage belonging to it."

Here was a practical means of enforcing good moral conduct, which was so essential a feature in the early Gilds. Other transitions of a like character have followed. The Provincial Gilds have indeed very generally taken the shape of friendly societies or benevolent associations.

*(To be continued.)*



### **Basenius, Lauder, and Milton.**

*AN ACCOUNT OF A FAMOUS LITERARY FORGERY.*

BY JOHN C. H. FLOOD.

*PART II.*

*(Continued from p. 226.)*

**N**OW, in the year 1693 appeared another book, entitled "A Vindication of Charles I. ; or, A Defence of that Prince's Right as the Author of 'Eikon Basiliké.'" The author of this production was the Rev. Thomas Wagstaffe, a learned divine, and rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London, who professed to have founded the statements contained in his book upon those of contemporary witnesses, statements which are given at length in Dr. Birch's "Appendix to the Life of Milton." By the writings of the former of these two authors, it is sought to be shown that Milton, in order to effectually cast odium and contempt on "Eikon Basiliké," and to destroy the popular belief as to its authorship, had the baseness to introduce a prayer into that copy of the work made use of by him, taken from Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." It may, however, be asked, What would be the effect of such a proceeding, supposing it to have been effectually accomplished? The answer is this : if Milton did indeed fraudulently insert this prayer, as his enemies have maintained he did, his reasoning on the subject would no doubt be somewhat as follows : Such an interpolation would be calculated to produce one of two results—either the prayer, which in itself is extremely beautiful, so far as it goes, would be owned by the King's friends as his work ; or else the insertion, when once discovered, would be attributed to the editors of "Eikon Basiliké."

In the first case, a capital opportunity would at once occur for casting a slur upon the King's memory by accusing him of plagiarism, and of turning him into ridicule, for having pillaged a prayer to a heathen god from "the vain, amatorious poem of Sir Philip Sidney's 'Arcadia,'"\* and then using it as an address to the Deity. If, on the other hand, the friends of the King were forced to disavow this prayer, after the "Eikon" had been successfully attacked, then doubt would be cast upon the authenticity of the entire work, and its several parts.

Milton's onslaught on this unfortunate feature—however it came there—of "Eikon Basiliké," is of the most terrible character; for while ridicule, contempt, and denunciation are poured out in overwhelming torrents upon the whole book, it is upon this particular chapter that the full vials of Milton's majestic wrath are discharged with the most overwhelming effect.

But next, if Milton did interpolate the prayer of Pamela, the Arcadian Shepherdess, into "Eikon Basiliké," how did he do it? According to Wagstaffe, he managed the business in the following manner. One Dugard, an acquaintance of Milton, having been surprised in the act of printing the King's book, which the heads of the Government considered a crime, Dugard was, by the intercession of Milton with his relative Bradshaw, pardoned; but only on one condition; and this was, that he should insert into his unfinished transcript of "Eikon Basiliké" the prayer from Sidney's "Arcadia"! Accordingly, as it is said, the prayer was inserted, and all subsequent editions of the work contained it. Such is the grossly improbable story of how the prayer of Pamela came to be found in certain copies of the pious composition attributed to Charles I. The accusation against Milton and his party, of having interpolated it, has long since been abandoned as absurd and unjust, and the fact of there ever having been a controversy on so trumpery a subject is a curious instance of the low depths of folly to which men's minds will occasionally descend.

We now return to Mr. William Lauder. This gentleman, notwithstanding that he was a native of Scotland, strangely enough appears to have been animated with a burning desire to do something to vindicate the memory of a sovereign wholly obnoxious in most respects to Mr. Lauder's fellow-countrymen. But how could an attack on Milton effect this? We shall now see. In carrying out the very praiseworthy object he had in view, Mr. Lauder produced results which were the exact contrary of what he intended. In endeavouring to defend Charles I., he only made that monarch appear ridiculous; and in attempting to cast obloquy on Milton, he succeeded in covering himself with everlasting infamy. The first step set by this estimable self-constituted advocate of King Charles I. against the fury of Milton's onslaught

---

\* Milton's "Eikonoklastes," chap. i.



on "Eikon Basiliké," was a paper in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for Jan. 1747, wherein he attempted to show that Milton had obtained the materials of "Paradise Lost" from the "Sarcotis" of Masenius, a fact which brings us to the precise point of our narrative. Not only does Lauder here charge Milton with having imitated Masenius, he openly accuses him of actually copying that writer's very words; he asserts, in fact, that Milton not only stole and appropriated to his own use the ideas of Masenius, but also those of other poets ancient and modern. Further, that he disguised his theft by altering the language of the writers whom he pillaged; and he concludes by giving a list of parallel passages from "Paradise Lost" and "Sarcotis," to prove his assertion as to Milton's piracy. This paper was followed by others in the same strain, and in 1754, Lauder published these precious effusions in one volume, with the following title: "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his 'Paradise Lost.'" No sooner had this volume appeared in London than all England was in a blaze. The unprejudiced, although not deigning to read it, were not the less inflamed against the man who had dared to attack the author of the most sublime poem which had hitherto appeared in this country, the "British Homer" of whom a few shallow fools had pronounced Lauder to be "The Zoilus." On the Continent, however, the work was eagerly read, and its contents implicitly believed. Lauder was praised up to the skies for exposing what was freely termed the "trickery" of Milton, and for gibbeting him as an ingenious copyist: Milton was declared to be Bathyllus, and Masenius to be Virgil, indignantly declaiming over again—

"Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores!"

Some of the foreign critics sputtered forth their little venom on the occasion, in their ecstasy of triumph, by saying that Milton had been credited with a vast imagination, whereas he had only a prodigious memory; instead of being a creator, he was simply a compiler, and his muse Urania was merely the custodian of a well-filled book-case, from which he drew whatever he required for the manufacture of his verses! Such malignant stuff as this, supported by extracts from "Sarcotis," the "Adamus Exul" of Grotius, the "Bellum Angelicum" of Taubmann, and a host of other works of a similar character, could not long remain unnoticed. Accordingly, the Rev. Mr. Douglas, of whom mention has been made before, having carefully examined the real state of affairs, and having microscopically inspected the pretended discoveries of Mr. Lauder, produced an essay, which at once demolished the wretched fabric of tergiversation and falsehood which that person had constructed. It appears that Lauder, in order to maintain his charge against Milton, had in the first place positively taken the trouble to transcribe nearly the whole of "Sarcotis" and "Adamus Exul."

Wherefore this labour? To prove that some of the most admired parts of "Paradise Lost" were mere verbatim copies of passages in these poems of Masenius and Grotius! But how could this assist his project of robbing Milton, and destroying his reputation? Let us see. It must be borne in mind that copies of even well-known works were with difficulty obtained in the days of which we write, and copies of "Sarcotis" and "Adamus Exul" were, at this time, scarce. Mr. Lauder, according to his account, had been fortunate enough to secure a manuscript copy of "Sarcotis," from Louvain, and also one of the "Adamus Exul," from Leyden; consequently he was now in a position to play any tricks he thought proper with poor Masenius and Grotius, and also to bamboozle the public of that age, who probably knew as much about the respective merits of Milton, Grotius, and Masenius as they did concerning those of Æschylus and Euripides. It was quite enough, however, for Englishmen to have heard Milton run down for the sake of a Dutch jurist and a German Jesuit; the British public put its back up, but merely doing that would not refute the calumnies on the great poet. What was then to be done to effect this necessary object? At last, it occurred to a gentleman possessing two of the earlier-printed copies of "Adamus Exul" and "Sarcotis" respectively, to compare with them those printed from the manuscript of Mr. Lauder. The comparison being made, a curious discovery was the result; for there were found no end of interpolated verses in various parts of the latter document. But Mr. Lauder had been a very clumsy rogue; for some of these verses were actually taken unchanged from Hogg's Latin translation of "Paradise Lost," and inserted word for word in the volumes printed from the precious "manuscripts" of Louvain and Leyden! For these discoveries the world is indebted to Dr. John Bowles, an Oxford man, who communicated them to Mr. Douglas, in whose essay on Lauder's forgeries they were first given to the world. The effect produced by Douglas's essay was swift and prodigious. The learned, the ignorant, the wise and the foolish, even those who had been most divided among themselves on the subject, all united to condemn Lauder. There was but one cry throughout the nation, and "The New Zöilus" became at once the object of indignation among the great, of hatred among men of letters, and of absolute detestation with the people generally. Such an outburst of national fury was too much even for cool Mr. Lauder. But how was he to be reached and punished? It was represented to him that as confession is often good for the soul, so it might possibly prove in his case equally so for the body; but, that if he made a confession it ought to be made as publicly as his accusations against Milton had been. Lauder stood not on the manner of his confession, but at once fully admitted his crime in print, and even indicated the verses which he had interpolated! This piece of self-humiliation, however, was not sufficient to appease-

the public mind, so Mr. William Lauder prudently withdrew to the seclusion of the island of Barbados, where, after keeping a school for some time, he departed this life in 1771.

The reader will now expect to be more particularly informed concerning the *reason* for these remarkable literary frauds, which have rendered the name of William Lauder notorious. The perpetrator of them himself plainly declared what his motive was, namely, to defend the memory of Charles I., and to measure out to Milton the same treatment which Lauder declared he had meted out to the King! But what was that? The reader will remember the absurd fabrication as to Milton having introduced the prayer of Pamela into "Eikon Basiliké," in order to asperse and ridicule the character of Charles I. This story Lauder apparently seems to have believed implicitly, and without taking the trouble to inquire into its truth or falsehood, or whether Lauder's belief was a mere pretence or not, he undoubtedly conceived the idea of blasting the reputation of John Milton because, forsooth, he declares he thought the former had interpolated "Eikon Basiliké" for his own ends! Fortunately, this astounding act of maliciousness was discovered in time; but, alas! how often have the fairest reputations been destroyed, by means similar to those we have been describing, by persons who, like the unreasoning and malevolent Lauder, have imagined themselves or their friends to have been injured by another. As will probably be supposed, Mr. Lauder did not close the confession of his folly and wickedness without endeavouring to leave his mark behind him. His apology abounds in invectives against Milton and his adherents; in sophisms and allegations for his own defence, and in examples drawn from the Bible and ecclesiastical history, to prove that, often, actions bad in themselves have been applauded as praiseworthy where the intention of the person committing them has been good. In short, Lauder employs what may be termed the very chicanery of casuistry, to palliate—of course in vain—the abominable, although ridiculous, crime of which he stood the confessed and deliberate perpetrator.

Such is the story of the Lauder forgeries, as we have already said, one of the most remarkable in the history of letters. It is almost incredible, though, that a man of Lauder's evidently inferior stamp, could upon grounds so slight, and with so little real adroitness, —even for a short time—have imposed upon the good sense and acumen of the English public; and of course such a thing could never be done in our own times. We have seen, however, that he was to a certain extent successful in his scheme against even an intellectual giant of Milton's stamp, and such is the effect of even a gross and palpable falsehood, if cleverly and plausibly told, that we believe there exist persons at this day who have a shadowy kind of notion that "Paradise Lost" is not altogether an original poem, but merely an *olla podrida* of imitations and adaptations.

If this surmise on our part be correct, to such persons we venture to recommend a perusal and a comparison together of the two works to which reference has been made. Let them exercise the judicial instinct and separate the truth from falsehood, by weighing and giving effect to the evidence on each side, and they will readily perceive—independently of Lauder's extorted confession—the exact nature of his reckless accusation. They will also appreciate more strongly than before the really unchallengeable claim which Milton has to all the homage which competent judges have ever accorded him as a POET.

Taking a slight liberty with our old friend Horace, we may well say of Milton,

“Exegi monumentum ære perennius,”

a monument, too, which will remain when productions like those of Masenius have long since been forgotten, and when names like those of William Lauder are disinterred from oblivion only to point the moral of a story like that which we now bring to a close.

*Temple, May, 1883.*



## John de Courci, Conqueror of Ulster.

By J. H. ROUND.

(Continued from p. 248.)

### PART IV.

**W**HAT priceless series of records which opens with John's accession, rewards the patient toiler by some gleams of true light. The first mention, however, of John De Courci is most perplexing in the absence of previous information. On September 4, 1199, John pardons Henry Tyrrel (hereditary Serjeant of Ireland) and restores him the serjeantry on his submission and fine. But the Justiciar is ordered to inquire whether Henry had “sided with John de Courci, and W. de Lascy, and aided them in destroying the King's land of Ireland.”\* This mysterious allusion offers a wide field for speculation. De Courci, we shall find, was at variance with John from his accession, whereas the De Lacys were soon trusted and favoured, and employed to ruin the Lord of Ulster. To solve this problem we must glance at three documents: (1) a writ, of date 1200-1, to eight Irish magnates to deliver up to the Justiciar the hostages he

\* “Et si cum Johanne de Curci et W. de Lascy stetit et eis auxilium præbuit ad terram nostram Hiberniæ destruendam.” (Obl. 1 John, m. 16 dors.)

demands ; \* (2) a list (1203-4) of "six hostages for Walter de Lacy;"† (3) a list (1206-7) of "Irish hostages."‡ On comparing them we find that they all relate to the same matter, namely, hostages for Walter de Lacy. This system of hostages I may here explain. When the Crown required from one of these great tenants *in capite* securities for his good behaviour, it took them, not from him, but from his mesne tenants (*barones*), who gave their sons as hostages for their lord. These hostages, therefore, were sons of "the Barons of Meath." But why had they been required? To answer this we must refer to the pipe-rolls. We there find that Walter de Lacy, who had been in possession of his estates at least as early as 1194, when he was taxed for Richard's ransom,§ had to pay 2,000 marks in 1198-9,|| for the favour and for livery of his lands, and 1,800 more (£1,200) on John's accession a few months later.¶ These payments seem to have been made on account of his English estates, which had doubtless been seized on by the Crown in punishment for his insubordinate conduct in Ireland.

Combining this with the mysterious allusion from which we started, there can be little doubt that Walter de Lacy had joined with De Courci in some peculiarly destructive warfare, probably in that frightful struggle for the throne between the rival O'Connors, when they had both supported Cathal Crowderg against the Cathal Carrach, but that De Lacy "came in" and made his peace about the time of John's accession. For this he had to pay a heavy fine and to give hostages for his good behaviour. To regain more effectually the royal favour he clearly resolved to take active measures for the ruin of De Courci, his former confederate, who was still standing out against the Crown. Here then, I think, we have the true explanation of this hitherto obscure struggle, and of the bitter animosity which the panegyrists of De Courci display towards the house of Lacy.

It must be remembered that the tie of allegiance sat loosely on these Norman nobles. To rise against their Sovereign was for them

\* Chart. 2 John, m. 28 dors. Their names prove them to have been "Barons of Meath," and it will be found that they include all the five envoys sent by De Lacy to King John in 1210. (Red Book, Exch., Q.R., fo. 180 b.)

† Liberate 5 John, m. 6 dors. This is presumably the List referred to by Mr Gilbert, in the passage (Viceroy, p. 64): "As guarantees for their fidelity the Justiciaries or Viceroy for Ireland were in those times obliged to place at the King's disposal either their own sons or some of the children of their kinsmen and wealthy retainers. In a document of this period we find detailed, as follows, the locations of the hostages given to John by the Justiciar (*sic*) Hugues (*sic*) de Laci, chiefly from the families of the Barons who held under him in Meath" (*sic*). Of this it may be observed (1) that the hostages were given by Walter, not by Hugh, (2) that this Hugh was never Lord of Meath, (3) that neither Hugh nor Walter was then Justiciar, (4) that consequently these hostages were not given as pledges for a Justiciar's fidelity, nor was it, so far as I know, the custom so to give them.

‡ Pat. 8 John, m. 3 dors.

§ Rot. Pip. 6 Ric. I.

|| Rot. Pip. 10 Ric. I.

¶ Rot. Pip. 1 John.

a lighter matter than the high treason of later days, and did not prevent them from being again received into favour with a laxity worthy of an Oriental Court. But then the Crown was as yet comparatively weak, and though struggling against the fetters of the feudal system, was not sufficiently differentiated from the magnates to make their insubordination a heinous offence. For the same reason the Conqueror and his sons had to be ever on the watch against the Norman passion for securing independent principalities. This danger, which had been effectually checked in England, had become threatening in Ireland. Strongbow had been suspected by Henry II., who had raised up De Lacy to check him, but on his death it was De Lacy's turn to be suspected, and possibly with good reason. The necessary absenteeism of the kings, and the want of a loyal native population, such as had arisen in England, were sufficient causes for grave alarm, and the Crown had recourse to the fatal policy, so long and consistently pursued afterwards, of playing off the great houses against each other in turn.

Walter de Lacy seems, from his signatures, to have been kept some months about John's Court, but he was then allowed to return to Ireland (the King having secured hostages), and he at once commenced operations. At least, so we learn from Hoveden, who tells us that he invited John de Courci to a conference, at which he slew his followers, that thereupon his brother Hugh offered John refuge in a castle for which he owed him fealty (*de quo homo vester sum*), but treacherously broke his feudal obligation by detaining him there a prisoner. De Courci's adherents, however, by their raids, compelled him to release their lord.\* So John and the De Lacys were disappointed of their prey. Meanwhile the Crown seized on De Courci's English property.†

It would seem that, after this, the struggle was not renewed till 1203. In that year, Walter de Lacy being again at the English Court, his brother Hugh, who remained in charge of Meath, raided into Ulster, attacked John, beat him out of Down, and "banished" him from the province.‡ It is thus briefly told in the "Annals of Loch Cé :"—

"A hosting by the son of Hugo de Lacy with the foreigners of Midh to Ulidia, and they banished John de Curci from Ulidia."

The contest is a difficult one to follow, but the Annals are thus far

---

\* *Chronica Rogeri de Hovedene* (Ed. Stubbs) iv. 176 (A.D. 1200). This passage probably suggested the tale of the treacherous capture of De Courci at Downpatrick in 1203.

† So, at least, I gather from the payment, by the Sheriff of Northants, of £4, "de firmâ de Middleton terrâ Joh'is de Curcy." (Rot. Canc. 3 John.) This property occurs again below. The Sheriff was, for the present, farming it for the Crown.

‡ *Annals of the Four Masters; Annals of Clonmacnoise* (translated by Connell Macgeoghegan).

unanimous. The term "banished," however, can only mean that they drove him, for the time, over the border. They had to return without effecting their great object, that of making him prisoner, and John's offer of a safe-conduct (September 21) failed to lure him from his retreat.\* Before long, he was back in Down.

Early in the following year (1204) the King despatched to Ireland four commissioners to settle certain differences between the Justiciar and William de Burgh, of Connaught. I may here mention that Meiller FitzHenry, the son of a bastard of Henry Beauclerc by Nesta of the many lovers, was Justiciar of Ireland from the accession of John till the year 1209.† At the head of this Commission was Walter de Lacy, now in high favour. I take this opportunity of pointing out, with reference to the term "Lord-Deputy," that the magnates sent over from time to time, on such missions as these, held no appointment whatever. In the spirit of the Imperial *missi*, or the Papal *legati a latere*, they came as special envoys from the King, not to undertake the administration of the country, but to act as his mouth-piece on certain affairs of State.

In the spring, Hugh de Lacy returned to the attack, and this time with complete success. After a desperate struggle the heroic De Courci was finally defeated in the field, and was himself taken prisoner. According to the "Annals of Loch Cé" (Ed. Hennessy, i. 135), there was—

"1204. A battle between young Hugh, son of Hugh de Laci, with the foreigners of Midhe and John de Courcy with the foreigners of Uladh. John de Courcy was taken prisoner, and released after having been crossed to go to Jerusalem."‡

The evidence of these Annals is fortunately confirmed by the grant of the Earldom of Ulster to Hugh de Lacy, May 29, 1205. This grant recites that he is to hold Ulster "as John de Curcy held it on the day when Hugh conquered and took him prisoner in the field."§

\* Offer of safe-conduct, "Si pacem nobiscum non fecerit per illos quos . . . mittent ad eum conducendum ad nos" (Pat. 5 John, m. 6). The omission of this document from the "Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland" (1171-1251) suggests the difficulty of defining the class of documents to be embraced. The inclusion of the magic word *Hibernia* would seem to have been the rough and ready test adopted (though, as we shall see, not methodically). But, as is shown in the very case of De Courci's safe-conducts, the presence of this word may be merely incidental, and the omission of documents which do not contain it may prove dangerously misleading.

† "Commisimus" (to Meiller) "curam et custodiam totius terræ nostræ Hyberniæ, et ipsum in capitale Justiciarium constituimus." (Chart. 1 John.) Mr. Gilbert's statement (Viceroy, p. 59) that "FitzHenri was succeeded, in 1203, as Viceroy (*sic*) by Hugues de Laci, Lord of Meath (*sic*) is, of course, quite erroneous.

‡ Dr. O'Donovan renders this passage, "having been prohibited from going to Jerusalem," but that distinguished Irish scholar, Mr. W. M. Hennessy, ingeniously substituted the above interpretation. (See also below.)

§ "Die quo idem Hugo ipsum Johannem vicit et cepit in campo." (Cart. 7 John, m. 12.)

For the present, Hugh was rewarded for his services by the gift of a valuable fief.\*

Meanwhile we have record evidence on the fate of John de Courci. On August 31, 1204, the King commands Meiller Fitz-Henri, the Justiciar, and Walter de Lacy, acting as his assessor, to summon him to come without further delay, "in servitium nostrum," as he had sworn to do, and had given his hostages.† They were to fix a date within which he was to appear, and if he failed to do so judgment was to proceed, and if the Court decided that he had forfeited his land, eight cantreds (hundreds) of it were to be assigned to the De Lacys (an arrangement which savours of Champerty, but which was constantly resorted to in Ireland), and the rest would remain in the King's hands.‡ It will be noticed as a strange fact that De Courci was as yet recognised as still in possession. On the following day "the Barons of Ulster," who had pledged their oaths and their hostages for their lord's appearance, were enjoined to produce him within the date the Justiciar should fix, as they valued their sons and their lands.§ Now, on putting these *data* together, we may arrive, I think, at this conclusion: the occasion of these oaths and hostages being exacted was the release of John after his capture, alluded to above in the Annals. His "Barons," as I shall show, had secured his release by pledging their own sons, and the triumphant Hugh had despatched them to England. But De Courci, finding himself at liberty, was loth to "come in," as he had promised on his release, and fled for refuge to the Cenel-Eoghain, who had sheltered him the year before. To this incident I assign the parallel passages in the "Annals of the Four Masters" and those of Clonmacnoise:—

1204.—"John de Courcy, the plunderer of churches and of territories, was driven by the son of Hugo de Lacy into Tyrone to seek the protection of the Kinel-Owen." (Four Masters.)

1204.—"John de Courcy and the Englishmen of Meath fell to great contentions, strife, and debate among themselves, to the utter ruin and destruction of Ulster. John was gone to the country of Tyrone and Hugh de Laci went to England." (Clonmacnoise.)

It might seem, however, at first sight, that the Crown's *ultimatum* was successful, for on October 21 (1204) there is recorded a safe-conduct for John de Courcy and his followers "till Mid-Lent" following.|| But as, on November 13, the eight cantreds in Ulster were duly assigned to the De Lacys, we must conclude that, after all, he failed to present himself, and allowed judgment to go by default. He must

\* 1 Sept. 1204 (Pat. 6 John, m. 9). So great has been the ignorance as to this struggle, that we find Mr. Gilbert stating (Viceroy of Ireland, p. 61) that "De Curcy waged war against the Viceroy (*sic*), Hugues de Laci, whom he defeated in a battle at Down in 1204."

† "Sic se venturum juravit et unâ obsides suos dedit."

‡ Pat. 6 John, m. 9.

§ *Ibid.*

|| Pat. 6 John, m. 7.



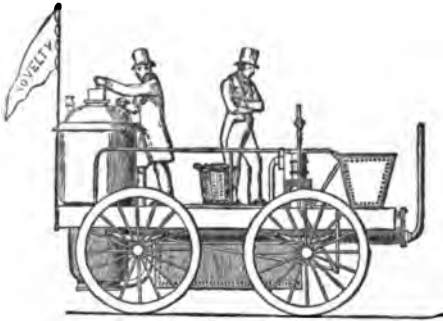
have lingered on among his native allies, waiting for the tide to turn, doggedly refusing to recognise the King or the King's Court, and longing for the day when he might raid across the Bann, at the head of his faithful followers, and once more, as Prince of Ulster, "enjoy his own again."



## Reviews.

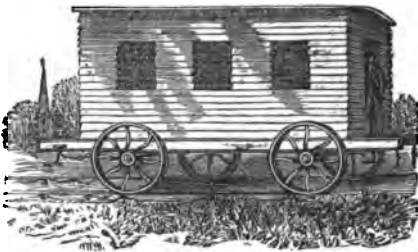
*Our Iron Roads.* By FREDERICK S. WILLIAMS. (Second edition, revised.) Bemrose & Sons. 1883.

IN an admirably illustrated volume of some 500 octavo pages, Mr. Williams tells in an entertaining, and at the same time instructive manner, free from dry scientific details, all that is worth knowing by the general reader concerning the history of railways, a subject which forms the most



THE "NOVELTY."

way, but also with the proposed Channel tunnel under the Straits of Dover, it may fairly be assumed that the book is brought "down to date." The work, we may add, presents a clear narrative of the past history and present condition of the railway system, the whole details of which are most graphically described.



THE FIRST RAILWAY PASSENGER CARRIAGE.

less essential than economy." Mr. Williams has much to tell of the early days of railway travelling, and of the opposition which it met with for a long time in many quarters, and it is told in a most amusing manner.

wonderful chapter in the records of the present century. The first edition of this work was published some thirty years ago, when railway travelling was, comparatively speaking, in its infancy; since that time great strides have been made in our "iron roads," both at home and abroad. Seeing that Mr. Williams has dealt not only with the Mont Cenis and the St. Gothard tunnels, and the extension of the Metropolitan Rail-

The first English railway prospectus ever issued was that of the Liverpool and Manchester company. It was dated October 29, 1824, and set forth that "railways hold out to the public not only a cheaper but far more expeditious mode of conveyance than any yet established," and it stated that "in the present state of trade and of commercial enterprise despatch is no

If the introduction of railways did away with the delights and pleasures of the old-fashioned mode of travelling in the good old "coaching days," and if now

"We miss the cantering team, the winding way,  
The roadside halt, the post-horn's well-known air,  
The inns, the gaping towns, and all the landscape fair,"

those of our readers who may be inclined to make an archæological tour will doubtless find that the railway travelling of the present day is far the most convenient.

By the courtesy of the author, we are enabled to reproduce, as examples of the illustrations, his engraving of one of the earliest railway-engines, the "Novelty,"—a twin-brother of the now historic "Rocket," to be seen in the Museum at South Kensington—and also the first railway passenger carriage. These, as will be seen, have a very primitive and antiquated appearance when compared with the "rolling stock" of the present day.

*Rambles Round Old Canterbury.* By FRANCIS W. CROSS and JOHN R. HALL. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1882.

WE owe an apology both to the authors and the publishers of this very interesting volume for the delay which has occurred in our notice of it. The authors, as they inform us in the preface, have not attempted to write a "history," nor have they made any pretence to be learned in archæology; but they have "tried to make their story of Old Canterbury interesting and, as far as possible, correct." They have endeavoured to give a popular recount of St. Martin's, St. Dunstan's, St. Mildred's, and other churches in the city; the Monastery of St. Augustine, of the castle, city walls and gates, and of the several priories, nunneries, and almshouses in Canterbury; of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, and of some of the most interesting churches in the neighbourhood, including those of Patricksbourne, Behesbourne, Chartham, and Sturry. With regard to the illustrations, which are somewhat stiff, the authors frankly admit that they have been made rather to illustrate the text than to ornament the book. The writers, we infer, are young men; but they show promise of better work in the future.

*The Buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham.* By J. ALFRED GOTCH. Northampton: Taylor & Son. 1883.

IN a large and handsome folio volume bearing the above title, Mr. Gotch, an architect, of Northampton, has given a full and complete account, illustrated by measured drawings, of three architectural celebrities in the county of Northampton, all the works of Sir Thomas Tresham, and which, as the preface tells us, "have always excited considerable interest in their immediate neighbourhood," namely, Rothwell Manor House, the Triangular Lodge at Rushton, and the new building at Lyveden, all of them dating between the years 1575 and 1605. Though not of the first rank in point of size, these buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham are remarkable examples of that particular period of art known as the Renaissance, and they possess the merit of having come down to us almost free from alterations, additions, or "restorations." There are here between thirty and forty plates, carefully and technically drawn, even to the minutest details; and it is needless to say that in the performance of his task Mr. Gotch has combined the instinct of the antiquarian with the skill of the architect, in such a manner, that the work is not only of great

interest to the most ordinary reader, but of inestimable value to those who desire to study the curious emblems, the legends, and the obscure enigmas which are worked in stone, and which for three centuries have called attention to the "Tresham Buildings."

*Sacred Heraldry and Arms appropriated to Saints.* An Appendix to Dr. Husenbeth's "Emblems of the Saints." Privately printed. 1883. THIS little brochure, which is beautifully printed, the several coats of arms being given in their proper colours, will be of great interest to ecclesiologists and others who care for the study of ancient armorial bearings. We find four different examples of the shield of the "Holy Trinity," three of the "Blessed Sacrament," four of the "Passion," and three of the "Five Wounds"—the above are styled "sacred;" whilst of the "saintly" arms there are upwards of 100 examples. In nearly every case the author gives his authority for the shield represented, and also tells us where the original is to be found—whether upon a tomb, in a stained glass window, or in any part of an ecclesiastical building, or whether it may be taken from an ancient MS.

THE May number of *English Etchings* (W. Reeves, 185, Fleet-street) contains three examples of the etcher's art, each of average merit; namely, "Burnham Beeches," by W. H. Urwick; "The Beggar," by W. Strang; and "The Avenue, Haddon Hall," by W. Holmes May. A proof of the last-named etching was exhibited at the second annual exhibition of the Society of Painter-Etchers recently held at the Windsor Gallery, Saville-row. It has been selected as the artist's diploma etching on his election to the Fellowship of that Society.



## Obituary Memoirs.

"Emori nolo; sed me esse mortuum nihil æstimo."—*Epicharmus*.

THE REV. WILLIAM WIGAN HARVEY, B.D., F.S.A., rector of Ewelme, Oxon, and formerly rector of Buckland, Hertfordshire, died on the 7th of May, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Harvey was educated at Eton, and passed thence as a Fellow to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship. Mr. Harvey was a contributor of various articles to "Blunt's Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," and to the "Dictionary of Sects and Heresies." He also prepared for the Historical MSS. Commission an account of the Ewelme MSS., consisting of grants in Latin and Norman-French of the 14th and 15th centuries; statutes of the Hospital in English, of the 15th century; inventories of furniture and ecclesiastical vestments of the period, &c.

THE REV. FREDERICK BRISBANE BUTLER, assistant master in Haileybury, whose early and lamented death occurred in March, graduated at Merton College, Oxford, and formerly held the curacy of Helidon, Northamptonshire. He was the founder, and up to the time of his death President of the Haileybury Antiquarian Society, an institution which has largely tended to increase the study of archæology among the pupils of that

college, and which has no equal among the public schools of England. From the time of its foundation, as will be seen from a reference to our notices of its meetings, Mr. Butler devoted himself unceasingly to the welfare of the Society, a work to which his wide and varied archæological knowledge was no less valuable than the generous help which he so frequently afforded. It is proposed to place in the room of the Society a photograph of Mr. Butler, and to continue the prize which he had founded.

SIR THOMAS TYRINGHAM BERNARD, of Winchendon Priory, Bucks, formerly M.P. for Aylesbury, died on May 8, aged ninety-one. He was at Harrow School with Byron, and is said to have occupied the same room with the poet, of whose temper at that time he did not entertain a very favourable impression. The deceased was also a schoolfellow of Shelley at Eton.



### Meetings of Learned Societies.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*April* 19, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., in the chair. Mr. F. J. Baigent read an elaborate paper on "Farnborough Church, Hants, and the Manorial descents of that parish," much of his information being drawn from the records of the Diocesan Registry at Winchester. A conversation ensued, in which Messrs. Middleton, Micklethwaite, Milman, and others took part. It was announced by a Fellow that the Middlesex magistrates have resolved to have their collection of archives, upwards of a ton in weight, carefully looked over and arranged, so as to be available for the use of the future historian of London.—*April* 23. Meeting for the election of President, Council, and other officers of the Society for the year ensuing. Lord Carnarvon was re-elected President, and eleven members of the old Council were re-chosen to serve on the new Council, namely, Mr. A. W. Franks, Vice-President; Mr. W. C. Borlase, M.P., Vice-President; Mr. John Evans, LL.D., Vice-President; Mr. C. Spencer Perceval, LL.D., Treasurer; Mr. H. Salisbury Milman, Director; Mr. F. W. Burton, the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Mr. C. E. Keyser, Auditor; Mr. E. Oldfield, and William Smith, LL.D. To these were added ten of the other Fellows of the Society, namely, Mr. D. Courtenay Bell, Auditor; Mr. E. A. Bond, LL.D., Mr. W. J. Cripps, Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum, Mr. G. W. G. Leveson-Gower, Mr. Everard Green, Auditor; Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Rev. W. D. Macray, Mr. J. H. Middleton, and Mr. J. E. Price. The Secretary read a list of the deaths and elections during the past year; and Lord Carnarvon delivered his presidential address, in which he referred at some length to the Bill for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, and to the threatened spoliation of Stonehenge by the projected railway across Salisbury Plain. He also spoke in terms of deep regret of the loss which the society had suffered by the death of Lord Talbot de Malahide. It was announced that the new catalogue of the library was to be compiled thoroughly, and a vote of thanks to the President for his very able address was proposed by Dr. William Smith and seconded by Admiral Spratt.—*May* 10, Lord Carnarvon, President, in the chair. A paper on "Interments and Neolithic Remains in the Island of Colonsay" was read by Mr. W. Galloway, who illustrated his remarks with several drawings.

Mr. Galloway described in considerable detail three cists of the period of the Scandinavian Vikings, which had lately been discovered on the property of Sir John McNeill in the Island of Colonsay. He showed the position of the occupants of two of these cists, curved as usual, with the knees bent up to the face, with swords, spear-heads, and urns, and eating and drinking vessels, in a more or less imperfect state, by their side. In one cist was also found a pair of weights. The contents of the third cist had almost wholly crumbled into dust. The cists were on a grassy slope, near the sea-shore, on the western coast of the island. Mr. Galloway also gave a description of another ancient interment in another part of the island, and of a different character, though doubtless the body which was found was that of a Scandinavian hero. Mr. E. Freshfield exhibited some curious snuffers, which had been dug up by Messrs. Waterlow, eighteen feet below the surface at Queenhithe, in laying the foundations of a new building; and some doubt was expressed as to the date to which they belonged, though their antiquity was beyond question. Mr. G. Leveson-Gower also exhibited eight panels elegantly carved in oak, from Titsey Park, Surrey; four of the lower panels bore the motto of the Greshams, "*Fiat voluntas tua*," with elaborately carved flowers and fruits, while the panels above exhibited as many heads of a strange Moorish type, though whom and what they represented was uncertain. Mr. Leveson-Gower added that he intended to work them into a mantelpiece in his house at Titsey, which he had inherited from the Greshams. He was inclined to ascribe the panels to Sir Thomas Gresham, and to fix their date between A.D. 1540 and 1550.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*April 18*, Mr. T. Morgan in the chair. Mr. Loftus Brock exhibited a small oil painting, a portrait of Mary Tudor, the second sister of Henry VIII., the young and beautiful wife of the aged Charles XII. of France, to whom she was married in 1514, and afterwards to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The queen is represented in a red dress, and is holding a golden cup. Dr. Woodhouse exhibited a small black ware bowl of Roman date, recently found at Putney, where it had been used in Roman times for sepulchral purposes. It contained the burnt bones of a child when found, notwithstanding its small size. Mr. W. G. Smith described a fine bronze celt recently found in Ireland. Mr. A. Chasemore produced a proof from the old trade plate used at the Old Chelsea Bunhouse occupied by Mr. Chapman. It has a representation of the building as it then appeared, different from some of the published engravings. Mr. W. Myers exhibited a series of antiquities brought principally from the East, including many fine examples of flint arrow-heads, Roman keys, &c. A flint hatchet of the earliest known period was remarkable from having been worked into form by the agency of fire. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew described a series of articles found principally in London during recent excavations. A cocoanut bowl was shown, found at the Minories, in the gravel, at a great distance from the surface. A Roman spear-head, with the cutting edge formed like an inverted p, and a finely worked Roman key, were also shown. Following the recent exhibition of the small Hebrew *shofar*, or hand trumpet, a drawing was produced of the best known form of the *lituus*. This was made by Mr. Myers from the original in the Etruscan collection in the Vatican. A paper was read "On Saul, near Downpatrick, with Special Reference to St. Patrick," by Dr. Lithgow. After glancing at the condition of the country at the period of St. Patrick's landing in 432, he described the features of the district, and pointed out that the river Slane,

now almost entirely silted up, was the route followed by the saint, and that Saul, St. Patrick's Barn, was the site of his first church in Ireland. —*May 2*, annual meeting, Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., in the chair. The report, which was read and adopted, showed that the Association is in a flourishing condition, the balance of the funds being on the right side, and the number of members steadily increasing. The members of the Council, and other officers, were re-elected.

**HISTORICAL.**—*April 19*, Lord Aberdare in the chair. Sir R. Temple read a paper "On Political Lessons of Early Chinese History." He began by calling attention to certain salient points in the political and strategic geography of China, and then gave a description of China before the Mongol conquest, 1200 A.D. Originally the Chinese lived under a feudal system, and the State had a civil service open to the best qualified candidates, and engineers who made canals and fortifications, which could scarcely be surpassed by our own Indian engineers. The country consisted of seven states, each under a local lord, but federated under an emperor, who represented merely the headship of a feudal confederation. This system was destroyed 200 B.C. by the "Chinese Cæsar," and replaced by a real empire, which lasted for centuries. Many administrative achievements of the empire seem at first sight to anticipate parts of our civilisation, but a closer examination reveals defects fatal to national progress and political stability. The author next gave a graphic account of the Mongol conquest, and of the gallant resistance in Northern China, which, after a resistance of twenty years, was overcome only when the invaders had the aid of the Sung of Southern China, who lent their help on condition that they should share the spoil. The usual quarrel ensued over the spoil, and then followed "the most illustrious chapter in the record of Chinese patriotism," the long-sustained struggle of the Sung, both by sea and land. A rapid review of Chinese history to the end of the eighteenth century brought the paper to a close.

**PHILOLOGICAL.**—*April 20*, Dr. Murray, President, in the chair. The American Philological Association having agreed to adopt the Society's proposals for a reformed spelling if the Society would waive a few points, it was unanimously resolved to waive these points, in order that the two bodies might agree on one and the same scheme. A paper was read by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma "On the Decay of a Language, as illustrated by the Cornish Language." Seven stages of the decay of Cornish were distinguished and commented on, and a list of extant Cornish terms in mining, fishing, trade, and home life was given. Even if these words died out under the influence of Board-school teachers, &c., the author thought that the Cornish names of men and places would no doubt last as long as the land itself.

**NUMISMATIC.**—*April 19*, Dr. J. Evans, president, in the chair. Mr. Evans exhibited a seventeenth century medal, having on one side the arms of the Emerson family, and on the other side the inscription *FLOREAT ANGLIA IN VERA RELIGIONE PROTESTANTE*. Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a penny of the second coinage of Alexander III. of Scotland, with the name of the moneyer, *WALTER ON RAN* (Renfrew), on the reverse; also a half-crown of Charles II., 1670, by the medallist John Roettier, with a blundered inscription. Mr. Montagu also exhibited two blundered shillings of William III. Mr. A. Peckover exhibited some silver coins lately discovered in the Oxus, the most important of which was an Eastern copy of a tetradrachm of Athens, having an Aramaic inscription beside the owl on the reverse. The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen

exhibited a sovereign and a crown of George III., by Pistrucci, and drew attention to the letters W. W. P. (William Wellesley Pole, Master of the Mint) on the buckle of the garter on the reverse. Mr. J. G. Hall exhibited coins of Henry II. and Herman IV., Archbishops of Cologne, Frederick III. of Saxony, as well as of the Emperor Charles V. and others, as illustrating the earliest examples of the use of Arabic numerals for dating the coins. Mr. Trist exhibited a case containing scales and coin-weights of various countries made in 1596. Dr. A. Smith communicated a paper on an unedited half-groat of Edward IV., struck at Galway. The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen read a paper on a long-cross penny of Alexander III. of Scotland, with the moneyer's name, WALTER ON GLE (?) (Glasgow), on the reverse. A discussion followed, in which the President said that he was inclined to attribute the coin to Renfrey, and to read RA instead of GLE. Mr. E. Thomas communicated a paper on the coins of the East India Company struck in Bombay under the charters of Charles II.

HELLENIC.—*April* 19, Professor C. T. Newton, C.B., in the chair. The following papers were read: "On two Archaic sarcophagi of terra cotta, from the coast of Asia Minor, and destined to be placed in a museum at Constantinople," by Mr. George Dennis; and "On the armour of Homeric heroes," by Mr. Walter Leaf, who drew a minute and accurate distinction based on passages in the Homeric poems and on the figures upon ancient vases, &c., between the *ζωστήρ*, the *μίτρα*, the *θύραξ*, and the *ζώνη* worn by the Greek soldiery at the time of the Trojan war. The crest of one of the helmets was of a new type, but it was hardly safe to draw inferences from this, for there was reason to believe that artists sometimes gave rein to their fancy in this particular, instead of reproducing actual types. The occurrence of the eight-wheeled chariot in such early work was rare. It was incidentally mentioned by the Chairman that the fine archaic *puteal* once owned by Lord Guilford, and in his house in St. James's-place, had disappeared many years ago, and was probably now lying about in some builder's yard in London.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—*April* 26, Mr. W. Edmeston in the chair. Mr. W. H. Cope read a paper on "The History of Stained and Painted Glass during the Middle Ages." He explained the distinction between the two processes, and interspersed his lecture with a variety of illustrations drawn from windows in Canterbury and York cathedrals, from Malvern Priory Church, from Rivenhall Church, Essex, from St. Swithin's and St. Paul's churches, Winchester, &c. He showed that each recognised style of Gothic architecture was accompanied by corresponding changes in the colouring of glass, from the simple "mosaics" of the Early English down to the elaborate and shaded designs of the Perpendicular under the early Tudor sovereigns. In conclusion, he maintained that coloured glass was best suited to Gothic art, and was quite out of place in Grecian structures.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY—*May* 1, Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the chair. The following papers were read: "Remarks on Ancient Babylonian Chronology," by Professor F. Delitzsch, and "On Ancient Observations on a Flight of Pigeons," by the Rev. A. Löwy. The Secretary read a communication from M. Alexander Enmann, "On the Origin of the Cypriote Syllabary," and Dr. Birch exhibited photographs of Hieratic Ostrakaf at Queen's College, Oxford, upon which he added remarks. Among the recent additions to the library of the Society are

Dr. Robinson's "Later Biblical Researches in Palestine and the adjacent Regions," and Rhind's "Thebes."

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*April 24*, Dr. Stainer in the chair. Mr. A. G. Hill, F.S.A., read a paper on "Organs and Organ-cases of the Middle Ages and Renaissance," which he illustrated with a large number of original drawings from continental cathedrals and churches. A discussion followed, chiefly with regard to the position of the organ. Mr. Hill is the author of the elaborate work on "Organs and Organ-cases" lately published by Mr. D. Bogue, and reviewed at length in our columns for March last (see *ante*, p. 147).—*May 5*. A visit was paid to the Architectural Museum, Tufton-street, Westminster, where Mr. J. P. Seddon, Vice-President, exhibited the models and explained the mouldings and other features of the several Gothic styles. The members afterwards visited St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Mr. G. H. Birch acted as *cicerone*, pointing out and describing the principal objects of interest in the building. Canon Farrar also gave a short historical account of the church.—*May 9*, Mr. Beckley in the chair. Mr. Charles Browne, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, delivered a lecture on "The Dedication of Churches."

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.—*May 2*, annual meeting, the Earl of Verulam in the chair. The report of the Council was read. After an expression of regret at the loss sustained by the deaths of Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley, Mr. Daniel-Tyssen, Mr. Henry Hill, and other members, the Council congratulated the Society on a considerable addition to its numbers. In their last report the Council had expressed a fear that, in consequence of financial pressure, they would be unable to issue to the subscribers of the year 1882-3 more than one book, the "Catholicon Anglicum." Fortunately, the financial situation cleared up as the year proceeded, and the members will very soon have in their hands the eighth volume of the "Camden Miscellany." During the year 1883-4 three volumes will be published: 1, "The Official Narrative of the Cadiz Voyage in 1625," edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart, D.D.; 2, "Gabriel Hervey's Note Book," edited by Mr. E. L. J. Scott, M.A.; 3, "Selections from the Lauderdale Papers," vol. i., edited by Mr. Osmund Airy. Of these, the first gives a full account of an expedition in the reign of Charles I., the failure of which was attended with important political results; the second throws light upon life in the University of Cambridge in the age of Elizabeth; whilst the third will illustrate the Restoration in Scotland, and set at rest all controversy on the character of Archbishop Sharpe.

#### PROVINCIAL.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*April 28*. Special general meeting, held at the Archiepiscopal Palace at Croydon, Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., V.P., in the chair. The meeting, which was numerously attended, was held in the ancient chapel of the palace, under the auspices of the above-named society, with a view to the preservation of the interesting remains of that structure. The Chairman hoped that his hearers would show themselves as earnest in this cause as the congregations which in times long gone by had gathered in that very building. He trusted that the result of the meeting would be that the old palace would be devoted to some purpose of practical utility. It would be a bad day for Croydon if they suffered that venerable building to be destroyed, for it had been very intimately associated with the history of



England in past times. Various papers touching upon the history of the palace and its associations with the Archbishops of Canterbury from the earliest period were then read. The first of these, by Mr. J. Corbet Anderson, dealt mainly with the structural history of the palace, and of its site before the Conquest. The author, by the aid of a coloured diagram, pointed out the position and extent of the various buildings forming the palace, including both those which had altogether disappeared and those which still remain. The latter comprise the great hall, a building of stone, dating from the time of Archbishop Stafford, the middle of the fifteenth century; the guard-chamber, supposed to have been built by Archbishop Arundel (1396—1414), whose arms appear on the corbels supporting the roof; and the chapel, which has been for many years past used as a school. This building is of brick, and has a depressed roof of oak. The arms of Archbishop Laud and also those of Archbishop Juxon are carved in different parts of the chapel. The Rev. J. Cave-Browne next read a paper on "The Architecture and Heraldry of Croydon Palace as illustrative of its earlier history." This was followed by one by the Chairman on "The Archbishops of Canterbury and their Palaces," in which he narrated in a most interesting manner the chief features in the domestic life of the Archbishops, together with many particulars concerning their several manor houses and palaces in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. Mr. S. Kershaw, the librarian of Lambeth Palace, read a paper "On the Archives of the See of Canterbury, more especially with reference to their connection with Croydon and its Palace." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Kershaw exhibited a diamond-shaped pane of glass which has long been preserved at Lambeth Palace, and which was taken from one of the windows of the long gallery of Croydon Palace. The pane bears an inscription in Latin, with the date January 14, 1638-9. With it is preserved a paper inscribed by Archbishop Wake as follows: "This glasse was taken out of the west window of the gallery at Croydon before I new built it, and is, as I take it, the writing of Archbishop Laud's own hand." The concluding paper, by Dr. Alfred Carpenter, was entitled "Suggestions as to the derivation of the name of Croydon," which he ascribed to one of the ancient forms of the word "croix," or "cross." It was announced that next year the existing lease of the remains of the palace will expire, and that it is hoped by the local committee, as well as by the Surrey archaeologists, to take advantage of that fact to secure the building as the nucleus of some educational institution or museum for local antiquities. At the close of the meeting the visitors inspected the palace buildings, which are now mostly used for domestic purposes.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*May 7*, annual meeting, the Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D., V.P., in the chair. The report was read and adopted, and the council and officers for the ensuing year elected. Mr. J. W. Clark showed, by extracts from the audit books of St. John's College and some papers recently found in the Muniment-room, that the tomb of the Lady Margaret in Westminster Abbey was unquestionably the work of Pietro Torrigiano, who is referred to in one of the documents that he quoted as "Master Peter," and in another as "The Florentine;" and, moreover, the tomb was originally protected by a cage of gilt ironwork, the cost of which was defrayed by St. John's College. This, the work of Cornelius Symondson, probably a Fleming, who resided near Temple Bar, in London, must have been an elaborate structure, for it cost £25, equal to at least £250 at the present value of money. Mr. W. M. Fawcett gave an account of some recent discoveries at Jesus College.

Mr. A. G. Wright exhibited a small bronze fibula, which showed traces of enamel; it had been found near Diss. Also, from Exning, a denarius of Severus, *rev.* IVNONI-REGINÆ, and a bronze coin of Constantine I., struck at the London mint, *rev.* MARTI-CONSERVATORI. Mr. Middleton read a paper entitled "Is the old Story of Atlantis a Myth?" This paper was followed by a discussion, in which Professor Hughes, Mr. J. W. Clark, Mr. Ridgeway, Dr. Waldstein, and Dr. Luard took part.

HAILEYBURY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Feb.* 26. The President, the Rev. F. B. Butler, announced the gift of a pamphlet on "Church Tokens," from the Rev. J. Llewelyn Dove, and of four photographs of tombs of the De Veres from Earl's Colne Priory, Essex. Mr. R. T. Blomfield read a paper on "Half-timbered Houses of the Weald of Kent," mentioning examples of early sixteenth-century date at Headcorn, and at Northiam in Sussex, and also some later examples at Smarden.—*March* 12. The President acknowledged the receipt of the ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE, and the gift of engravings of Suffolk churches, &c. Mr. J. Outram read a paper on "Wimborne Minster," with which was incorporated an account of the adjacent Corfe Castle, famous for its gallant defence, during the Civil Wars, by Lady Bankes, whose descendants still own the property. The President, after some remarks on the interest of genealogical studies in general, briefly explained the case of the Earldom of Mar. He said that the decision of the Committee of Privileges had been founded on false assumptions, but that it did not in the least affect the original Earldom, which was still claimed and assumed by the nephew of the last earl.—*March* 26, the Rev. G. E. Jeans, Senior ex-President, in the chair. The Rev. W. D. Fenning gave an account of the different English cathedrals, in order of the date of their erection, to which the Chairman added some remarks.—*April* 9, the Rev. G. E. Jeans in the chair. A vote of condolence to the family of the late Rev. F. B. Butler, President of the Society, whose death had occurred since the previous meeting (see Obituary Memoirs, p. 312), was moved and carried unanimously. The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected.



## Antiquarian News & Notes.

DR. SCHLIEMANN has been elected an honorary fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

THE Queen has graciously accorded her royal patronage to the Welsh Eisteddfodd, which will be held at Cardiff during the summer.

LORD DUFFERIN has suggested to the Egyptian Government the necessity of guarding by a legal enactment the buried and exposed treasures of ancient Egypt.

Mr. E. A. BUDGE, of Christ's College, Cambridge, the well-known Assyriologist, has become an assistant in the department of Oriental antiquities at the British Museum.

A RECUMBENT effigy of the late Dean Close is to be placed by subscription in the south aisle of Carlisle Cathedral, at the cost of about £1,000.

A PORTION of the old castle at Conway has been offered to the Royal

Cambrian Academy of Art, for the purpose of establishing a permanent exhibition of art.

THROUGH the removal of the Law Courts erected by Sir John Soane, a considerable part of the original Norman work on the exterior of the west side of Westminster Hall has been brought to light, including one or two flying buttresses and other ornamental details.

ST. PAUL'S School will shortly be removed to Hammersmith, where a large building, capable of accommodating 1,000 boys, is in course of erection. The school will carry with it the memory of its founder, Dean Colet, and of its greatest and most illustrious scholar, John Milton.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has given an additional piece of ground, containing about fourteen acres, to Jesmond Park, which he recently presented to the town of Newcastle. The ruins known as Jesu Mount, from which Jesmond takes its name, are included in this gift.

DR. RICHARD LEPSIUS, Professor of Egyptology and Comparative Philology at Berlin, has received a congratulatory address from his friends and admirers in England on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate.

MESSRS. HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co., will publish shortly "Historic Romance," by Mr. William Andrews, secretary of the Hull Literary Club. The volume includes chapters on strange stories, characters, scenes, mysteries, and memorable events in the history of Old England.

THE tower of Hempstead Church, near Saffron Walden, Essex, which fell down last year, is to be rebuilt, chiefly in memory of Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of blood, who was buried in the church in 1657.

THE French Academy has awarded the Vitet prize of 6,000*fr.* to M. Emile Montégut for his translation of Shakespeare, and a prize of 1,500*fr.* to M. Alexandre Beljame for his essays on English eighteenth century authors.

THE first number of a new pictorial quarterly magazine, entitled *Old Lincolnshire*, will shortly be published at Stamford, and by Mr. W. Reeves, 185, Fleet-street. The work will be devoted to the history, antiquities, architecture, geology, botany, entomology, and beauties of the county.

MR. G. REDWAY, of York-street, Covent Garden, is bringing out by subscription a reprint of R. Payne Knight's scarce and curious treatise on the "Worship of Priapus." It is limited to 100 copies, and is edited by Mr. Hargrave Jennings.

A NEW edition is nearly ready of "The Architectural History of the City of Rome," abridged from Mr. Parker's "Archæology of Rome," for the use of students, by the Rev. Arthur Shadwell, with considerable additions and several new plates, especially a new plan of Ancient Rome, in which the walls of the Kings are distinguished by being printed in red.

A SERIES of six mural paintings found in the 17th century in the tomb of the Nasones, near Rome, have been acquired by the British Museum. The subjects represented are Hades carrying off Persephone in a chariot; Dionysos offering a bunch of grapes to Ariadne; a group of a Mænad and a Satyr; a winged Victory; a winged Genius; and a floral ornament.

A NEW edition of Park's "History and Topography of Hampstead," corrected and brought down to the present time, by Mr. Edward Walford, M.A., is about to be published by subscription, by Mr. D. Bogue, of St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The edition will be limited to 500 copies, each of which will be numbered. The work has long been scarce.

THE valuable series of prefaces written by the late Professor J. S.

Brewer to the Calendars of State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. are to be collected and published separately. They will form two volumes, edited and revised by Mr. James Gairdner, who, it will be recollected, also edited Professor Brewer's posthumous volume of "English Studies."

MR. A. HIGGINS, writing to the *Times* from the Burlington Fine Arts Club, on the Wellington monument in St. Paul's, suggests that scanty justice is done to Mr. A. Stevens's design, which is relegated to the crypt, instead of being placed, as intended, on the monument to the great Duke in the Consistory Chapel.

MR. F. G. HILTON PRICE, writing to the papers with reference to the Roman villa in the Isle of Wight, says that the place is *not* in the hands of the Parker Society, but of Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A., and himself. "The expenses of exploration are met by private subscriptions and the charge for admission, and it is hoped that the present leaseholders will be able to explore and preserve the whole site."

AN important archæological discovery has lately been made at Coventry, by the finding of the remains of the abbey church of the Benedictines, founded by Leofric and Godiva. The excavations have been carried out under the direction of Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A. Amongst other remains brought to light are the bases of several columns, in good preservation, with portions of the western wall and doorway.

ACCORDING to the *Academy*, in connection with the fourth centenary of Luther's birth, November 10, 1483, an English translation of three of his chief works—"Christian Liberty," "The Babylonian Captivity of the Church," and the "Address to the Nobility of the German Nation"—will be published by Mr. John Murray. The translation is by Professor C. A. Buchheim, of King's College, London, and Professor Henry Wace has written for it theological and historical introductions.

CANONBURY TOWER has been offered on lease by the Marquis of Northampton at a nominal sum to the Islington Vestry, on condition that it shall be used as a free library and reading-room for the parishioners, and the vestry have instructed their General Purposes Committee to consider and report upon the proposal. A full account of the past history of Canonbury Tower will be found in "Old and New London," vol. ii.

THE following articles, more or less of an antiquarian character, appear among the contents of the Magazines for May:—*Art and Letters*, "Notes on South Kensington Museum;" *Contemporary Review*, "Cairo, the Old in the New;" *Edinburgh Review*, "Frederic II. and Maria Theresa;" *Cornhill*, "The Portrait Art of the Renaissance," and "Biography;" *Macmillan*, "Unwritten History;" *National Review*, "Municipal History of London," "Classical Archæology," and "Sir Francis Drake."

THE report of the Cathedral Commissioners on St. Paul's has been issued. They say: "The Cathedral of St. Paul is a cathedral of the Old Foundation. It has been affected in respect both to its constitution and to its property, not only by the general Acts of Parliament of recent times concerning cathedrals, but also by special legislation. It is governed partly by custom, of which the record is found in the 'Registrum' of the cathedral, and partly by statutes, several of which have been made in recent years. But it has no code of statutes issued by the Crown or by episcopal authority. The 'Registrum,' or customary of the cathedral, exhibits so fully the principles and spirit of the institution, and is so valuable as an historical witness to their substantial identity at different

periods, that we have deemed it undesirable to supersede it, except in such points as seem imperatively to require change. Acting upon this principle we have drafted a supplementary body of statutes, representing, to a great extent, the existing practice of the cathedral. These statutes, when they have acquired the force of law, will be binding in all cases in which they may conflict with earlier statutes or customs. For the due operation of the new statutes it is necessary that the present body of vicars-choral shall be dissolved. We recommend that this should be done, but without prejudice to existing rights."



### Antiquarian Correspondence.

Sin scire labores,  
Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

*All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication.*

#### THE WORTHIES OF ENGLAND.

SIR,—What is known of a book published in 8vo., in 1684, entitled "Anglorum Speculum, or the Worthies of England in Church and State; alphabetically digested into the several shires and counties therein contained"? The book is full of quaint and curious lore, and is "printed for Thomas Passinger at the Three Bibles on London-bridge, William Thackary at the Angel in Duck-lane, and John Wright at the Crown on Ludgate-hill." There is no author's name on the title-page, but the preface is signed "G. S."

E. WALFORD, M.A.

2, Hyde-park Mansions, N.W.

#### MUMMERS AND "SOULING."

(See *ante*, pp. 105, 218, and 275.)

SIR,—The custom of "soul-caking" is one which does not confine itself to the County Palatine of Chester, but is generally observed by the chanting of some kind of doggerel in most of the counties of England. The rhythm given by your correspondent does not appear to be wholly appropriate, and is formed of various snatches. Thus, I have not unfrequently heard the lines—

"One for Peter, and two for Paul,  
And three for the man that made us all,"

chanted at Christmastide as the pretext to

"I wish you a merry Christmas  
And a happy new year."

The custom of "souling," which is correctly maintained on the evening of the 1st of November, has a remote origin, and arises from the habit, in the earlier part of the middle ages, existing amongst the rich of doling amongst the poor a small cake, called "soul-cake," on the eve of All Souls. Those availing themselves of this charity were piously supposed to offer up a prayer for the deceased members of the family from whom they accepted the soul-cake dole. This cake, which at St. Kilda was baked to be eaten on the night of All Hallows or All Souls' Eve, was called the

"soul-mass cake," and these are so called in some parts of Lancashire and Herefordshire. In some districts of these counties the custom of "soul-caking" still exists in its primitive form, and Hampson, in his "Clavis Kalendarium," p. 374, says: "Some of the richer sorts of persons amongst the Papists there use still to give the poor these cakes on this day, and they, in retribution of their charity, hold themselves obliged to say this old couplet:—

'God have your soul,  
Beens and all.'"

At Great Marton, in Lancashire, the younger people formed a procession and went from house to house singing psalms, and receiving cakes and other presents, whence the custom became to be styled "Psalm-caking."

This, however, appears to have derived itself from the older Catholic custom of Sal-mas (Soul Mass), the Mass or Requiem said or sung for the dead on All Souls' Day.

Sal-mas was the name used to designate this office in the reign of Henry VI., as we learn from the MS. romance "Sir Ywaine," quoted by Warton, at page 122, vol. iii. Hist. Eng. Poetry:—

"Until his saul was sho ful hulde (held bound)  
Upon a sawter al of gulde,  
To say the *sal-mas* first sho began."

As years sped on, this custom threw aside its pious and benevolent garb and presents itself as we now have it.

The following "souling song" is, perhaps, one of the more correct, although there are other songs or chants made in the different parts of Cheshire to suit the purpose.

It would be interesting to collect the various forms of soul-rhythm.

"You gentlemen of England, pray you now draw near,  
To these few lines, and you soon shall hear  
Sweet melody of music, all on this evening clear,  
For we are come a-souling, for apples and strong beer.  
Step down into your cellar, and see what you can find;  
If your barrels are not empty, we hope you will prove kind.  
We hope you will prove kind, with your apples and strong beer,  
We'll come no more a-souling until another year.  
Cold winter it is coming on, dark, dirty, wet and cold;  
To try your good nature, this night we do make bold;  
This night we do make bold, with apples and strong beer,  
We'll come no more a-souling until another year.  
All the houses that we've been at, we've had both meat and drink,  
So now we're dry with travelling, we hope you'll on us think;  
We hope you'll on us think, with your apples and strong beer,  
For we'll come no more a-souling until another year.  
God bless the master of this house, and the mistress too,  
And all the little children that round the table go,  
Likewise your men and maidens, your cattle and your store,  
And all that lies within your gates, we wish you ten times more;  
We wish you ten times more, with your apples and strong beer,  
We'll come no more a-souling until another year."

This last verse, from the language in which it is couched, is probably chanted or sung after the "apples and strong beer" have been bestowed on the beggars, who therein return thanks for the libation.

*Leigh-street, Warrington.*

JOSEPH SMITH, JUN.

## THE "BREECHES BIBLE."

SIR,—It is asserted in the *Oracle* for March, 1882, that the above is a "stupid nickname," since in the version of Wycliffe (1382) "breeches is the term used in Genesis iii. 7." If this be correct, collectors of old Bibles will be none the worse for knowing it.

*Leith, N.B.*

P. J. MULLIN.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor declines to pledge himself for the safety or return of MSS. voluntarily tendered to him by strangers.

MR. J. O. HALLIWELL PHILLIPPS asks us to inform our readers that he is anxious to obtain pamphlets and other memoranda relating to Malone, the Shakespearian commentator. His address is Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton.

## Books Received.

1. The Chronicle of James I., King of Aragon. Translated by John Forster. 2 vols. Chapman & Hall. 1883.
2. Shropshire Folk-lore. Edited by Charlotte S. Burne. Trübner & Co. 1883.
3. Palatine Note-Book, No. 29. Manchester: J. E. Cornish. May, 1883.
4. Shakespeare-Bibliographie, 1881 and 1882. Berlin: Albert Cohn.
5. Parish Institutions of Maryland. By E. Ingle, B.A. Baltimore: John Hopkins University. 1883.
6. New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston, U.S. April, 1883.
7. English Etchings. Part xxiv. W. Reeves, 185, Fleet-street.
8. Annual Report of Newcastle-on-Tyne Library Committee for 1881-2.
9. The Red Dragon: National Magazine of Wales. Cardiff: Owen & Co. May, 1883.
10. Old Court Customs and Modern Court Rule. By the Hon. Mrs. Armytage. Bentley, 1883.

## Books, &amp;c., for Sale.

*Gentleman's Magazine*, about 100 volumes, 1730-1830, not uniform. *Guardian Newspaper*, from commencement to 1864, bound; and 1865-70, in numbers. Offers to E. Walford, Hyde Park Mansions, Edgware-road, N.W.

## Books, &amp;c., Wanted to Purchase,

Dodd's Church History, 8vo., vols. i. ii. and v.; Waagen's Art and Artists in England, vol. i.; East Anglian, vol. i., Nos. 26 and 29. The Family Topographer, by Samuel Tymms, vols. iii. and iv.; Notes and Queries, 4th series, vols. vii., viii. (1871); 5th series, vols. vi., vii. (1876-7); also the third Index. Address, E. Walford, 2, Hyde Park Mansions, Edgware-road, N.W.

*Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, several copies of No. 2 (February, 1882) are wanted, in order to complete sets. Copies of the current number will be given in exchange at the office.

## Index.



- "Ajax" of Sophocles, performed at  
   Cambridge, 98  
 Aldenham Church, 100  
 American Magazine, old, 197  
 Anglo-Saxon Charters, Fac-similes of, 59  
 Anne, Queen, Copper Coins of, 51, 107  
 Anthropological Institute, 43, 91, 154,  
   207  
 Antiquarian Correspondence, 50, 100,  
   160, 217, 271, 322  
 Antiquarian News, 48, 94, 157, 211,  
   263, 319  
 Antiquarian Society, Cambridge, 47,  
   209, 318  
 Antiquarian Society, Haileybury, 48,  
   210, 319  
 Antiquaries, Jersey Society of, 156  
 Antiquaries, Society of, 42, 90, 151,  
   202, 257, 313  
 Arab Monuments, Commission for the  
   Preservation of, 263  
 Archæological Association, British, 42,  
   91, 152, 203, 258, 314  
 Archæological Departments of the  
   British Museum, 17  
 Archæological Institute, Royal, 43,  
   154, 204, 260  
 Archæological Professorship at Oxford,  
   266  
 Archæological Society, North Stafford-  
   shire, 211  
 Archæological Society, Surrey, 317  
 Archæological Society, Yorkshire, 156  
 Arctic Explorers, Early, 236  
 Aristotelian Society, 47, 93, 155  
 "Art-Handicrafts of India," 213  
 Ashburnham Manuscripts, 114, 216, 266  
 Asiatic Society, 46, 92, 156, 208  
 Autographs, Sale of, 265  
 Aykleyheads, co. Durham, 271  
  
 Basingstoke, Guild of the Holy Ghost,  
   at, 243  
 Bayley, C. H., Death of, 42  
  
 Benedictine Abbey at Fort Augustus,  
   267  
 Benedictine Notes, Weldon's, 250  
 Benvenuto Cellini, 144  
 Bernard, Sir T. T., Death of, 313  
 Biblical Archæology, Society of, 154,  
   205, 262, 316  
 Bibliography of the Sculptured Stones  
   of Scotland, 185  
 Book-plates, 2, 53, 104, 161, 272, 274  
 Books, Inscriptions in, 274  
 Books, Old Song in Praise of, 219  
 Books, Reviews of, 39, 86, 142, 197,  
   250, 310  
 Bramshill, Hants, History of, 265  
 Brass, Dilapidated, 104  
 Bray, Mrs. A. E., Death of, 151  
 "Breeches" Bible, 324  
 Bright, Rev. Mynors, Death of, 202  
 British Archæological Association, 42,  
   91, 152, 203, 258, 314  
 British Museum, 98, 157, 267  
 British Museum, Archæological De-  
   partments of, 17  
 British Museum, Removal of the Natural  
   History Collection from, 214  
 Bullock, John, Death of, 89  
 Burns, Original Letter of, 159  
 Butler, Rev. F. B., Death of, 312  
  
 Calendar of State Papers of the Com-  
   monwealth, 137  
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 47,  
   209, 318  
 Camden Society, 317  
 Candlemas Day at Jedburgh, 197  
 Canterbury, Rambles Round, 311  
 Cavalier M.C., A, 249  
 Celtic Derivations, 177, 226  
 Chaucer's Seal, 82, 163  
 Chester Cathedral, 211  
 Chiltern Hundreds in Oxon, 293  
 Christmas, Stray Thoughts on, 33  
 Church Music, Ancient, 24



- Cid, Relics of the, 141  
 City Churches, A Plea for Opening, 265  
 City of London School, History of, 97  
 Classical Plays, Performances of, 98  
 Classical Statues in England, 106  
 Classics in the Middle Ages, 283  
 Clifton Shakspeare Society, 48  
 Colchester Bellman, 85  
 Conduit-street Chapel, 141  
 Copper Coins of Queen Anne, 51, 107  
 Coventry Cross, 85  
 Cowper's House at Olney, 270  
 Craven, Whitaker's History of, 120  
 Crawley (North) Church, Screen in, 83  
 "Critical Inquiry into the Scottish Language," 148  
 "Curiosities of the Belfry," 265  
 Cymmrodorion Society, Welsh, 211  
  
 D'Abrichcourt Family, 285  
 De la Touche Family, Genealogy of the, 96  
 Deopham Church, Appeal for Help towards restoring, 266  
 Discovery of an Ancient MS. at Rome, 213  
 Doré, M. Gustave, Original Family Name of, 158  
 Dover, Discovery of Antiquities at, 211  
 Drake, Sir Francis, Proposal to Recover the Coffin of, 157  
 Drake, Sir Francis, Sale of Library, 269  
  
 "Earldom of Mar," 51, 201  
 Early Arctic Explorers, 236  
 Easter Eggs, 233  
 Ecclesiological Society, St. Paul's, 45, 92, 317  
 Egypt Exploration Fund, 215  
 "English Etchings," 88, 150, 267, 312  
 English Industries, Origin of, 142  
 "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 255  
 Etymology of Gravesend, 274  
  
 "Family Register," 214  
 Fine Arts, Society for the Encouragement of the, 316.  
 Fire-engine, An Old, 265  
 Flaxman's "Knight of the Blazing Cross," 211  
 Folk-lore Society, 208  
 France, Public Libraries in, 212  
 French Biographies, 257  
 French Coins, 196  
 French Decorative Furniture, Old, Sale of, 212  
  
 French Walloon Church at Canterbury, 268  
 Furnes, Notes of a Visit to, 7, 60  
 "Furness, Past and Present," 198  
  
 Genealogist, The Only (?) Living, 51, 102, 161, 217  
 Geographical Society, 45  
 Geological Society, 44, 91  
 Gilds, The History of, 28, 72, 130, 182, 231, 297  
 Gloucester, Discovery of an Ancient Register at, 211  
 Gloucestershire Parish 1,000 years ago, 279  
 Goddards, The, 31  
 "God Kissing Carrion," 275  
 God's House at Hull, History of, 199  
 Gravesend, Etymology of, 274  
 Greek Testament, 88  
 Grundy Family, 163  
 Guild of the Holy Ghost, Basingstoke, 243  
  
 Haileybury Antiquarian Society, 48, 210, 319  
 Hamilton Palace Library, Sale of, 35, 80  
 Hampden, The Death of, 196  
 Hampton Court Palace, Fire at, 95  
 Hampton, The Place-name, 127  
 Hannay, Dean, Memorial to, 265  
 Harvey, Rev. W. W., Death of, 312  
 Hatfield House, Manuscript Library at, 158  
 Hellenic Society, 46, 205, 316  
 Heraldry, Sacred, 312  
 Hibbert Lectures, 157  
 Historic Trees, 160  
 Historical Society, 46, 93, 155, 208, 262, 315  
 History of Gilds, 28, 72, 130, 182, 231, 297  
 "History of God's House at Hull," 199  
 "History of Sherburn and Cawood," 87  
 "History of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland," 86  
 Horace's Sabine Farm, 288  
  
 Industrial Arts of India, 197  
 Inns of Southwark, Old, 96  
 Inscriptions in Books, 274  
 Italy, A Letter from (verse), 32  
  
 Jack Cade's Rebellion, 165  
 Jackson, Charles, Death of, 88  
 Jersey Society of Antiquaries, 156

- Jervis, Rev. W. H., Death of, 150  
 John De Courci, Conqueror of Ulster, 69, 122, 246, 305
- Kelly's "Directory of the Six Home Counties," 252  
 Kilmainham Gaol, 249
- Lancashire and Cheshire Records, 263  
 Latimer as a Trustee, 126  
 Le Fleming, Sir Daniel, Correspondence of, 96  
 Leigh, Lancashire, Registers of the Parish of, 200  
 "Les Arts à la Cour des Papes pendant le xv<sup>e</sup> et xvi<sup>e</sup> Siècle," 253  
 "Les Mélanges Poétiques d'Hildebert de Lavardin," 252  
 Literary Forgery, A Famous, 221  
 Literary Fund, Royal, 262  
 Literature, Royal Society of, 44, 91, 154, 207, 260  
 "Lives of the Presidents of the Court of Session, Scotland," 266  
 Lodge, Thomas, 189  
 Logan, W. H., Death of, 89  
 London and Middlesex Archæological Society, 94, 208, 260  
 Lord Advocates of Scotland, The, 211
- McCulloch, Rev. Dr. J. M., Death of, 150  
 Mar, The Earldom of, 51, 201  
 Masenius, Lauder, and Milton, 221, 300  
 Miles Corbet, 51  
 Mummers, 105, 218, 275, 322  
 Muncaster Castle, New Year's Eve Bounty at, 50
- National Gallery, Acquisition by, 157  
 National Portrait Gallery, Recent Additions to, 215  
 National Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead, 94  
 Natural Sons, 107  
 New Year's Eve Bounty at Muncaster Castle, 50  
 "Nolens Volens and Elisha Coles," 219  
 Norfolk Topography, Index to, 41  
 North Riding of Yorkshire Record Society, 159  
 North Staffordshire Archæological Society, 211  
 Numismatic Query, 106, 162  
 Numismatic Society, 47, 93, 155, 207, 260, 315
- Obituary Memoirs, 42, 88, 150, 202, 257, 312  
 Old Song in Praise of Books, 219  
 Old Time Tenures, Singular, 77, 240  
 "Old Yorkshire," 39  
 Oldham-street Wesleyan Chapel, Manchester, Demolition of, 268  
 Organ, Art-Archæology of the, 147  
 "Our Iron Roads," 310  
 Our Second Year (a poem), 1
- Palæographic Natural History, 195  
 Parish Register Bill of 1882, 109, 171  
 Peile, Rev. T. W., death of, 88  
 Peterborough Cathedral, Restoration of, 97, 133  
 Philological Society, 45, 92, 155, 207, 315  
 Pipe Roll Society, 267, 277  
 Place-name "Hampton," The, 127  
 Powley, Mary, Death of, 89  
 Primrose, The Word, 250
- Queen Anne's Statue, Repair of, 158
- Raphael, Centenary of the Birth of, 211  
 Record Society, North Riding of Yorkshire, 159  
 "Records of the Anglo-Norman House of Glanville," 212  
 "Registers of the Parish of Leigh, Lancashire," 200  
 "Rejected Addresses," Origin of the, 107  
 Relics of the Cid, 141  
 Reviews of Books, 39, 86, 142, 197, 250, 310  
 Royal Archæological Institute, 43, 154, 204, 260  
 Royal Literary Fund, 262  
 Royal Society of Literature, 44, 91, 154, 207, 260
- St. Andrew's Silver Cross, 85  
 St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, 45, 92, 317  
 Salisbury Plain, Projected Railway across, 215  
 Sarum Missal in English, Reprint of, 212  
 Scold's Bridle, A, 263  
 Scotland, History of the Islands of, 86  
 Scottish Language, A Critical Inquiry into the, 148  
 Scottish Peerage, 158  
 Sculptured Stones of Scotland, 185  
 Shakspeare Society, Clifton, 48  
 Shakspeare Society, New, 46, 154, 262  
 Shakspeare's Tomb, 266

- Sherburn, History of, 87  
 Shorthand Society, 46, 94, 206, 260  
 Singular Old-time Tenures, 77, 240  
 "Sir Christopher Wren," 86  
 Society for the Encouragement of the  
   Fine Arts, 316  
 Society of Antiquaries, 42, 90, 151,  
   202, 257, 313  
 Society of Biblical Archaeology, 154,  
   205, 262, 316  
 South Kensington Museum, 97, 266,  
   268  
 South Kensington, Travels in, 251  
 Stanford Court, Fire at, 97  
 Statistical Society, 93  
 Stratford-on-Avon, Corporation Re-  
   cords of, 212  
 Sunderland Library, Sale of, 35, 238  
 Surrey Archaeological Society, 317  
  
 Talbot de Malahide, Lord, Death of,  
   257  
 Tapestry of St. John's Church, Val-  
   letta, 138  
 Taswell-Langmead, T. P., Death of,  
   89  
 Tenures, Singular Old Time, 77, 240  
 "The First Nowell," 218  
 Thomas à Kempis and the Brethren of  
   Common Life, 57  
 "Tracts Relating to the County of  
   Northampton," 87  
  
 "Travels in South Kensington," 251  
 Tresham, Sir Thomas, Buildings  
   erected by, 213, 311  
 Tuileries, Sale of the Ruins of, 49  
 Turner, J. M.W., Palette used by, 213  
 Turner's "Rivers of England," re-  
   publication of, 265  
 Twelfth Day Custom, Old, 23  
 Tyndale, Statue to, 158  
  
 Use of "Ye" for "The," 103, 162  
  
 Valpy, Rev. J. E. J., Death of, 42  
 Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, 47  
 Walloons at Canterbury, 268  
  
 Warwickshire, Pictorial Guide to, 142  
 Weigh House Chapel, 263  
 Weldon's Benedictine Notes, 250  
 Welsh Cymmrodorion Society, 211  
 Wentworth Papers, The, 146  
 Westbere Church, Restoration of, 96  
 Westminster Abbey, Dilapidated Con-  
   dition of, 160  
 Wheatley, Oxon, Discovery of An-  
   tiquities at, 264  
 Whitaker's History of Craven, 120  
 Wine, A Poem in Praise of, 66  
 Worthies of England, 322  
 Wren, Sir Christopher, 86  
 Wrotham Park, Fire at, 214  
 Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 156  
 Yorkshire, Old, 39



